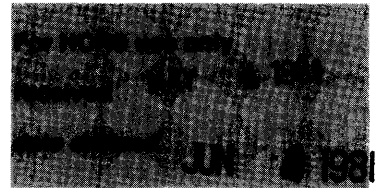


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



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

1. Name

historic Marion Park Pavilion

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Marion Park ___ not for publication

city, town Glidden *McC.* vicinity of congressional district 7th

state Wisconsin code 55 county Ashland code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Town of Jacobs, Attention: Frank Kempf, Town Chairman

street & number Town Hall

city, town Glidden ___ vicinity of state Wisconsin 54527

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ashland County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Ashland state Wisconsin 54806

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Marion Park Pavilion was designed and constructed by local Works Progress Administration skills and labor. The unusual octagonal, domed structure was designed to provide unobstructed space for dancing. Some 374 concrete piers and a concrete foundation support the superstructure, extending 24 inches into the ground and 10 inches above. The forms for the pillars and foundation were made from salvaged lumber from the razed dance pavilion that the new one replaced.

The side walls are twelve feet high and sheathed in shiplap siding painted white. Four of the eight exterior walls are pierced by double doors. Bands of windows with ten lights in each provide natural lighting.

The domed structure of the pavilion was designed as a three-dimensional, three-hinged arch arranged so that a series of arches are placed with their apexes forming the roof peak and rotating in an octagonal form. A total of 16 arches are formed. Each arch, spanning 92 feet, is formed with steel tie rods spanning across the main floor at the level of the top of the exterior sidewalls to resist the thrust of the arch members. The arches are composed of bowstring trusses whose bottom chord is angled at approximately 45 degrees, spanning from the sidewall to the apex. The bowstring truss configuration accomplishes both the curvature of the exterior surface creating the domed appearance, and as a trussed member, achieves the structural capability of spanning the distance from wall to peak with lighter wood members than if of structural timbers only. The thrust of the arches is compensated by horizontal tie rods from the truss bearing at the exterior wall to a small tension ring in the center, and an additional vertical tie rod connects the ring to the apex of the dome. The trusses connect at the peak to a compression ring. Stability of the light bowstring trusses is achieved through wood knee braces consisting of double wood members at the wall bearing and connected to the vertical wall framing, and at the peak by double members arranged as collar ties. Diagonal wood bridging braces the lower chords of the trusses at midspan and top chord rigidity is achieved by fitting the rafters between the chords. The hybrid structure combines the relatively uncluttered open space of the arch with the light wood of the trusses.

The roof, reaching a height of about fifty feet, is covered with asphalt shingles. The uninterrupted floor space is covered with hardwood flooring. In the north end of the pavilion a raised stage provides space for musicians.

The original plans called for 64,000 board feet of white pine at a cost of \$11,000. Since the use of the building was considered seasonal, no heating plant was provided. There is electricity in the building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) WPA Project
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1938-1939¹ **Builder/Architect** Frank Huber²

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Marion Park Pavilion is an example of the Works Progress Administration program that encouraged the use of local design skills, labor and materials. During the severest depression years, the federal government attempted to meet the needs of the unemployed millions by a large scale national works program. The Town of Jacobs, in which the unincorporated Glidden lies in northern Wisconsin's Ashland County, responded to the WPA program with a public building project that provided jobs and business to the community. From its completion more than forty years ago by the WPA, the Marion Park Pavilion has continued to be a gathering place for the community. The Pavilion is unique in adapting the engineering concepts of a three-hinged arch with a bowstring truss to obtain a large volume dome shaped structure constructed of timber members and metal tie rods. This combination of engineering forms achieved a sizeable structure with local materials and craftsmen.

Situated in the heart of Wisconsin's **north woods**, the community of Glidden in the Town of Jacobs lies on the banks of the Chippewa River. Since its platting in 1878 with the coming of the Wisconsin Central Railway, the village has always depended on timber-related industries for its livelihood. **Sawmills and woodworking** plants, as well as mills turning out shingles, barrel staves and broom handles, provided jobs in Glidden.

By the early 1930s, because of the depletion of timber resources, drought and subsequent fires, and the general economic depression, Glidden fell on hard times along with most of the region. A flood of federal programs and projects came into the region. In 1933 four Civilian Conservation Corps camps were set up in the area, bringing in almost 600 men. They planted trees, fought fires, cleaned streams, cut new roads and erected bridges. But the depression still held the region five years later. None of the sixteen villages, cities or towns in Ashland County paid tax rolls to the county treasurer by the designated deadline. That same year a Glidden man was named superintendent of all Works Progress Administration programs in Ashland County.

Choosing between a sewer system or a public building for Glidden, the Town of Jacobs WPA program drew upon local skills to draw plans for a community pavilion, replacing an aging building in Marion Park, on the outskirts of Glidden. Frank Huber, the designer-carpenter for the old pavilion some thirty years earlier, was a German immigrant who had arrived in Glidden in about 1904. Huber, with the aid of Gust Kasin of Marshfield, designed a dance pavilion in the shape of an octagon covered by a large domed roof. Since the pavilion was intended primarily for dancing (and roller skating too), Huber wanted no vertical structural supports to hinder activities on the floor. Huber's plan was approved by the State Industrial Commission. With local materials and WPA labor under the direction of Henry Hoffschmidt, the pavilion was begun in July of 1938. A formal dedication address was held June 2, 1939, the address given by Fred R. Zimmerman, former governor and then Secretary of State.

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

The Glidden Enterprise July 8, 1938; July 15, 1938; August 26, 1938; April 28, 1939; May 12, 1939; June 2, 1939; June 9, 1939; June 21, 1940; November, 1943.
 History of the Glidden Four-Town Area. Glidden, Wisconsin, 1978.
 Oral interviews by Marilyn McMillan with Frank Kempf, Edgar Schroeder, Sylvester Schraufnagel, all of Glidden, June-July 1980.

10. Geographical Data UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property c. 0.3 ACREEAGE NOT VERIFIED
 Quadrangle name Glidden, Wis. Quadrangle scale 1: 62500

UTM References

A	1 5	6 8 6 1 7 5	5 1 1 1 3 0 0	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is roughly a rectangular parcel extending ten feet from the north, west and east walls of the building and to the circular drive at the southern wall. The park is situated in the southwest 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of section 11, T42N, R2W.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marilyn McMillan, Historic Preservation Assistant
 organization Northwest Regional Planning Commission date July 15, 1980
 street & number 302 Walnut Street telephone (715) 635-2197
 city or town Spooner state Wisconsin 54801

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Richard Kerner

title Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin date 4/27/81

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Delores Byers</u>	Entered in the National Register date <u>6.4.81</u>
for Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

Item number 8, 11

Page 1

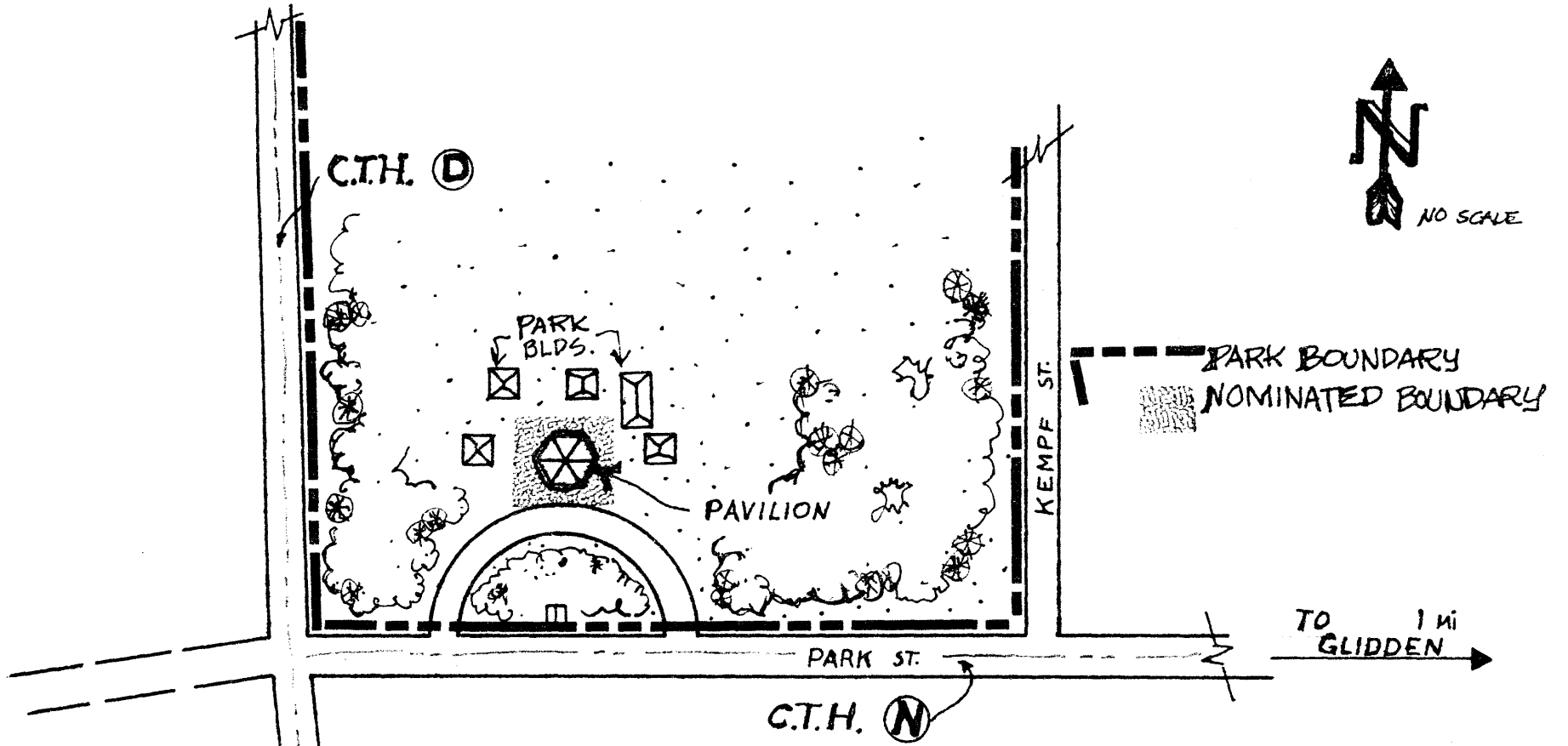
8. From its inception, the pavilion was, and continues to be, a source of pride for the community. Dances, roller skating and an annual community fair provide a great deal of use for the pavilion.

11. Gordon D. Orr, Jr., FAIA, Architect
American Institute of Architects
2729 Mason Street
Madison

April, 1981
608/238-1683
Wisconsin 53705

¹The Glidden Enterprise, July 8, 1938.

²Ibid., June 9, 1939.



MARION PARK PAVILION

ASHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NWRPC RGB/80

JUN 4 1981

MAY 4 1981