

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 15 1985  
date entered 19

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

1. Name

historic Wisconsin Home for Veterans TR

and/or common Historic Resources of the Wisconsin Veterans Home

2. Location

street & number Hwy 22 not for publication

city, town King X vicinity of Farmington

state Wisconsin code 55 county Waupaca code 135

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 type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N.A.	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: State Institution

4. Owner of Property

name State of Wisconsin, Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 77 N. Dickinson St., Room 263

city, town Madison vicinity of state WI

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Waupaca County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Waupaca state WI 54981

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society

city, town Madison state WI

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The buildings included in this nomination are all the remaining historic structures of the Wisconsin Veterans Home. Most of the buildings also share a similar type and method of construction. The resources are divided into a historic district and three individual buildings and are included together as a thematic group.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, Wisconsin is an institutional community located on 320.5 acres along the wooded and sloping shores of Rainbow Lake, one of the 15 connected lakes known as the "Chain O' Lakes." The many large, multi-story, brick and concrete buildings reflect the home's current focus: providing nursing care to Wisconsin's veterans and their wives and widows. But in 1887, when the Wisconsin department of the Grand Army of the Republic established the home, the focus was on providing housing in small cottages and dormitories for impoverished (mostly elderly) Civil War veterans and their wives and widows. And, while medical care became increasingly important after the turn of the century, up until the 1950s, the home was very much a small, picturesque, "Victorian" community. The cottages, staff residences, small and large frame dormitories and service buildings were all embellished with Queen Anne, Stick, Shingle, and Colonial Revival details, styles popular when these buildings were constructed.

A small village grew up around the home, but the village never grew very large and few commercial structures were ever built. After World War II, the state of Wisconsin, which now controlled the home, recognized the changing needs of current and future veterans and physically changed the home. Most of the larger frame structures were razed, and between 1959 and the present time, 11 new structures were built. They included the contemporary brick and concrete buildings which house the nursing care facilities, the medical center, the administration and recreation services, and the physical plant facilities. Fortunately, what remains of the historic home is somewhat physically separated from the new construction, creating a barrier between what is old and what is new.

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Generally, there are two types of architecture at the home, and, except for a few buildings, they are roughly separated by Marden Avenue (see map). The new construction dominates the area to the south of Marden Avenue. The most important buildings include Olson Hall (1966), Burns-Clmens Hall (1959), the Medical Clinic (1970s), and Stordock Hall (1968). Marden Center (1972) is a poured concrete structure built into the landscape of the lakefront and has very modern lines and features. The only other large building on the grounds is the old hospital (1929), a brick structure included in the historic resources of the home.

The hospital and the frame buildings north of Marden Avenue are the historic structures included in the nomination. They were part of the historic, planned veterans home and were all constructed prior to 1930. The frame buildings include a group of mostly one and one-half story rectangular front-gabled cottages and staff residences comprising the Veterans Cottages Historic District. Some of the cottages have fish-scale shingles decorating their gables, but most houses are simple structures with enclosed porches. Original openings dominate, and none of the houses have been given new siding. Size ranges from tiny three-room, one-story cottages, to two-story staff residences.

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Two other historic resources are of frame construction. They are the impressive Queen Anne Commandant's Residence (c. 1890), and the Chapel (c. 1890), a modest building with similar architectural details as the cottages and residences.

The home grounds are moderately wooded and landscaped throughout the complex. The lakeshore includes a park-like area for the staff and residents and there is a formal park (Quadrangle Park) in the center of the complex. There are other scattered green spaces throughout the home grounds. Even though much has changed since 1962, the statement in Wisconsin's Blue Book of that year, that the home is one of the most attractive institutions operated by the state, still is applicable.

**ARCHEOLOGY**

According to archeologist Charles E. Brown (The Waupaca Chain O' Lakes Indian History Survey, Chain O'Lakes Protective Association, 1931, pp. 40-41), archeologists have discovered a number of potential archeological resources on the grounds of the Wisconsin Veterans Home. Along the lakeshore, and where buildings and cottages now stand, archeologists have found Indian implements and other indications of an Indian village site. Where the old hospital building sits, once a wooded ravine, archeologists have found indications of a Menomonic Indian campsite, as well as a gravesite. At one time archeologists also discovered some round mounds on the home grounds, but by 1921, these had disappeared (Brown, p. 40). Since no extensive excavations have taken place, the extent of archeological resources in the historic resource area is unknown. However, from the little information that is available, there are potentially significant resources on the home grounds, within the historic resource area.

**SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

This nomination is based on two surveys. As part of the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places, the Historic Preservation Division conducted a reconnaissance survey of the resource area in 1978-79. In the fall and winter of 1984-85, Carol Cartwright, a preservation researcher in the Division conducted an intensive architectural and historical survey of the resource area for the purpose of completing the nomination. Cartwright used National Register criteria in the research and preparation of the nomination. Because of staff limitation, no archeological testing or excavation was done at this time.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–1935	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
<b>Specific dates</b>	c. 1890 c.1890–1935 (dist.)	<b>Builder/Architect</b>	William Waters <sup>1</sup>		

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The buildings in this thematic nomination are all related to the historic Wisconsin Veterans Home and are significant for both architecture and social history. Following a historical overview and a statement of significance for the historic district, these themes will be developed in full.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The history of the Wisconsin Veterans Home may be broken down into three periods. The first period deals with the founding of the home until 1917. The second period deals with the years 1918–1945. The third period is 1945 to the present. For purposes of the National Register, the period of significance is 1887–1935, however, to understand the importance of the historic resources today, one must briefly explore the history of the home throughout its entire period of existence, 1887–present.

### 1887–1917

By 1880, almost twenty years had passed since the beginning of the Civil War, and it was apparent to some Wisconsin citizens, particularly the veterans' political pressure group, the Grand Army of the Republic, that many aging Civil War veterans and their families were destitute. The lack of adequate pensions (at least from the GAR viewpoint) and some hard economic times following the war meant that some veterans and their wives were forced to reside in county poorhouses. The GAR encouraged positive public sentiment toward the fate of these veterans, who were portrayed as having made a great sacrifice toward the cause of the union, only to become impoverished by forces beyond their control. At the same time, the existing veterans facilities were overtaxed. The National Soldiers Home at Wood (Milwaukee) was not large enough to provide services for all of Wisconsin's needy veterans, especially those who were not disabled, as the Soldiers Home was specifically established for disabled veterans.<sup>2</sup>

In 1884, the Wisconsin department of the GAR established a committee to look into the possibility of building a state veterans home to meet the perceived need. In 1887, the GAR finalized plans for a home which would house indigent Civil War veterans, their wives, and widows. Later that year, the City of Waupaca acquired the Greenwood Park Hotel on Rainbow Lake in the Chain O' Lakes, one of the six sites that the GAR had considered for the home. The city then gave the property to the GAR for the home. By early 1888, the home was operating, with 78 acres, one large building, six cottages, and a farmhouse.<sup>3</sup>

Originally called the Wisconsin Home for Veterans, the home was unusual in that it accepted not only veterans themselves, but their wives and widows, and even the mothers of some veterans. There was a conscious effort on the part of the GAR to keep husbands and wives together, as evidenced by the emphasis on cottages for couples in addition to dormitories for singles. The inclusion of wives and widows along with the veterans themselves meant that the home developed into more of a "retirement" community, rather than an institution.

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The GAR controlled the administration of the veterans home for over 30 years and ran it as a quasi-military community. The administrator was called the "Commandant" and his wife was usually hired as "matron". Men were required to wear uniforms for a time, and codes of conduct were strictly enforced. Even though the home was operated in this manner, it still progressed as a community in its development and architecture. Between 1887 and 1917, the home expanded as more and more Civil War veterans became eligible for admission to the home. The buildings constructed during this time period were a mixture of small cottages, larger staff residences, dorms for residents and staff members, and other service buildings. Because most of the buildings were relatively small frame structures with Queen Anne, Stick, and Colonial Revival architectural details, the home took on the appearance of a "Victorian" village, a picturesque self-contained community where elderly veterans and their wives or widows could live out their remaining years in dignity and fellowship.<sup>4</sup>

The GAR operated the home under the direction of a GAR-appointed Board of Trustees. However, most of the operating subsidies came from the state and federal governments. The Commandant of the home was a Civil War veteran and until 1903, his wife was always the matron of the home. Staff lived on site with members and staff housing and dorms were scattered among residents' facilities.<sup>5</sup>

Medical care was casual during this period, beginning with only one doctor making visits, to a 40-bed hospital built in 1889. In 1898 the hospital burned and was replaced in 1901 by a 120-room frame hospital. As numbers of veterans increased, the need for advanced and increased medical care was evident, however, the majority of members at this time remained in the residential setting, not the medical facility.<sup>6</sup>

1917-1945

By 1917, the federal government objected to the private-public status of the home. Responding to this, the state of Wisconsin officially took over control of the home, however, the new Board of Managers were all appointed from the ranks of the GAR, and until 1920, when age became a factor, the Commandant was still a Civil War veteran. Even though the official control of the home was with the state, the GAR maintained operational control of the home.<sup>7</sup>

In the 1920s membership stabilized at 450-600 members, after reaching a peak of 700 plus during the 1908-1917 period. The home consisted of 86 buildings on approximately 100 acres. The residents lived in over 40 cottages and nine dormitories, all frame buildings which were "modernized" to include all updated sanitary facilities by 1926.<sup>8</sup>

The state made a major step toward the indefinite existence of the home in 1923, when the legislature made Spanish-American war veterans and veterans of the Phillipine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion eligible for membership in the home. Another major milestone occurred in 1929 when the GAR lost management control of the home (although they still reported on the condition of the home to the state until 1947, when the GAR had virtually ceased to exist). And, also in 1929, the construction of a "modern" brick, three-story hospital ushered in a new era of increased concern for the medical care of veterans.<sup>9</sup>

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1945-present

It is probable that the Great Depression and World War II slowed the growth and development of the home, because a 1956 report to the legislature pictured the home as still much of a turn-of-the-century community. Only the hospital and five other structures out of the 108 extant buildings in 1956 were brick or stone buildings. All other buildings were wood frame, including 16 frame dormitories and 51 frame cottages. This report called for "new and modern facilities," particularly when the expected large influx of World War II veterans was only a few years away.<sup>10</sup>

At the same time, post-World War II veterans had increased financial supports, so were willing and able to remain in their private homes only until poor health forced them out. And, advances in medical care kept many elderly invalids alive much longer than before. As a result, long-term nursing care in a medical-like setting became the preferred method of providing for elderly persons in America. The veterans home responded to this new care focus by physically changing the site. Between 1959 and the present, most of the large frame buildings and many cottages were demolished and replaced with large contemporary brick and concrete institutional buildings. These include two large nursing care buildings, a medical clinic, an administration building, a recreational center, and several service buildings. While the staff still encourages a sense of community at the home, most members, because of their health concerns, live as semi-invalids. This is why the remaining historic buildings are such important historical resources. They represent the last remnants of the historic veterans home.

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STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture

The historic resources of the Wisconsin Veterans Home are significant for architecture because they are good examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century building styles for both residences and institutional buildings. Further, the Commandant's House and the larger cottages in the cottage district can also be attributed to the noted Wisconsin architect, William Waters.

At the turn of the century the most significant building phase of the veterans home took place (in its historic period). At this time, the Queen Anne Style for both residences and commercial structures was flourishing in Wisconsin. Often the Queen Anne houses were decorated with Stick and/or Eastlake details as well. Some progressive architects added elements of the emerging Colonial Revival style to their Queen Anne designs as well, especially after the turn of the century. A few architects practiced in the shingle style, and often added these details to their Queen Anne designs. One such architect was William Waters of Oshkosh, who designed the Commandant's House and other buildings for the veterans home. The extant frame buildings on the home grounds reflect the major architectural styles of the day. The Chapel is a simple frame building which captures the "romantic country church" feeling in its design. But the steeple suggests the Queen Anne style, while the applied stickwork reflects the continuing use of Stick style details during this time. The interior is "Victorian", with extensive use of dark wood trim around windows and doors, and a decorative pressed metal ceiling still in the building.

The Commandant's House is a good example of a turn-of-the-century Queen Anne design, with its asymmetrical massing, corner turret, and veranda. But because it was designed by Waters, who often added Shingle style details in his residential designs, it features the use of shingles in the upper stories, a broad front gable sweeping to the front entrance, and small paned windows.

The Veterans Cottages Historic District are good examples of turn-of-the-century small and medium sized cottages, architecturally fulfilling the goal of Dr. Marden's home concept: providing simple, yet sturdy individual houses for a veteran and his wife. While the small cottages have little architectural detail, they are well-constructed and still have many original features. The medium sized cottages and staff houses are variations of a Waters' cottage design and still have their Shingle style-influenced dormers and gable decorations, along with small-paned window banks. Additions and some alterations have somewhat changed individual houses, but overall the level of preservation and integrity in the district is high.

These arguments alone would probably be sufficient to prove architectural significance for the frame historic buildings of the veterans home, however, the fact that many can be attributed to either the direct designs or the influence of architect William Waters, makes them even more significant. William Waters was a New Yorker who received his architectural training at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He came to Wisconsin and established an architectural practice in Oshkosh in 1867. By the turn of the century, Waters was a popular and progressive architect in Northeastern Wisconsin.

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He practiced in a variety of styles, but his most important buildings were in the Queen Anne and Shingle residential styles and the Romanesque commercial style. Many of Waters' buildings are listed on the National Register, including the 1892 Henry Spencer Smith House in Neenah, a Queen Anne and Shingle style residence; the 1883 Havilah Babcock House in Neenah, a Queen Anne and Stick style residence; the Oviatt House in Oshkosh, an 1882-1883 Queen Anne residence; the 1888 Jessie Jack Hooper House in Oshkosh, a Shingle style residence; and the 1884 Richard Guenther House in Oshkosh, a Queen Anne and Shingle style residence. Waters also gained fame for designing the Shingle style Wisconsin Building at the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. His fondness for the rarely seen in Wisconsin shingle style appears in both the Commandant's House and the larger cottages in the district.<sup>13</sup>

Lastly, the Old Hospital is architecturally significant as an example of a late Neo-classical style small-town institutional building. While the building is not elaborately decorated, the entablature, denticulated cornice, ballustrades and front facade concrete window and entrance decorations all are elements of the style. The building has a great deal of exterior integrity, and the interior plan has been remodeled, but many original plan features, such as the kitchen location, and upstairs staff rooms, remain. The building is also significant because it represents the first truly institutional-looking building on the site, and even though the major institutional construction would come 30 years later, the Old Hospital was a physical change in the direction the modern home would take.

Social History

The historic resources of the Wisconsin Veterans Home are significant for social history because they show the development of an important social program in Wisconsin: the care of the elderly. They also are significant because they show the effect of the powerful political pressure group--the GAR--on a social welfare program.

Turn of the century Wisconsin saw the development of a number of state, local, and private institutions for the care of specific groups of needy or special needs citizens. These ranged from insane asylums and poorhouses to hospitals and camps for those who suffered from Tuberculosis. The political pressure group--the Grand Army of the Republic--was an important political force in Wisconsin during this time, as it was in a number of northern states. Many members were interested in using Civil War veterans' allegiances to gain political power. Other factions of the organization were interested in more practical social programs for veterans, particularly an increased pension for Civil War veterans. Out of this concern in Wisconsin came the call for a home for impoverished veterans and their wives or widows.<sup>14</sup>

The Wisconsin Veterans Home was established as a quasi-state institution, with the real power of operation in the hands of the GAR. Until 1917, this public-private arrangement prevailed, with the state and federal governments providing funding, and the GAR providing administrative control. After 1917, the state officially controlled the home, but in effect, administrative control still rested with the GAR through official appointments. The late 1920s saw the rapid aging of GAR members and the expansion of the home to veterans of other conflicts. This led to the eventual control of the home by the state, although GAR review continued until 1947.

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The influence of politics on social programs is pervasive in the twentieth century. The fact that it was so important to the veterans home in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is significant. The home, itself, was unusual in that it was established for both veterans and their wives and widows. The inclusion of women in the home at this time is especially significant, recognizing their contributions to war-time causes. Keeping women at the facility is still debated today, when funding for social services is extremely tight.

The unique character of the veterans home during its historic period makes the extant resources significant. The cottage district dramatically illustrates the commitment to housing for both husbands and their wives, as well as the commitment to establishing a community by having staff live in close proximity to married couples. The Chapel is significant because it provided and still provides an important personal need of members. It has always been and continues to be non-denominational. The Commandant's House is significant because it represents the tradition of providing an on-site home for the top administrator, as well as furthering the goal of a self-sufficient independent community. The Old Hospital is particularly significant as an illustration of the changing focus of the home in the twentieth century. It was the first large-scale substantial building on the complex, and given the fact that it was a medical care facility, it represents the increased concern for medical care of the elderly, along with the advanced medical practices of the time.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home is an example of a large-scale social welfare program, executed in a non-traditional manner. In fact, the "cottage plan" was far advanced for its day. Only now is the pendulum swinging back to providing multi-care levels for elderly persons in retirement complexes. While financial and practical considerations must play a role in the development of state services to elderly veterans, careful thought should be given to the preservation of the remaining historic resources of the veterans home.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>William Waters is known to have designed the Commandant's House and other now demolished buildings of the veterans home. He also provided a basic medium sized cottage design which was used extensively in the cottage district. Although no documentary evidence exists to prove it, Waters probably was responsible for the overall architectural appearance of the historic home.

<sup>2</sup>Hosea W. Rood and E. B. Earle, History of the Wisconsin Veterans Home 1886-1926, Madison: Democrat Printing Co., 1926, pp. 9-12; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," Wisconsin Blue Book, 1962, p. 221.

<sup>3</sup>"Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," pp. 221-222; Rood, 13-19.

<sup>4</sup>"Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," p. 222; Wisconsin Veterans Home Annual Reports, 1895-present, photos in numerous years' reports.

<sup>5</sup>"Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," p. 223; Rood, pp. 54-55.

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Notes, continued

- 6 "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," pp. 225-226; Rood, pp. 74-75.
- 7 "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," p. 223; Rood, p. 58.
- 8 "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," pp. 223, 228; Rood, pp. 61-71.
- 9 "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," pp. 223, 225, 226; Rood, pp. 40, 112.
- 10 "Wisconsin Grand Army Home for Veterans (King)," Report to the Legislature, 1956. On file, Library, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, pp. 3-9.
- 11 Grand Army of the Republic Department Encampment of the State of Wisconsin Proceedings, 1888. On file, GAR Memorial Hall, State Capitol Building, Madison, Wisconsin, p. 69.
- 12 GAR Proceedings, 1889, pp. 112-116; photos in Annual Reports; William Waters entry, Architectural Files, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; National Register of Historic Places files on William Waters-designed buildings, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- 13 William Waters entry, Architectural Files; National Register files.
- 14 Mary R. Dearing, Veterans in Politics, Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1952, especially p. 316; Rood, pp. 9-15.

Exemption for Inclusion of Chapel in Nomination

Although National Register standards do not usually allow religious structures to be listed, the Chapel on the grounds of the Wisconsin Veterans Home should be considered an exemption to this rule. First, it is not owned by any particular religious organization, but by the state of Wisconsin. Second, it has always been non-denominational. While three major religious organizations hold regular services in the Chapel, all religious groups may use it. Because it functions primarily as a center for the personal beliefs of all home members, and has historical and architectural significance to the home, it is included within this nomination.

State Significance Level

This nomination is submitted at the state level of significance because it is the only state-run veterans home in the history of the state of Wisconsin, and because it is unusual in its historic operation. The National Soldiers Home at Wood (Milwaukee) was open only to male veterans at the time the King home was established. It was also run specifically in an institutional style, unlike that of the King home. Because of its uniqueness in the state, the historic resources of the Wisconsin Veterans Home should be considered at the state level of significance.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation pages

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 5 acres (Dist.)

Quadrangle name King

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A see continuation pages  
Zone Easting Northing

B 1,6 3,2,8,9,8,5 4,9,1,1,4,6,0  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,6 3,2,9,1,5,0 4,9,1,1,3,4,0

D 1,6 3,2,8,8,4,0 4,9,1,1,1,7,0

E         

F         

G         

H         

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation pages for district, survey forms for individual properties.

### 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 Carol Lohry Cartwright

organization Historic Preservation Division

date 2/22/85

street & number 816 State Street

telephone (608) 262-1339

city or town Madison

state WI 53706

# 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title DIRECTOR OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

date APRIL 26, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] date     
Keeper of the National Register

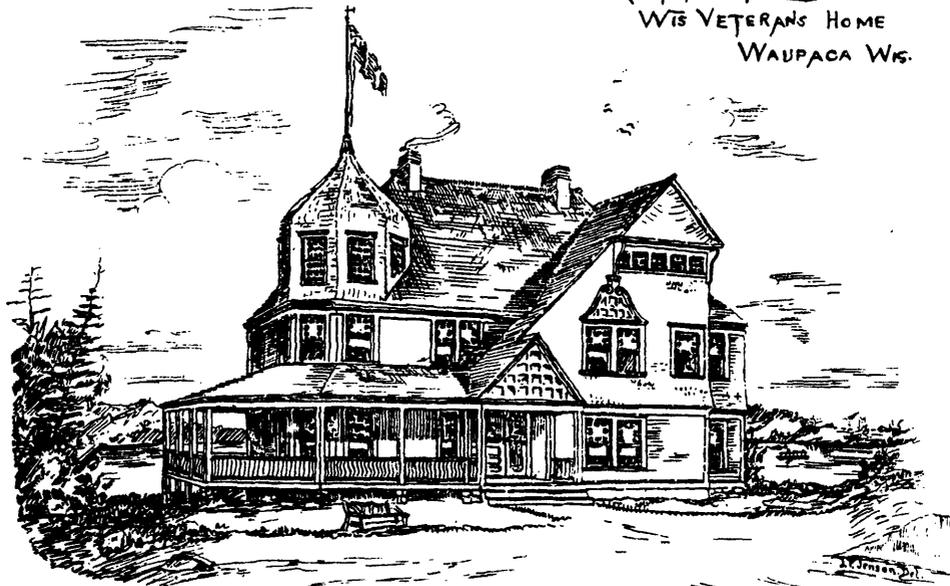
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

have transformed the little Home that only cared for a few into one that will care for all our destitute, distressed and homeless comrades, their wives and widows for some time to come. There are yet many improvements to be made, and we anticipate that our next Legislature will see the required needs and manifest their interest in our institution in a liberal and substantial manner. We wish every member of this Department and the Depart-

SUPERINTENDENTS RESIDENCE.  
WIS VETERANS HOME  
WAUPACA WIS.



W. WATERG ARCHT OSHKOSH WIS.

ment of the W. R. C. could visit our Home and see for themselves that they have an institution not only creditable to its founders but one that is an honor to our great State. Here is a home where the dependent, poor and needy comrade with his wife can be made comfortable and happy; that does not part the old man from his loving, faithful companion, but takes them in their declining years, providing the comforts and necessities of life, without a care or burden of any kind, caring for them as a mother would for her child, in a word, making it a home in all

Source: GAR Department Encampment of the State of Wisconsin Proceedings, 24th Annual Encampment, 1890.

## HISTORIC RESOURCES OF THE WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT,

ment to correct reports that have become current that our Home receives this money, when in fact it does not. We do not doubt that proper legislation will be enacted to place this money where it properly belongs, that is in the treasury of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home.

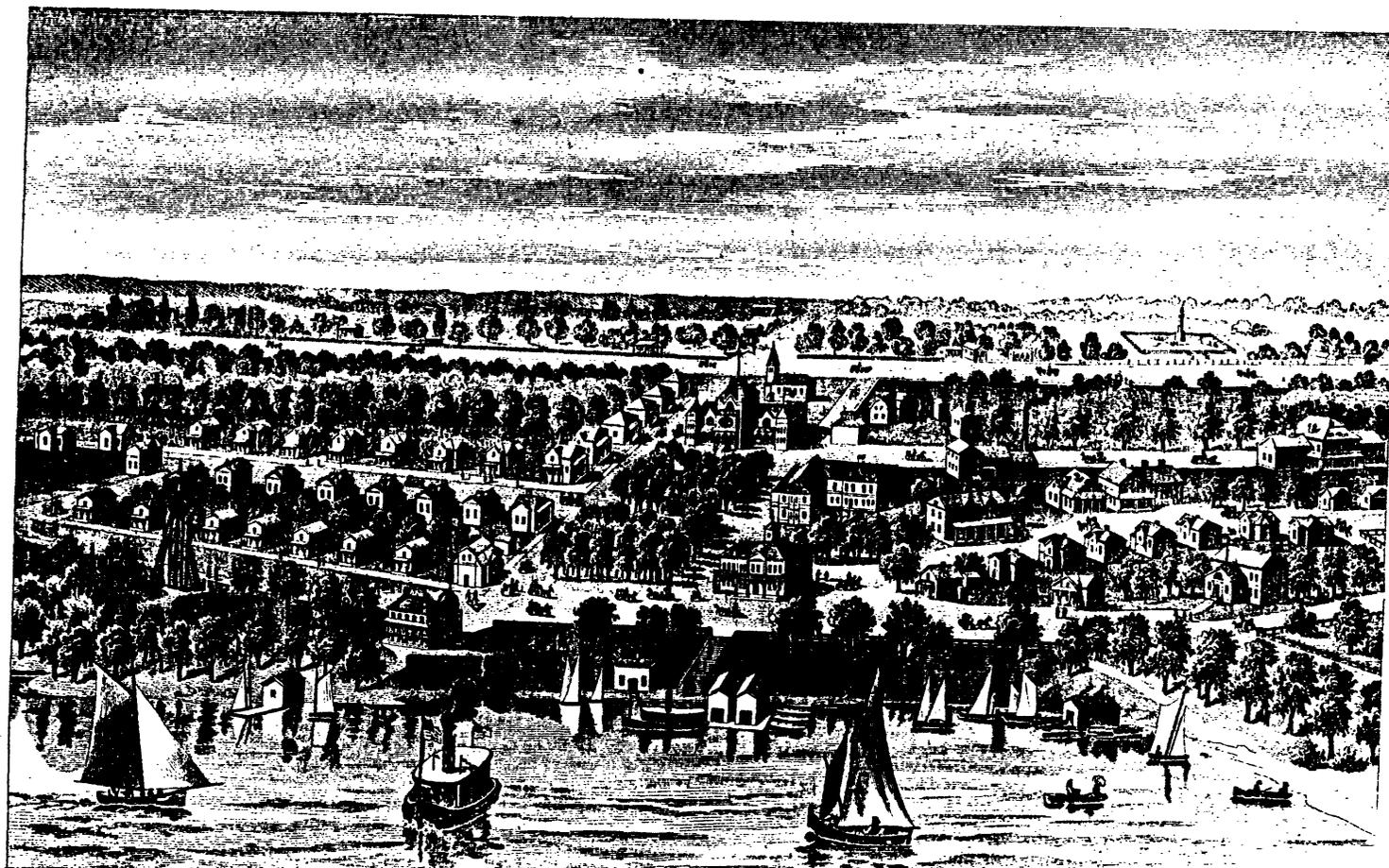
We have given you but a very brief outline of our work of the past year, and to make it more explicit will herewith submit our financial statement and other statistics for the year ended December 31, 1889, together with rules and regulations, form of application for admission, etc.

COTTAGES.

Wis. VETERANS HOME  
WAUPACA WIS



Source: Grand Army of the Republic Department Encampment of the State of Wisconsin Proceedings, 24th Annual Encampment, 1890.



WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME, WAIPAPA.

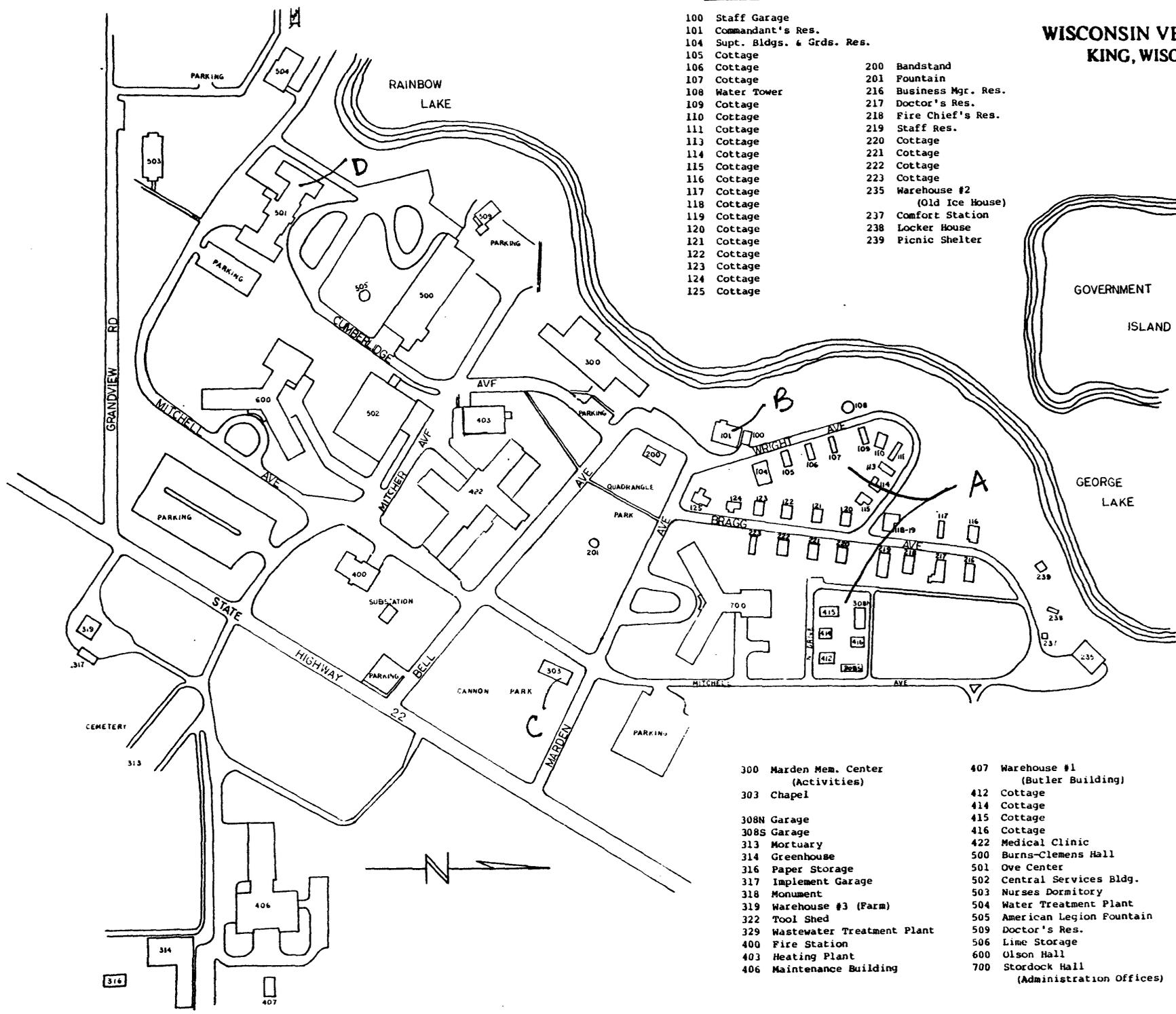
SOURCE: Wisconsin Blue Book, 1893.

# WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME KING, WISCONSIN 54946

## DIRECTORY

- 100 Staff Garage
- 101 Commandant's Res.
- 104 Supt. Bldgs. & Grds. Res.
- 105 Cottage
- 106 Cottage
- 107 Cottage
- 108 Water Tower
- 109 Cottage
- 110 Cottage
- 111 Cottage
- 113 Cottage
- 114 Cottage
- 115 Cottage
- 116 Cottage
- 117 Cottage
- 118 Cottage
- 119 Cottage
- 120 Cottage
- 121 Cottage
- 122 Cottage
- 123 Cottage
- 124 Cottage
- 125 Cottage
- 200 Bandstand
- 201 Fountain
- 216 Business Mgr. Res.
- 217 Doctor's Res.
- 218 Fire Chief's Res.
- 219 Staff Res.
- 220 Cottage
- 221 Cottage
- 222 Cottage
- 223 Cottage
- 235 Warehouse #2  
(Old Ice House)
- 237 Comfort Station
- 238 Locker House
- 239 Picnic Shelter

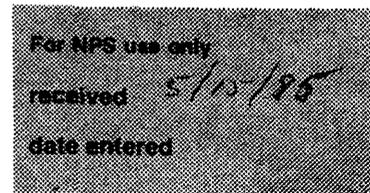
- A: Veterans Cottages Historic District
- B: Commandant's House
- C: Chapel
- D: Old Hospital



- 300 Marden Mem. Center (Activities)
- 303 Chapel
- 308N Garage
- 308S Garage
- 313 Mortuary
- 314 Greenhouse
- 316 Paper Storage
- 317 Implement Garage
- 318 Monument
- 319 Warehouse #3 (Farm)
- 322 Tool Shed
- 329 Wastewater Treatment Plant
- 400 Fire Station
- 403 Heating Plant
- 406 Maintenance Building
- 407 Warehouse #1 (Butler Building)
- 412 Cottage
- 414 Cottage
- 415 Cottage
- 416 Cottage
- 422 Medical Clinic
- 500 Burns-Clemens Hall
- 501 Ove Center
- 502 Central Services Bldg.
- 503 Nurses Dormitory
- 504 Water Treatment Plant
- 505 American Legion Fountain
- 509 Doctor's Res.
- 506 Lime Storage
- 600 Olson Hall
- 700 Stordock Hall (Administration Offices)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Wisconsin Home for Veterans TR  
State Waupaca County, WI

*Cover Delores Byers 6/19/85*

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Commandant's Residence Home **Entered in the National Register** *for* Keeper Attest

*Delores Byers 6/19/85*

2. Veterans Cottages Historic District **Entered in the National Register** *for* Keeper Attest

*Delores Byers 6/19/85*

3. ~~Veterans Home~~ Old Hospital **Entered in the National Register** *for* Keeper Attest

*Delores Byers 6/19/85*

4. Veterans Home Chapel **Entered in the National Register** *for* Keeper Attest

*Delores Byers 6/19/85*

5. Keeper Attest

6. Keeper Attest

7. Keeper Attest

8. Keeper Attest

9. Keeper Attest

10. Keeper Attest