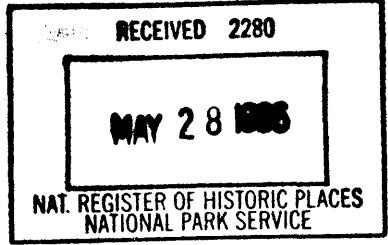


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NPS Form 10-900  
(January 1992)

OMB No. 10024-0018

**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 Waupaca Free Public Library

other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number 321 South Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Waupaca N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Waupaca code 135 zip code 54981

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] [Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

Waupaca Free Public Library  
Name of Property

Waupaca, Waupaca County, WI  
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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 6-26-96

Entered in the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (check many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Public Library Facilities in Wisconsin

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Concrete foundation

Brick walls

Asphalt roof

Wood other

**Narrative Description**

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

Waupaca Free Public Library  
Name of Property

Waupaca, Waupaca County, WI  
County and State

**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.)

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 achieved  
significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from  
instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance  
1914-1944

Significant Dates

1944

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is  
marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Parkinson and Dockendorff  
Starmont James/ builder

Waupaca Free Public Library  
Name of Property

Waupaca, Waupaca County, WI  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous Documentation on File (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Name of repository:**

Waupaca Public Library

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

1 <u>1/6</u>	<u>3/3 /3 /8 /5 /0</u>	<u>4/9 /1 /3 /2 /2 /0</u>	3 <u>1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2 <u>1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	4 <u>1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	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 Mary Gordon  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 1/1/95  
street & number N3330 Covered Bridge Road telephone 715/258/8439  
city or town Waupaca state Wisconsin zip code 54981

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WAUPACA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
WAUPACA, WAUPACA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

The Waupaca Free Public Library (WFPL) is a two-story, rectangular building roughly 60' x 35' in dimension. It was designed by the La Crosse firm of Parkinson and Dockendorff and constructed in 1913-14 with a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.<sup>1</sup> Its architectural style contains certain elements of English Tudor strongly influenced by the American Arts and Crafts movement.

The library is found within a residential/commercially zoned area, primarily surrounded by residential buildings. However, its immediate neighbor to the north is a one-story modern commercial building (see photo #1). In actuality, the building is considered to be the extreme southern boundary of the present "downtown" business district of Waupaca (see map #1), a city of 5,100 residents.

Its architectural style lends itself to both the residential and commercial nature of the neighborhood. In accordance with both the suggestions of the Wisconsin Free Library commission and the Carnegie Corporation, the Waupaca Free Public Library was designed with a strong residential "feel." Its architectural style and landscaped site lend it a residential feel while the generous use of limestone trim, grouped leaded glass casement windows, and its gable-roofed front entrance porch suggest a more institutional use.

While the architectural style and materials used in the construction of the building are unique to its immediate neighborhood, its siting and scale are consistent with many of the larger homes on this street. It has often been mistaken for a private residence.<sup>2</sup>

#### EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The west-facing main facade faces Main Street with a symmetrical design. The basement story is sunk approximately 4' below site level. Grouped leaded glass windows arise immediately from ground level on either side of the entrance porch. Unfortunately, these windows are somewhat obscured by shrubbery. Immediately above these lie the larger first story windows which are grouped leaded glass windows containing green slag and

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reflective gold glass in their detailing. All these windows are trimmed in Bedford stone and are of the casement type. The asphalt-shingled roof is of parallel side-gabled design with a steep pitch. The tin-clad deck which unites the peaks is unseen from ground level. Two gabled dormers, each containing a pair of leaded glass casement, windows project from the roof immediately above the two sets of first story windows. Their walls are shingled. False wood rafter ends lie under the moderately wide eave overhangs.

The front entrance is centrally located and sheltered by a projecting gable-roofed vestibule that is supported by brick and Bedford stone trimmed piers. The gable end of the vestibule consists of grey stucco and false half-timber. A flight of six concrete steps flanked by low brick walls topped with Bedford stone leads to the modern energy efficient door which replaced the original wooden door and leaded glass transom in the late 1970s.<sup>3</sup> Two narrow leaded glass sidelights lie to each side of the door. Translucent corrugated plastic has been fitted between the porch piers for wind protection. All exterior woodwork except for the dormer shingling is painted deep green.

The south elevation (facing Deer Street) is nearly identical to the north elevation except for the placement of doorways. Both elevations are composed of brick veneer up to the gable ends, which are clad with false half timbers and stucco infill. A wide stringcourse of contrasting wood trim divides the two areas. On the south lawn a handicapped accessible ramp has been built to provide access to the elevation's original basement-level doorway. Rough timbered retaining walls around the ramp provide site integrity and landscaping has been initiated. On the north facade a modern door has been placed to meet fire code requirements for the first floor.

Window placement for both the north and south elevations is similar. At the attic level, a leaded glass casement window is placed in each of the parallel gable ends of the roof. The first story is lit by four pairs of leaded glass casement windows on each side while

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the basement level is lit by three pairs on each side. The north elevation has an additional unlead window providing light to what was originally the coal room on the basement level.

The east-facing rear elevation faces a private residence and has a centrally located basement entrance serviced by a concrete stairwell. A wooden shed-roofed enclosure has been constructed over the stairwell and entrance (date of construction unknown). Two pairs of leaded glass casement windows are present at grade level in the west end of the elevation. Five pairs of leaded glass casement windows are symmetrically placed to light the first story. Two brick chimneys rise approximately 13' above the roof. They are capped simply in stone.

#### EXTERIOR ALTERATION AND INTEGRITY

The historical integrity of the exterior is excellent with no major structural changes except for the addition of a doorway to act as a fire exit on the first floor of the north side and the handicap accessible entrance ramp set into the south lawn. The original leaded glass windows lighting the vestibule on the north and south were removed and replaced with thermopane glass in the 1970s.<sup>4</sup> Minor alterations previously mentioned also have been made to the front and rear entrances, but the appearance of the exterior is basically the same as in 1914.

#### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Upon entering the front entrance, one sees a flight of stairs ascending to the first floor and a flight descending to the basement level. The walls of the vestibule and stairwell are plastered to the ceiling where a scuttle is found to gain access to the unfinished attic.

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A beveled glass swinging door opens to the first story which is now totally empty. The floor plan is open except for an enclosed office (17'x12') in the northeast corner of the room. The walls are of original plaster while the ceiling is covered with acoustical tiling. Two oak pillars stand approximately 10' from the back wall at the intersections of a false beam and two trusses. These are all made of oak and carry the original dark walnut stain and varnish. An oak cornice lies approximately 10" below a panelled ceiling. The entire room is lined with attached fir and oak shelving and cabinetry up to approximately 7'. Most of this is original while some was built throughout the years to accommodate the growing book collection. A hearth is present in the southwest corner of the first story. It is faced in brick and topped with a simple oak mantel. The exterior walls of the librarian's office are lined with bookshelves; the interior contains storage cabinets and work counters. The flooring in the entire first level is rubber tiling. All lighting is fluorescent.

The floor plan of the basement level consists of a centrally located hallway leading to a boiler room on the east, an empty room with restroom facilities on the north and a large empty room taking up the entire south half of the floor. This room is carpeted and has paneled wainscoting and drywall applied over the original plastered walls. The ceiling is finished with acoustical tiling and fluorescent lighting. In the northwest corner of the room, a wooden door leads to a small unheated closet which lies under the stairs and vestibule. In the southeast corner lies a hearth identical to the one found on the first floor.

The smaller northern room is carpeted and a small restroom is found in a corner of this room. A suspended ceiling and fluorescent lights hang from the original ceiling.



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#### INTERIOR ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY

No major structural changes were made in the interior; however modernization, redecorating, and accommodations for a growing book collection has altered the interior slightly.

Alterations to the first story include the following: cork flooring replaced with rubber tiling (early 1940s), acoustical ceiling tiles applied over plaster (1975-6), vintage lighting replaced with fluorescent lighting (early 1950s), cabinet doors removed to provide more shelf space (1975), 4 leaded glass windows removed to provide access for individual air conditioning units (early 1970s), plate glass forming the upper levels of the interior office walls replaced with storage shelves and cupboards (early 1980s), removal of the first story toilet and relocation of sink (early 1990s), and original flooring and stairways in vestibule covered with indoor-outdoor carpeting and skid-proof matting (1980).<sup>5</sup>

In the basement story, the original maple flooring was covered with carpeting (early 1970s), and suspended ceilings were also installed to cover original plaster in these rooms. Insulation was added on the interior of the foundation walls and window trim extended. Wainscoting was applied in the south room and wall shelves were built in the north room around the time that these rooms were remodeled for library use in the mid 1970s. In 1936, the coal-fired furnace was replaced with an oil-burning furnace and oil tanks were then installed in the original coal room and toilet facilities removed.<sup>6</sup>

All original furniture, including the circulation desk, entrance storage benches, study tables and chairs were removed to be used in the new library.

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The historical integrity of the interior has suffered very little due to modernization efforts. The presence of the original woodwork, wall shelves, leaded glass windows and fireplaces coupled with the fact that no structural changes were ever made, overcome the minor alterations in the past.

The library retains sufficient integrity as defined in the registration requirements of the Public Library Facilities in Wisconsin Multiple Property Form.

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WAUPACA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
WAUPACA, WAUPACA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

## INTRODUCTION

The Waupaca Free Public Library building meets the National Register listing requirement, as defined in the Multiple Property form for Public Library Facilities in Wisconsin, through two criteria. Criteria A is fulfilled under the significant areas of Social History and Education by the fact that the property, since its dedication in June of 1914 through 1945 (and beyond), has been a locally important social and educational center for the citizens of Waupaca. The Waupaca Free Public Library meets the requirements of Criteria C under the significance area of Architecture. It was designed by the historically significant architects Bernard Parkinson and Albert Dockendorff of La Crosse, Wisconsin and is an excellent local example of the influence of the American Arts and Craft and Tudor Revival styles. It is also significant as a property type, being a near perfect example of the "modern" library style and floorplan recommended by the top library professionals of the early 20th century. The building's integrity is intact. The significant date for Criteria C is 1914, the year of the building's completion and dedication.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first settlers of the area soon to be known as Waupaca arrived in June, 1849. Settling around the Waupaca and Crystal Rivers, they built mills, established businesses and manufacturing concerns which attracted more pioneers. By 1853, Waupaca had been designated as the county seat and a courthouse built. It was soon incorporated as a village in 1857.<sup>7</sup> Growth continued and necessitated incorporation as a city in 1875. By 1890, "It [Waupaca] is lighted by electricity, has well-made streets, numerous fine residences and is in many respects a desirable location for the man of business or leisure."<sup>8</sup>

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The young city had the usual problems of any growing community: fire protection, keeping the peace, garbage dumping, traffic regulations, taxation, care of indigents, maintaining streets and laying sewers. However, problems resulting from gambling and public drunkenness seemed to plague the frontier town and as early as 1870, an organized group of women petitioned the village board not to grant liquor licenses for the following year. It was refused.

From this group of women was formed Waupaca's earliest women's club, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. In 1883, dedicated to the "betterment of life", this early group organized the Monday Night Club, Waupaca's oldest existing women's organization. One of the first projects of the club in 1899 was the establishment of a library in Waupaca.<sup>9</sup>

#### SOCIAL HISTORY

Intrinsic to the founding of the Waupaca Free Public Library were the workings and fund raising of the Monday Night Club and the Waupaca Women's Club. These women resolved that Waupaca should have a library and took the initiative to invite Lutie Stearns, one of the principal leaders of the library movement in Wisconsin, to speak in Waupaca.

Consequently, the city council appointed a library board of nine members, funds were solicited for the purchase of books and a room and utilities were donated by the Waupaca Electric Light and Railway Co. to house the collection.

By 1912, the collection had grown from 759 to 3,719 books, which included the addition of the high school library and seventy-one per cent of the population of Waupaca were registered as patrons. It was obvious that Waupaca needed a new freestanding library building and an application was made to the Carnegie Corporation to supply funds.

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With the usual conditions set by the Carnegie Corporation, the Library Board and Monday Night Club approached the city council, which unanimously passed an ordinance to appropriate \$1,000 per year to maintain a \$10,000 library.

However, within a week, a petition signed by 135 citizens was presented to the Council which requested the ordinance be suspended. The Council refused to suspend the ordinance which necessitated a public referendum on the matter. The voters passed the referendum by a margin of 2 to 1, thus giving their approval to the original ordinance.

Within a year, the Carnegie grant was awarded, the site bought with donated funds (nearly 50% coming from civic groups and social clubs), architect and contractors selected, plans approved, and a library building erected.<sup>10</sup>

It is interesting to note that in the correspondence from the mayor of Waupaca to the Carnegie treasurer, R.A. Franks, is Waupaca's insistence on retaining an interior stairway to accommodate the women of Waupaca: "The reason that we wish this stairway is to accommodate the two women's clubs of the city. They hold weekly meetings throughout the year. They started the fund which was the foundation of our present library of 4,000 volumes. They were the most liberal to give to buy the site for our proposed library and we want them to hold their meetings in the classroom or the lecture room of the library to be built..." Mayor Lea goes on to point out they are dependent on the Women's Clubs for future fundraising as the sum of \$1000 a year "will not buy many books." Waupaca's request was granted.<sup>11</sup>

Throughout the following years the Women's Clubs continued to fund-raise for the benefit of the library and used its meeting rooms until 1979 when those rooms were renovated to hold the children's book collection and periodicals.

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Much of the historically significant social life of Waupaca revolved around the establishment and use of the Waupaca Free Public Library building. Until 1979, when the educational needs of the building outgrew the social aspects, it was considered home to many of the city's social clubs and organizations.

#### EDUCATION

Historically significant were the educational opportunities the building provided. The Waupaca Free Public Library was quite progressive for a small town library at the time. It made available the loan of its books to all county residents and established a children's library collection with monthly programs for its younger patrons. It housed the high school library and a Danish language library from its inception. A rudimentary inter-library loan system was initiated by 1917 and patrons thus enjoyed books on poetry and music loaned to them through what was then called a traveling library. Educational programs, e.g., baby care, home building, and Shakespearean drama were common and appreciated by the citizenry.

The library took part in a spirited campaign to provide books for the soldiers of the Great War and then exhibited war poster art and souvenirs for the general public in June of 1919.

As Waupaca grew, so too did the educational opportunities of its library. Regularly published were the lists of new volumes and patrons were constantly encouraged to support the library as "Friends of Education."<sup>12</sup> As new technologies were invented, the educational opportunities the library offered became more sophisticated and numerous. This growth led directly to the necessity of housing the collection and services the Waupaca Free Public Library provided in a new building in 1993.

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As one of the primary social and educational institutions of city of Waupaca, the Waupaca Free Public Library is locally significant in the educational history of the community. During the period of significance, the building played a pivotal role in the education and acculturation of generations of Waupaca residents. It meets the registration requirements in the area of Education as defined by the multiple property form.

#### ARCHITECTURE

Bernard Parkinson and Albert Dockendorff designed hundreds of churches, schools, hospitals, libraries, and residences during their 47-year partnership together. While both men were educated in Europe, they chose La Crosse, Wisconsin, to locate their business. They are credited with the design of over 800 public buildings throughout the upper midwest between the years of 1905-1952 and provided practical training for many younger local architects.<sup>13</sup> The significance of their contribution to public building design in the Midwest is considerable.

While not often used in private residences in Wisconsin before WWI, Tudor Revival style architecture was even more uncommon in public buildings, such as the Waupaca Free Public Library. The obvious Tudor elements such as the steeply pitched roofs, multiple gables, decorative half-timbering, and tall casement windows in multiple groups are easily recognizable.<sup>14</sup>

The influence of the American Arts and Crafts movement on the design of this building is much more subtle but just as significant. The Arts and Crafts-inspired architects borrowed many elements from the Tudor and Gothic styles and similar elements are found in both. However, the American approach in applying these elements is quite distinct. Many American architects, including Parkinson and Dockendorff, favored symmetry, simple, heavy lines, and the use of locally available materials in construction.

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The Waupaca Free Public Library building relies heavily on symmetry and balance for its overall aesthetic appeal. Its dormers, windows, and front entrance are evenly spaced. In addition, certain of its architectural elements are typical of the American Arts and Crafts movement as exemplified in the Craftsman and Prairie School styles. The wide, unenclosed eaves, decorative false beams, and an entrance porch supported by tapered square columns are found in Craftsmen architecture while a facade emphasizing strong horizontal lines (here contrasting wood trim between stories), massive square porch supports and the geometric patterns found in the glazing patterns of the casement windows are commonly used elements in Prairie School architecture.<sup>15</sup> It is to Parkinson and Dockendorff's credit that they were able to use elements of the Tudor Revival style and the Arts and Crafts style to produce a public building design that is both elegant and approachable. That they were also able to follow the guidelines set up by the Carnegie Corporation in designing the interior is even more to their merit.

Up until about the 1890s, many late-Victorian era libraries reflected the Richardsonian Romanesque. "Whether clothed in its original Romanesque mode, in Queen Anne style, or even classical garb, the Richardson type equipped with the alcoved bookhall served as the model for small public libraries."<sup>16</sup> Richardson's emphasis on visual effects, unnecessary ornamentation and monumental elements for their own sake, were appalling to most professional librarians at the time.

As soon as the American Library Association was founded in 1876, librarians, including William Poole as early as 1879 and John Dana in 1897, began demanding a change in library design. By 1885, when Poole published his treatise "Small Library Buildings," a consensus had formed among librarians as to what constituted good library design: relatively low bookshelves, which were easily accessible, a centrally located delivery desk, with various functions of the library integrated throughout the building. As the understanding of library purpose and society as a whole evolved through the



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turn of the century, library design evolved also. Desegregation of the sexes, the addition of children's library rooms and the opening to the public of previously closed bookshelves were instituted. It was at this point that Andrew Carnegie shifted the focus of his own library philanthropy.

Previous to the late 1890s, Carnegie awarded his library grants in the typically paternal way of every other 19th century philanthropist, personally granting this benefice upon cities based on his past or present connection to them, proximity, or personal whim.

By the early 1900s, Carnegie had instituted a corporate model of charitable giving. He published precisely defined guidelines for grant applications and turned over nearly all of the responsibility of administering his library philanthropy to his personal secretary, James Bertram.

It was Bertram who in the search for efficiency and cost effectiveness, drew up the questionnaire which was sent to each inquiring library board or city council. Guidelines were specified: the city to be responsible for acquisition of the site and collecting the 10% of grant levy every year for maintenance. By 1908, Bertram was reviewing and approving all library plans before grants were awarded due to nearly a decade of cost overruns, poor planning and the inevitable request for more money.

Bertram became a disciple of the professional librarians who had called for, in his words, "effective library accommodations" and in 1911 he published a pamphlet which included 6 standard library plans and guidelines for effective library planning. It was sent with every formal offer of a grant from then on.

Without a doubt, this pamphlet was in the hands of the Waupaca Library Board and passed the desk of Parkinson and Dockendorff. Among the recommendations followed

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by Parkinson and Dockendorff and therefore found in the Waupaca Free Public Library are the following: "one story rectangular building with a small vestibule leading directly to a single large room ... bookshelves placed around its perimeter ... this room provided reading areas for adults and children ... basement had a lecture room, a heating plant ... ceiling heights (9'-10' in basement, 12'-15' on first floor) and the placement of windows (6' from floor) ..."<sup>17</sup>

Parkinson and Dockendorff placed the delivery desk at the Waupaca Free Public Library in a central location to enable the librarian to greet patrons and to oversee the entire library. Meeting or club rooms were maintained the lower level of the Waupaca Free Public Library.

Bertram was not rigid in his design guidelines and even encouraged local architects and their clients the freedom to design and choose a building that expressed their creativity and reflected the character of the small town in which the building was to be built. Additionally, the Waupaca Library Board had been inspired by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission through their representative, Lutie Stearns, in March of 1913, to build a "good, useful looking building ... that looks as though it were to be used every day by everyday people."<sup>18</sup>

In conclusion, the library is locally significant for its architecture both as a fine example of the integration of Tudor and Arts and Crafts influence and as an excellent example of early twentieth century public library design. The library meets the registration requirements for architectural significance as defined in the multiple property form.

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It has been shown that Parkinson and Dockendorff designed and the city of Waupaca built, with the help of a Carnegie grant, a public building with residential feel, a building traditionally based on a popular historic style, yet inspired by "modern trends" in both aesthetics and function. It is a building that reflects the best of progressive library design for the times, yet retains provincial appeal and individuality. Its architectural integrity is intact.

It is not hard to understand the affection many local residents still feel for the building or the controversy that ensued when it was first suggested the time had come to "retire" the building as the city library. The Waupaca Free Public Library building is considered to be the southern anchor of the business district and a local landmark. It is one of the few remaining buildings in Waupaca that stand to symbolize the desire for enlightenment and progress in a small Wisconsin town of the early 20th century.

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ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Original blueprints, collection of owner and city of Waupaca Records, City Council Minutes, April 11, 1913, p. 332.

<sup>2</sup> Jerry Brown, head librarian, Waupaca Public Library, personal interview, March 17, 1994.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Heritage Committee, Our Heritage, Waupaca: Waupaca County Post, 1976, pp. 6 - 9.

<sup>8</sup> J. Wakefield, History of Waupaca County, D. L. Stinchfield, 1890, p. 189.

<sup>9</sup> Our Heritage, p. 89.

<sup>10</sup> The previous six paragraphs are generally taken from "Dedication of New Library," Waupaca Republican-Post, June 25, 1914, p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> "Library Plans Approved," Waupaca Republican-Post, August 7, 1913, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Mary Benlick (WFPL librarian, 1913-1950), compiler, Library Scrapbook, Feb. 1916..., archival collection of the Waupaca Public Library, n.p.

<sup>13</sup> Joan Rausch and Dr. Richard Zeitlin, "Historic La Crosse Architectural and Historic Record," Architectural Researches, Inc. and Historical Resources, Ind., August 1984, p. 14.

<sup>14</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1984, pp. 355-358.

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid., pp. 434-444.

<sup>16</sup> Abigail Van Slyck, "The Utmost Amount of Effectiv [sic] Accomodation,' Andrew Carnegie and the Reform of the American Library," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, December 1991, p. 363.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., pp. 364-377.

<sup>18</sup> "Fine Talk on Libraries," Waupaca Record-Leader, March 26, 1913, p. 1.



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#### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 3 and 4 EXCEPT the North 30 feet of Lot 3 of Block 44 of W.B. Hibbard's Addition to the Village (now City) of Waupaca, according to the Plat thereof recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Waupaca County, Wisconsin in Plat Cabinet B, Slide 18.

#### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Entire parcel of land historically associated with the property.



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#### Photographic Documentation

The following applies to all photographs:

Waupaca Free Public Library

321 S. Main St.

Waupaca, Waupaca Co., WI

Photos by Mary Gordon, Sep - Dec 1994.

Negatives located at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Photo 1 of 7: Commercially zoned residential setting looking southwest.

Photo 2 of 7: Exterior, west facade, looking east.

Photo 3 of 7: Exterior, south facade, looking north.

Photo 4 of 7: Exterior, east facade, looking northwest.

Photo 5 of 7: Exterior, north facade, looking southeast.

Photo 6 of 7: Interior, looking southeast.

Photo 7 of 7: Interior, detail of windows, looking west.