United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form





Type all entries	s-complete applicable	sections		
1. Nam	ie .			
historic	W.A. Roosevelt	Company		
and/or common	N/A			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	230 Nerth Fron	t St reet		not for publication
city, town	La Crosse	vicinity of	-congressional district	
state	Wisconsin cod	e 55 county	La Crosse	code 063
3. Clas	sification			€.
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership publicX private both Public Acquisition in process being considered X N/A	Status _X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted _X yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agricultureX commercial educational entertainment governmentX industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name Tame				
Jains	es M. and Mary Jane	•		
street & number	3442 Ebner Coule			
city, town	La Crosse	vicinity of		Visconsin 54601
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Reg	ister of Deeds, La	Crosse County Courth	iouse
street & number	400 North 4th St	reet		
city, town	La Crosse		state V	Jisconsin 54601
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
	<u> </u>			Title O
uue Wisconsir	ı Inventory of Histo	oric Places ^{nas this pro}	perty been determined elig	
date 1978			federalX state	countyloca
depository for su	rvey records State His	storical Society of	Wisconsin, 816 Stat	e Street
city, town ^{Ma}	dison		state W	isconsin

7. Description

Condition	Check one _X_ unaltered altered	Check one \underline{X} original site \underline{X} moved date \underline{X}
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The W.A. Roosevelt Company facility consists of the five-story warehouse and office building, and the one-story pipe shed to the east. The 70x100-foot rectangular main building of brown "art brick" rises five full stories above ground from the exposed basement. (Paler brick at the northwest corner marks the portion of the building rebuilt after partial foundation collapse in 1965.) On all elevations, colossal compound segmental arches, framing triplets of multi-paned windows, span four stories above the first-story base of the building, defined horizontally by stone courses. A matching coping follows the "castellated" roofline, above contrasting off-white terra cotta panels which suggest capitals above flat brick "piers" created by the recessed window arcading. The original copper and glass canopy is still suspended over the groundlevel entrance on the west side, marking the location of the self-contained stairwell and elevator shaft inside. Most of the loading dock along the south side (rear) is original. A small adition (1972) at the southeast corner connects the main building to the adjoining one-story brick pipe shed. The facade of the 60x100-foot rectangle, with its pantile-covered roof, is composed of a center freight door and transom, framed by engaged brick piers, and topped by blind lancets in the gable end overhead; wide brick piers at the corners rise as "shoulders" at the sides of the gable. A low concrete foundation and roofline coping trim the walls.

Except for the office spaces at the west end of the second floor, and stairway and elevator shaft, the interior of each floor of the warehouse is a single large space with wood ceilings and laminated wood floors, supported by heavy wood timbers and concrete columns (in the basement) or wood columns (upper floors). Offices are composed of painted plaster ceilings and walls, linoleum-covered floors, and suspended florescent light fixtures (1950s-60s vintage). Stairs are of steel with simple ornamentation. Elements of the interior are not considered significant. The interior of the pipe shed is one large space, formerly divided into pipe storage stalls by vertical metal supports.

The metal shed ('Butler building") eighty feet to the south of the main building is not considered significant to the nomination.

The W.A. Roosevelt Company building is located on a paved lot at the corner of Vine and Front streets, adjacent to Riverside Park along the Mississippi River bank in La Crosse. The "Freight House" (NRHP 1982) of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad located across Vine St. on the north, once served the light industries of the area. Both the immediate industrial corridor and the northwest edge of the central business district several blocks to the east have suffered from scattered demolition; in this irregular environment, the Roosevelt Company building is a highly-visible landmark.

8. Significance

prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art X commerce communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settleme industry invention	law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1916	Builder/Architect Pa	rkinson and Dockenfor	ff ²

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The W.A. Roosevelt Company building is architecturally significant as one of La Crosse's best extant examples of its type and period of construction. The five-story building/warehouse, with its full-height window arcading and terra cotta ornament, is a simple expression of Chicago School/Commercial design of the early twentieth century. The building, with adjoining one-story pipe shed, was designed by regionally significant architects Parkinson & Dockendorff. Commercially, the building represents the post-lumbering era in La Crosse, when wholesale trade and distribution on a regional scale rose to substantial importance in the local economy.

ARCHITECTURE

Active from 1902 until 1952, the firm of Albert E. Parkinson and Bernard J. Dockendorff of La Crosse, specialists in church, school and hospital design, was credited with the design of over eight hundred public buildings alone. Bernard Dockendorff (born 1878) worked for two years in his late teens with La Crosse architects Stoltze & Schick, then spent two years studying architecture at the Technicum in Darnstadt, Germany, and another four years in the tutelage of Professor Ludwig Becker of Mayence. 4 In 1902, Dockendorff joined in partnership with Albert Parkinson, a native of England (born 1870), who was trained by his father and "in schools in Scranton." The firm was licensed to practice in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Illinois, and its busy office was said to be a training ground for many young regional architects. Their commissions include a number of schools, residences, hospitals, and commercial structures in their home city of La Crosse, as well as in most cities of central and western Wisconsin; 7 their Marquette County Courthouse (1916) was listed in the National Register in 1982. The firm also designed the Saltzer Seed Company building, the one other structure in La Crosse of the same period, scale and use, and of comparable (but less distinctive) design. Their association ended with their deaths in September of 1952.

Of the nearly-completed Roosevelt building, the <u>La Crosse Tribune</u> of November 28, 1916, said, "It looks more like a big school building, or a library, than the prosaic repository of iron pipe and bath-room fixtures, does the splendid new building of the W.A. Roosevelt Company.....It is built on what is for La Crosse an entirely new principle of construction - laminated wood flooring.....They are each, practically speaking, a solid block of wood. The effect is as if each were a thick and heavy slab sawed cross-section-wise from the body of some fabulous tree."

The five-story "tower" and adjoining vernacular commercial pipe shed remain virtually unaltered since construction, and represent one era and aspect of architectural design in an industrial and trade center which has suffered considerable loss through alteration and demolition.

(continued)

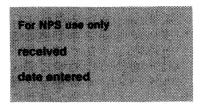
9. Major Bib	oliographica	ıl Refer	ences	
Co., 1946, pp. La Crosse Tribune, N Miller, Stanley N., College for Tea	318-319 ovember 28, 1916. "A History of La Cr chers, 1959.			Chicago: Lewis Publishin
10. Geograp	phical Data			
Acreage of nominated proportion \underline{La} \underline{Cre}			Quadra	ngle scale 1:62,500
A 115 6 410 41515 Zone Easting	418 512 51610 Northing	B L	ne Easting	Northing
		ь г н [
Verbal boundary descrip	otion and justification			
Lots 1, 2, 3, Block	9, Town of La Cross	se, La Crosse	e County, Wiscor	nsin.
List all states and count	lies for properties over	lapping state o	r county boundarie	es
state N/A	code	county		code
state N/A	epared By	county		code
	lipowicz/Architectu	ural Historia	an .	
organization State Hist	orical Society of N	Wisconsin	date June, 198	32; April, 1983
street & number 816 Sta	ite Street		telephone 608/26	62-2732
city or town Madison	L		state Wiscon	nsin 53706
12. State Hi	istoric Pres	ervatio	n Officer (Certification
The evaluated significance	of this property within the	state is:		
national	state	X local		
As the designated State His 665), I hereby nominate this according to the criteria and State Historic Preservation	property for inclusion in t procedures set forth by t	the National Regi	ster and certify that it	-,
title Director, Histor	ric Preservation bi	vision	date	JAN. 10, 1984
For NPS use only I hereby certify that the	is property is included in the Byseu	the National Regi Entered in National	n the	2/16/84
Keeper of the National I	Register /		date	

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W.A. ROOSEVELT COMPANY, LA CROSSE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Continuation sheet Item number 8



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COMMERCE

One of the last remaining structures associated with wholesale trade in La Crosse in the early twentieth century, the W. A. Roosevelt Company building is an important link with a significant phase of the city's economic history. Established in the late 1860s by onetime Mississippi River boat captain and La Crosse mayor W. A. Roosevelt ("a cousin of the mighty T. R."), the small steam-fitting and plumbing supply company originally served the saw-mills and raft boats of the lumber era. 10 But the rise in Roosevelt's fortunes came in the late 1880s when the firm devoted its resources to the wholesale distribution of plumbing and heating apparatus. 11 The first (and largest) such firm in the city, Roosevelt capitalized on the rise of modern plumbing systems as well as the emergence of a well-integrated rail network which linked La Crosse with the rest of the region. 12 By the early twentieth century, the company's sales dramatically increased, 13 and a 1908 business survey of the community indicated that the Roosevelt Company maintained "extensive business throughout the northwest."14 By 1915, the firm added electrical supplies to its inventory of iron pipes, plumbing supplies, boilers, bathtubs, windmills, steamfitting supplies, and heating equipment. Although the company occupied a series of buildings in its early years, the construction of the new building in 1916-complete with ralroad spur, interior truck paths, and conveyor system-testified to the burgeoning business of the firm. 15

The Roosevelt Company's success was emblematic of the booming wholesale industry in the city. Located at the confluence of rail and river, La Crosse merchants at the turn of the century seized the opportunities of their location and the city emerged as a regionally important wholesale center. Concurrently with the decline of the lumber industry, wholesale trade in the city generally tripled between 1890 and 1905, growing from five to nearly fifteen million dollars. By 1900, the city boasted over fifty major jobbing firms, serving a market area which embraced parts of Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, as well as Wisconsin. 17

The growth of the Roosevelt Company clearly reflected those important changes in the city's economy. Not only did its business extend across state lines, the company continually outstripped its La Crosse competition in the twentieth century — a notable achievement in light of U.S. Census reports which indicated that wholesale plumbing was a significant element of the city's economy. But the importance of the Roosevelt Company building transcends the firm's status as a leading wholesaler. While the structures of other wholesale firms from the period have been disfigured or demolished, the Roosevelt building stands as the best (and one of the few remaining) examples of the great warehouse buildings which once formed a substantial part of the region's economic base.

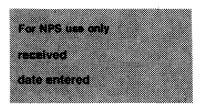
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Continuation sheet

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 "New Construction Used in \$80,000 Roosevelt Plant," <u>La Crosse Tribune</u>, November 26, 1916, n.p.
- 2 Original plans, in possession of current owner.
- ³ La Crosse Tribune, September 21, 1952.
- Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing, Examining Board of Architects and Professional Engineers, Series 1591, Archives, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
-) Ibid.
- ⁶ "Dockendorff, Bernard J.," Biographical Files, Area Research Center, Murphy Library, University of Wisconsin La Crosse.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 "New Construction Used in \$80,000 Roosevelt Plant," La Crosse Tribune, November 28, 1916.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Yesterday and Today: 1868-1918 ([La Crosse]: [privately published for W. A. Roosevelt Company], [1918], n.p.
- 11 "New Construction Used in \$80,000 Roosevelt Plant."
- See Wright's Directory of La Crosse for 1917, (Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1917), pp. 29-30.
- 13 "New Construction Used in \$80,000 Roosevelt Plant."
- Wisconsin and Northwest Trade Journal, December, 1908 (Vol. 2, No. 12), p. 12.
- ¹⁵ Yesterday and Today: 1868-1918, n.p.
- Stanley N. Miller, "A History of La Crosse, Wisconsin," unpublished PhD dissertation, George Peabody College for Teachers, August, 1959.
- See <u>Philippi's Souvenir Directory of the City of La Crosse</u>, (La Crosse: L. P. Philippi Co., 1900), pp. 42-43.
- See <u>Wright's Directory of La Crosse for 1917</u>, pp. 29-30, for discussion of Roosevelt Company and its competitor, the La Crosse Plumbing Company, founded in 1898.
- See <u>Sixteenth Census of the U.S.: Census of Business 1939</u>, Vol. II: Wholesale <u>Trade</u>, pp. 948-949 and Fred Holmes, ed., <u>Wisconsin: Stability, Progress, Beauty</u>, Vol. V, (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1946), p. 319.