NPS Form 10-900
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	2392 County Trunk Highway F					N/A	**not for publication**
city or town	Baileys Harbor					N/A	**vicinity**
state	Wisconsin	**code**	WI	**county**	Door	**code** 29	**zip code** 54202

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.)

Alicia J. Goll — 3/10/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library | Door | Wisconsin

Name of Property | County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

✓ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ removed from the National Register.
__ other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall — 4.21.00

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)

_____ private
X public-local
_____ public-State
_____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

X building(s)
_____ district
_____ structure
_____ site
_____ object

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

contributing	noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	2	structures
	3	objects
1	5[1]	total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.
Public Library Facilities in Wisconsin

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation LIMESTONE
walls LIMESTONE
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

[1]The non-contributing elements consist of a modern sign, flagpole, 1959 war memorial and pair telephone booths. Various modern wooden benches are scattered around the perimeter of the building; howev because these are not permanently installed, they are not counted among the property's elements.

Describe the historic and current condition of the property.

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library is centrally located at the northwest corne of CTH F and STH 57 in the community of Baileys Harbor. The property is situated on landscaped, 1.174-acre lot with scattered trees, shrubbery and benches. The surroundin area is largely comprised of a historic-period commercial district along the shore of Lak Michigan. Residential dwellings and a small park are found to the west. Six elements ar associated with the property: the town hall/library, a sign, a flagpole, a war memorial and two telephone booths. Of these, only the town hall/library is regarded a contributing. The non-contributing elements consist of a modern sign, flagpole, 1959 war memorial and a pair of telephone booths. Various modern wooden benches are scattered around the perimeter of the building; however, because these are not permanently installed, they are not counted among the property's elements.

Town Hall/Library (contributing, 1937-1938):

Oriented on a north/south axis, this architect-designed town hall/library is comprised c two parts: the original block constructed in 1937-1938, and a smaller, rear block erecte in 1995. Resting on a poured concrete foundation, the one-and-one-half-story origina block reflects a Colonial Revival influence. The walls are built of locally quarriec uncoursed limestone and support a side-gabled roof sheathed with recently installed slat tiles. An octagonal tower with louvered openings, conical roof and a weathervane centered on the roof. Embellishments include the following: a stepped parapet with stor coping; two projecting entrance bays with original fanlights, returned eaves ar denticulated cornice; oculus windows; and symmetrical fenestration. All of thes attributes help define the structure's period revival style. The 1995 addition wa constructed in a sympathetic design with similar materials. Fenestration throughout th building consists of modern replacement windows and doors; however, the new windo display the same multiple-light configuration as the original sashes and retain th original stone sills.[2] The recent origin of the addition renders it non-contributing.

The primary (east) facade of the original block fronts STH 57 and features a gable projecting entrance bay at each of the north and south ends. They are accessed v concrete steps that are anchored by low limestone walls topped with stone slabs. The ba include modern, aluminum-and-glass, double doors placed within round-arched openings tha are accented by stone voussoirs and keystones. Each entrance is highlighted by original, hanging light fixture and an original fanlight. The fanlight rests above wooden frieze that tops the modern double doors. The south entry's frieze is inscrib "McArdle Library," while the north entry's inscription reads "Town Hall." On each entran bay, the gabled roof has returned eaves and a denticulated cornice. A wooden sign readi "Baileys Harbor Town Hall" is affixed to the south corner of the south entrance bay.

[2]Jane Pluff, Town Clerk, Interview with Lena L. Sweeten, 25 February 1999, Notes on file at Herita Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI. The roof was re-tiled at the time additional renovations were undertak in 1995; however, the original roof also was composed of slate tiles of similar shape and color. Many of t exterior alterations to the building, such as the roof tiles and new windows, were selected to reproduce t appearance of the original materials. The scope of the renovations will be discussed in greater detail belc

original, oculus window is centered on each of the north and south walls of both bays. small, square, louvered opening is immediately north of the south entrance bay at t basement level. Between the two entrance bays, the east elevation's symmetric fenestration at the basement level consists of four, eight-light, awning-type sashe while the main level carries four, eight-over-twelve, double-hung windows. The windows the main level are accented by flat arches with central keystones and stone sills. historic-period, metal plaque is affixed to the center of the elevation, and bears t inscription, "This Library and Town Hall was donated to the Town of Baileys Harbor Michael W. McArdle Oct. 6 1874 - May 16 1935 Erected 1937." A simple wooden corni extends between the two entrance bays, and a datestone carved with the year "1937" on ea side wraps around the south corner of this facade.

The original block's symmetrical south elevation carries three eight-light openings at t basement level and three eight-over-twelve sashes along the first floor. The latt openings are accented by flat arches with central keystones and stone sills. The upp half-story is punctuated by two, eight-over-eight windows and a wooden, paneled door w six glass panes in the upper one-third. A metal fire escape on the south corner of th elevation leads from the door and terminates just above the main level.

At the south corner of the west (rear) elevation is an eight-light opening at the basem level, with an eight-over-twelve sash directly above on the main level. A switchba concrete stairwell with an ascending and a descending staircase is roughly centered this facade. The descending flight leads to a basement entry and is partially shielded a concrete-block wall faced with limestone; a pair of eight-light sashes is adjacent the steps. The ascending flight provides access to an entry on the main level. This en is comprised of a modern, metal door with a plate-glass pane; a modern light fixture centered above it. An eight-light, basement-level sash is situated at the foot of steps; directly above on the main level is an eight-over-twelve window. The two wind on the main level are highlighted by flat arches and stone sills. A stone chimney ri from the west slope of the tiled roof, and a cornice extends between the south corner the rear addition.

The west facade includes the non-contributing 1995 addition at its north end. The over appearance of the architect-designed wing was intended to blend with that of the origi block. Thus, it is sheathed with locally quarried limestone, and its symmetri fenestration and entrance bay are reminiscent of those found on the original block. addition is attached to the main block via a hyphen. Projecting from the south wall this hyphen is a gabled roof overhang with returned eaves, supported by two stone colum Fenestration of the addition differs somewhat from that of the original block. A rou arched opening leads to an entry comprised of a set of modern, aluminum-frame and gla double doors topped by a one-light, rounded transom. One-light, oculus windows flank portals and echo the appearance of the round windows on the east elevation's entra bays. The south gabled end wall of the 1995 wing carries four, regularly spaced, one-li sashes along the first level; a one-light oculus window is centered beneath the gab peak. The parapeted roof features stone coping similar to that found on the origi

block. Along the west elevation of the addition is a series of six windows, with tv rectangular, one-light, fixed sashes at each corner and four square, one-light, fixe sashes ranged just beneath the eave. All of the windows have stone sills, and the tv rectangular openings are further accented by stone flat arches. The north wall : dominated by a projecting bay window consisting of seven one-light, fixed sashes toppe by clerestory glass panes. The pent roof overhang is covered with slate tiles. A one light, oculus window is centered beneath the gabled peak. At the north corner of th addition's east facade, a modern light fixture is attached to the wall. A modern aluminum-frame and glass door is situated at the west corner of the connecting hyphen' north wall.

Returning to the original block, the north elevation displays symmetrical fenestratic consisting of two basement openings, one of which is filled with metal louvers and th other with an eight-light sash. In addition, there are three regularly spaced, eight-over twelve, double-hung sashes along the main level, and a semi-circular, louvered openir centered beneath the gabled peak. The windows are again highlighted by stone sills ar flat arches, and the stepped parapet features stone coping.

At the time of its construction in 1937-1938, the original block of the town hall/librar measured 40' x 105'. The full-length basement was designed to incorporate a variety c functions, including a kitchen, dining room, restrooms and storage/furnace rooms. The mai level included both the library and an auditorium space. Measuring 16' x 20', the librar was located at the southwest corner of the building. An auditorium with dimensions of 57 x 37' and a seating capacity of 350 occupied much of the remaining space. A four-roc apartment was situated within the upper half-story, and provided living quarters for th building's first caretaker. A number of original interior fixtures are intact, includir original terrazzo floors and metal railings with wooden handrails in both entranc lobbies, the (refinished) hardwood floor in the auditorium, the stage at the south end c the auditorium and interior doors and window sills.[3]

Significant remodeling of the town hall/library was undertaken during the 1990s. A lawsui based upon the Americans with Disabilities Act prompted the town board to initiat architectural alterations to make the building fully accessible. The total cost of th project reached $700,000. Because the lawsuit was based on a federal civil rights law, al of the modifications were carried out with federal oversight and approval. Subsequently Potter Lawson, an architectural firm based in Appleton, created the plans for a 199 expansion. In keeping with the board's wishes, the plans provided for a large wing tha would echo the original block in terms of style and materials. Thus, the 1,700-square-foc addition features walls with a limestone veneer comprised of locally quarried stone oculus windows, rectangular windows similar to the sashes in the main block and projecting entrance bay comparable to the original pair. Furthermore, the board attempte in many ways to retain the historic appearance of the main block: by installin

[3]Mary Ann Johnson, "Baileys Harbor Town Hall dedication of 1938 recalled," *The Door County Advocate* Newspaper clipping in "Baileys Harbor History" Vertical File, Baileys Harbor Branch, Door County Library.

replacement windows with multiple lights and wooden interior frames that reproduce t appearance of the original sashes; by refinishing the hardwood floor; and by retaini original elements such as the terrazzo floors in the lobbies, wooden interior window sil and two original interior staircases. However, numerous interior alterations also we carried out. The basement level was completely refinished to contain a meeting roo office, records room, voting booth room and library storage, while a previously existi lavatory was refurbished to conform to ADA standards. On the main level, the former tick booth was reconfigured to serve as a cloak room, and a former office was redesigned as kitchen. An elevator and modern flight of stairs were installed on the northwest side the auditorium. The auditorium's vaulted ceiling was refinished with modern acoust tiles, while wainscoting installed approximately eighteen years ago was left intac Howard Immel, Inc., of Green Bay, served as the general contractor for all facets of t remodeling project.[4]

War Memorial (non-contributing, 1959):

The war memorial is comprised of a granite marker placed on a concrete base. The marker face is carved with a representation of a bald eagle perched upon a shield and encircl by a laurel wreath. A star is centered above the eagle's head, and two stars flank t eagle and shield. The shield bears the date "1959." To either side of the central moti the following inscription is carved: "DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO SERVED THIS COMMUNITY IN A WARS." Centered below, in slightly smaller letters, are the words "BAILEYS HARBOR LIO CLUB." The war memorial is considered non-contributing, due to the fact that it w erected in 1959, which is beyond the bounds of the National Register's general fifty-ye principle.

Flagpole (non-contributing, ca. 1959):

Mounted on a concrete base, this metal flagpole stands directly behind the war memoria It is believed to have been added to the site at the same time as the memorial, and therefore considered to be non-contributing.[5]

Sign (non-contributing, ca. 1960s):

This sign is situated along the east boundary of the subject property. Its rust appearance is achieved through a group of variously sized logs bound together by rope support elements for the side-gabled roof, which is sheathed with wooden slats. Each si

[4]Pluff, Interview with Sweeten, 25 February 1999; Linda Adams, "Community spirit was building bloc *The Door County Advocate*, 20 January 1995; "Town hall, library dedication to parallel 1938 celebration," *Door County Advocate*, 20 June 1995.

[5]Jane Pluff, Town Clerk, Telephone conversation with Lena L. Sweeten, 17 March 1999, Notes on file Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

of the sign has a pair of plexiglass-covered panels that offer space for communi information bulletins. Between the plexiglass panels on the south side, a public telepho is affixed to a wooden panel supported by four wooden legs. A hand-painted, wooden si centered on the roof reads "Visitor Center" and includes an arrow pointing toward the to hall. This object is non-contributing, due to its modern date of construction.

Telephone Booths (non-contributing, ca. 1970s):

A pair of public telephone booths stand at the northeast corner of the subject propert Constructed of standard aluminum and glass, the modern booths are considered to be no contributing.

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.)

X 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.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

__D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

__A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

__B removed from its original location.

__C a birthplace or grave.

__D a cemetery.

__E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

__F a commemorative property.

__G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1949*

Significant Dates

1937-1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schmitt,Sylvester J.

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

*The period of significance begins with the construction date and terminates in 1949 in keeping with the National Register's general fifty-year old principle. However, the facility has continuously functioned inits capacity as a town hall & library to the pres

Explain the significance of the property.

Statement of Significance:

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library is locally significant and eligible for t National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. With regard to Criterion the subject property has significant historical associations with the development of loc government, the proliferation of public libraries, and the Depression-era Works Progre Administration's public works construction program. As a town hall, the building has act as a locus for civic activities and thus fostered a sense of community identity amc local residents. Since its establishment in 1938, the library facility has offered educational resource for Baileys Harbor's citizens and is representative of t establishment of libraries in early-twentieth-century, rural America. Additionally, t project was partially financed by the Works Progress Administration, which played enormous role in transforming the American public landscape during the 1930s. As f Criterion C, the subject building is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, a displays a visually striking use of locally quarried limestone. Sylvester J. Schmitt, architect based in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, designed this structure.

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library also meets the registration requirements the multiple property listing: Public Library Facilities of Wisconsin. The Baileys Harl building is an example of the Municipal Building/City Hall Library type as discussed the multiple property form and meets its registration requirements by its high level integrity and continuity of use.

Historical Background:

Baileys Harbor was the first village site white settlers chose on the Door peninsula. ' village was the nucleus of Baileys Harbor Township, which was officially organized in 1 and enlarged in 1871. But the creation of the township occurred over a dozen years af the namesake of both the township and village initially discovered the area's excell harbor off Lake Michigan.[6]

Captain Justice Bailey navigated a schooner owned by Milwaukee industrialist Alan Sweet. The cargo typically included stone and lumber, while the destination commonly Detroit. In 1848, Bailey was returning to Milwaukee after shipping goods to either Detr or Buffalo--sources are conflicting. Regardless, it is known that Bailey encountere storm on Lake Michigan while he was off the shore of present-day Door County. situation compelled him to consider seeking shelter in a large harbor he noticed on east coast of the peninsula. Although navigation charts were sketchy regarding harbor's depth and accessibility, Bailey risked piloting the vessel toward that point. only was the harbor deep enough to lay anchor, but pine trees along the shoreline provi

[6]Hjalmar Rued Holand, *Old Peninsula Days: Tales and Sketches of the Door County Peninsula*, 3d (Ephraim, WI: Pioneer Publishing Co., 1925), 232; *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Histor Co., 1881), 266.

protection from the treacherous weather. Waiting out the storm for several days, Bail discovered that his safe haven consisted of abundant timber stands and stone ridges resources he knew would interest his employer. Thus, along with favorable stories of t harbor--a harbor that fellow navigators quickly dubbed after Bailey--the captain broug samples of the area's resources to Mr. Sweet in Milwaukee.[7]

An ambitious entrepreneur, Sweet recognized the potential profit these natural resourc represented in the building industry. Therefore, in 1849, he bought a 125-acre tract ne the harbor Bailey discovered. Sweet wasted no time tapping the resources, sending men build a sawmill and a stone quarry; they also constructed a pier, from which 2,500 cor of wood were shipped to Milwaukee in 1850. At this time, workers built six log houses a created the first road on the peninsula, which extended from the harbor to the Green B shore. These developments boded well for the fledgling village; moreover, they were tru significant for Door County, which had not been officially organized up to this poin Indeed, to bolster the success of his village, Sweet not only initiated the separation Door County from Brown County in 1851, but had his village established as the new county seat, complete with a lighthouse erected with the aid of a government contract. Swe originally named the village "Gibraltar," symbolic of the area's rocky ledges; howeve "Baileys Harbor" already had been a formal moniker, which served as the ultima designation.[8]

As quickly as the fortunes of the village soared, they slid. Sweet's interest inexplicab vanished; fire destroyed the sawmill, while the pier and log houses deteriorated. In t throes of this downturn, Sturgeon Bay replaced Baileys Harbor as the county seat in 185 Still, the natural advantages of the area attracted subsequent stone and lumb entrepreneurs, including A. K. Sea and Joseph Smith ("Cedar King of Door County"). particular, a lively lumber/shipping trade emerged by the 1870s. Woodcutters liv alongside fishermen, who plied the harbor's coast, and among farmers, who began settli inland. With a population of four hundred in 1879, the Village of Baileys Harbor featur a flour- and sawmill, two general stores, two hotels, and two piers; carpenter blacksmiths and shoemakers offered services in the village, which had been established a post office as early as 1860. In addition to many of the latter services and shops, t village included several saloons and a shingle mill by 1895.[9]

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[7]Holland, *Old Peninsula Days*, 232-33; Mary Ann Johnson, *A Mini Historical Walk of Downtown Baileys Harl* (Baileys Harbor, WI[?]: Baileys Harbor Historical Research Foundation, 1995), 1; James B. Hale, *Going for Mail: A History of Door County Post Offices* (Green Bay, WI: Brown County Historical Society, 1996), 8.

[8]Holland, *Old Peninsula Days*, 234-36; Johnson, *Downtown Baileys Harbor*, 1; Hale, *Going for the Mail, History of Northern Wisconsin*, 255.

[9]Holland, *Old Peninsula Days*, 237-41; Johnson, *Downtown Baileys Harbor*, 1; Hale, *Going for the Mail,* Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: Historic Preservation Divisi State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), vol. 2, Industry, 18/2; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Busin Directory, 1879* (Milwaukee: William Hogg, 1879), 83-84; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 18 1896* (Chicago: R. L. Polk & Co., 1895), 162.

Despite this growth, market gluts and nationwide financial panics continually plagued t village's lumber/shipping industry; timber depletion effectively destroyed it. population figures fluctuated between 150 and 300 from 1895 to 1927, the village beca more of an agricultural support center as the township increasingly relied on farmin Furthermore, the village began to reflect Door County's evolution as a vacati destination, featuring the Evergreen Camp Summer Resort, the Old Homestead Inn and t Scenic Grove Resort, all by 1917. By mid-century, there were at least twice as ma accommodations--not including trailer camps and Camp Henry Graas for Boy Scouts--whi popular tourist attractions ranged from an eighteen-hole golf course to a local spectac known as Bird's Park, a showcase of Albert Zahn's Bird's Park. The recreation/reso industry remains a significant aspect of the village's economy. For instance, as recent as 1996, the village offered charter fishing boats, a wildflower preserve known as T Ridges, a hiking and birding facility called Ridge's Sanctuary and numerous galleries shops, restaurants and lodges. In addition, the village serves an important municip function. Since 1937, it has housed the town hall for the civil town of Baileys Harbo which had a population of approximately eight hundred in 1996.[10]

Resource Specific History:

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library represents a confluence of three significa historical trends in American history: the growth of local government services in t early twentieth century, the proliferation of libraries in small towns and the impact Depression-era work relief programs on the public landscape. The subject property w initially made possible by a local citizen, Michael W. McArdle, who offered a donation $35,000 to be used toward construction costs. Born in Baileys Harbor in 1874, McArd became a successful Chicago industrialist. But he did not forget his hometown. In 193 prior to his donation for the town hall/library, he sponsored construction of a new chur for his former fellow parishioners of St. Mary of the Lake, then proposed the to hall/library the following year. Both buildings consist of locally quarried limestone, material which McArdle insisted upon.

The town hall/library quickly assumed a significant role in the community life of Baile Harbor. Since its creation in 1851, Door County has evolved as a rather sparsely settl county. Therefore, perhaps the most pervasive signs of government are at the local leve Due to the organizational framework of local government in Wisconsin, the town hall hol

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[10]Holand, *Old Peninsula Days*, 237-41; *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 266-67; *Wisconsin State Gazettee 1895-1896*, 162; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1903-1904* (Chicago: R. L. Polk & Co 1903), 192; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1907-1908* (Chicago: R. L. Po & Co., 1907), 201; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1917-1918* (Detroit: R. L. Polk Co., 1917), 168; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1919-1920* (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co 1919), 172; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1927-1928* (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co 1927), 134-35; Hjalmar Rued Holand, *History of Door County Wisconsin: The County Beautiful*, 2 vols. (Chicag S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1917), 1:173; *Tourist Map of Door County, Wisconsin, with Directory of Summ Resorts* (n.p.: Door County Chamber of Commerce, ca. 1950[?]); Mary Ann Johnson, "Carvings of Albert Zahn fou in major museums," *The Door County Advocate*, 15 October 1993; *State of Wisconsin 1997-1998 Blue Book* (Madiso WI: State of Wisconsin, 1997), 729; "Door County's Bailey's Harbor," Website http://doorcountyvacations.com/Communities/BH.html, accessed 13 February 1998.

a special role in the civic life of many rural communities. Within the state, tow "comprise the most numerous ... units of local government....Typically, they are compos largely of farms, and may have one or more small concentrations of population which a described as hamlets or unincorporated villages, often at prominent crossroads." As 1997, Wisconsin numbered 1,266 towns. The state's town government system is based upon N England's model of local government. Specifically, both historically have facilitat direct democracy, allowing all voters the opportunity to discuss pertinent issues at to meetings. Concerns generally revolve around budget items, local taxes, zoning ordinance and maintaining/providing an adequate infrastructure; the meetings occur at least once year. An elected town board, including from three to five supervisors and perhaps a to administrator, enacts decisions made at town hall meetings. Town board members serve tw year terms and are assisted by other clerks, such as a secretary, treasurer and assesso Typically, town business is conducted at the town hall, rendering such facilities local significant.[11]

Moreover, the town hall is often the largest public building within a community and c therefore serve a variety of other functions as well. This is the case in Baileys Harbo The subject property historically included a large auditorium space, complete with raised stage. Its multiple uses were highlighted at the original dedication ceremony, wh musical performances took place in the auditorium and a luncheon was held in the baseme dining room. In subsequent years, the local school held Christmas programs at t facility, and basketball hoops were installed in the auditorium to provide local scho teams with a home court. Today, the structure continues to serve as a vital communi center. According to the town clerk, the auditorium is rented almost every day duri summers for various activities, including educational presentations by the Ridges (a loc wildflower sanctuary), family reunions, quilt shows, musical concerts, weddings a anniversary/graduation parties. Year round, local Boy Scout troops and the Senior Cent host meetings at the town hall. School play rehearsals also take place in the auditorium

Before McArdle's generous sponsorship, Baileys Harbor used a small, white frame structu on Bluff Road as the town hall. The circa 1895 building is no longer standing. While t extant facility erected in 1937-1938 was a vast improvement over the original hall, it w truly a novelty with regard to the library portion. That is, prior to McArdle's gif Baileys Harbor did not have a public library. Thus, the subject building was undoubtec a welcome addition to the community.

However, the community's lack of a public library until the early twentieth century w not unusual. Following the national pattern, the first libraries in Wisconsin general consisted of private collections that wealthy citizens maintained in their homes and mic

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[11]Note that Door County was separated from Brown County in 1851; in turn, Kewaunee County was created f Door County in 1852, when Door County assumed its present-day boundaries. Hale, *Going for the Mail*, 3; Wya *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Government, 9/1-4 (includes quoted material); *State of Wisconsin B Book, 1997-1998*, 231.

[12]Pluff, Interview with Sweeten, 25 February 1999.

occasionally lend to the public. Often, these prominent individuals would ultimately gi their collections to their respective communities, which found space for the books extant facilities, such as stores or government-related buildings. In other instance clubs and voluntary organizations might maintain libraries. While the aforementione efforts were typical of the late nineteenth century in general, a movement was underwa to establish "public-sponsored" libraries funded through local tax assessments that h to meet community approval. The Wisconsin Public Library Act of 1872 only gradual resulted in the establishment of thirteen recognized public libraries throughout the sta over the next twenty years. Citizen support for taxation was frequently an obstacle. B committed volunteers of the Wisconsin Library Association and, subsequently, the Wiscons Free Library Commission touted the intellectual and developmental benefits, as well as t acculturative process reading offered all ages in a largely immigrant society. The promotional campaigns helped increase the number of free libraries in the state from in 1896 to 211 by 1922. Citizen-backed taxes funded many of these; however, wealt individuals played a significant role by sponsoring public libraries as a philanthrop gift or in honor of certain individuals. For example, beginning in the 1890 industrialist Andrew Carnegie eventually funded 1,679 libraries in the nation, includi sixty-four in Wisconsin.[13]

When Carnegie funding diminished as a result of World War I, local initiatives assumed t lead as a community library became a matter of civic pride. Still, wealthy citize continued to fund construction in many instances. This was the case with the exta library in Baileys Harbor; McArdle's $35,000-donation provided the bulk of funding for t facility's construction. Regardless of funding source, many public libraries were larg prominent-looking edifices, often architect designed. Similarly, the distinctive sto construction of the subject property is likely not coincidental. Older and more mode public libraries alike also became integral community centers, providing education as we as community pride. The residents of Baileys Harbor quickly took advantage of their n resource. Within a month of the library's opening, 109 borrower's cards had been issue with 57 going to hometown adults, 18 to local children, and 34 to summer residents. T patrons had checked out an average of four books each, ranging from classics, popul novels, magazines, and reference volumes.[14]

In addition to McArdle's donation, construction of the Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArd Library also was partially funded by the WPA, a Depression-era public works program. W workers--who were largely unskilled--graded and leveled the site, excavated and built t basement, landscaped the grounds and constructed concrete sidewalks and curb and gutt around the lot. The involvement of the WPA in the project is significant for severa reasons. Prior to the 1930s, the federal government had pursued comparatively few publ works projects. However, the New Deal mandate to provide unemployed Americans with reli prompted enormous expenditures on parks, community centers, roads, dams, bridges a

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[13]Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 3, Education, 5/1-3.

[14]Ibid., 5/4-5; "109 patrons of Baileys Harbor town library," *The Door County Advocate*, 8 August 193 typed transcript in "Baileys Harbor History" Vertical File, Baileys Harbor Branch, Door County Library.

similar publicly oriented facilities across the country. One scholar notes that tl cumulative effect of myriad New Deal programs was to place "a federal facade on the publ architecture of local communities." In this instance, the term "facade" has two meaning First, architectural historians have placed many of the buildings constructed during th era in one of two categories, dubbed Government Rustic and WPA Modern. Neither is deriv from regional vernacular traditions, thus creating a noted departure from much of the pr 1930s built environment. Yet, the emphasis on rejuvenating local economies through j creation often led to labor-intensive building techniques using locally availab materials, such as timber or limestone (as in the case of the subject property). As result, many WPA-built facilities display a distinctive architectural style that is qui consistent from region to region, while their use of local materials provides a cle visual and aesthetic tie unique to their immediate surroundings. Second, and le empirically, WPA projects provided a rallying point for many communities devastated by tl Depression. County courthouses, town halls and community centers could serve as gatheri points "recreating in physical terms a sense of shared purpose and togetherness that tl depression had shattered." The centrality of Baileys Harbor's town hall to its communi life has been clearly demonstrated, and bears out this premise.[15]

The following contractors were involved with various phases of the town hall/libra construction in 1937-1938: Ed B. Olson Co., Sturgeon Bay, general contractor; A. B. Wils Co., Baileys Harbor, plumbing and heating; Nebel Electric Co., Sturgeon Bay, electric wiring; F. J. Stroh & Son, Sturgeon Bay, painting and decorating; and Harbor Lumber Co mill work and building materials. Olson's quarry provided the limestone building materi as well. Henry Schultz, township foreman for all of the Baileys Harbor WPA projects, al acted as general foreman of the crews on the town hall/library. The total cost of tl project reached $50,000; in addition to McArdle's donation and the labor furnished by tl WPA, a public subscription bought new seats for the auditorium, and the Ladies Improveme club equipped the kitchen and dining room. The latter instance provides further eviden of the considerable support local residents expressed for their new community center.[16]

Sylvester John Schmitt, an architect from Two Rivers, designed the original block of tl town hall/library. His training included business administration studies at St. Norbe College in the early 1920s, engineering courses at the University of Wisconsin in the mi 1920s and early 1930s, and architectural classes at Syracuse University during the sa period. His career began in approximately 1930, when he worked as a draftsman for tl Schmitt Lumber Company. By 1934, his association with the lumber company had ended, a Schmitt listed himself as a designer in the local city business directory. Within t years, he had established an architectural firm in Two Rivers. Schmitt's career endur for more than three decades. He was a partner in the firms of Stubenrauch, Brandt Schmitt from 1940 to 1950 and of R & S Architects from 1960 to 1963; he also maintain

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[15]Johnson, "Town Hall dedication of 1938 recalled"; Carroll Van West, "'The Best Kind of Building': T New Deal Landscape of the Northern Plains, 1933-42," *Great Plains Quarterly* 14 (Spring 1994), 129-30, 136-3 including quoted material.

[16]Johnson, "Town Hall dedication of 1938 recalled."

the independent practice he began in 1934. Additionally, he served as a naval archite from approximately 1940 to 1945. Over the course of his career, Schmitt's work encompass residential, commercial, industrial, religious, educational, recreational, transportati and landscape design projects. Schmitt's principal works included Sacred Heart Scho (1949) in Manitowoc; the Manitowoc County Hospital (1950); St. Marks Convent and Recto (1952) in Two Rivers; Host Holy Redeemer Congregational Church (1957) in Two River Sevastopol Consolidated School (1968) in Sturgeon Bay; and the Paragon Electric Compan Inc., building (1970) in Two Rivers. The subject property appears to have been amo Schmitt's earliest commissions.[17]

Architecture:

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library is a fine example of 1930s Colonial Reviv design that retains a high degree of architectural integrity. This is despite the non-contributing 1995 library addition; its location to the rear and use of building material that is ve similar to the original block does not detract from the overall historic integrity of t structure. General Colonial Revival elements are discussed in *Cultural Resource Manageme in Wisconsin* (*CRM*) and in *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. Primary characteristi include an accentuated front door, fanlights, symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash and denticulated cornices; these elements are evident in the subject property. Coloni Revival was among the most popular styles in America between 1880 and 1955. According *CRM*, its peak popularity in this state occurred between 1895 and 1920, with a lat recurrence in the 1920s to 1940s.[18]

The selection of the Colonial Revival style for the subject property bears cultur interest as well. Interest in colonial American architecture was first ignited by t Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. According to architectural historian Alan Gowans, t Colonial Revival embodied the pluralistic and democratic ideals upon which the Americ republic had been founded. Architects who utilized the various sub-types of Coloni Revival, such as Georgian, Dutch or Adamesque Revival, employed commonly accepted motifs columns, fanlights, symmetrical fenestration--which symbolically represented agreed up concepts of equality and democracy. As a result, courthouses, post offices and town hal constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century not unexpectedly display Colonial Revival attributes. These served as visible reminders to residents of their roo in a society governed by the democratic will of the people. Even modest governme buildings, such as the subject property--which does not display opulent high-sty characteristics--nevertheless conveys the same message. The stylistic shapes they employ

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[17]*Wright's Manitowoc (WI) City Directory 1930* (Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1930), 461; *Wright Manitowoc (WI) City Directory 1934* (Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1934), 386; *Wright's Manitowoc (Manito County, Wis.) City Directory 1936* (Milwaukee: 1936), 377; George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Direct* (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1956), 490; George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory* (New York: R. Bowker Co., 1962), 622; John F. Gane, ed., *American Architects Directory*, 3rd ed. (New York: R. R. Bowker C 1970), 811.

[18]Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 2, Architecture, 2/17; Virginia and L McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993), 321.

were only vaguely derived from classical precedent, but the symbolic language wa universal, even when the forms were only suggested. Thus, while academic examples of tl Colonial Revival were found in the 1930s, many designs were simplified and influenced l the minimalism of the modern movements without fully rejecting historical vocabulary While the International Style and Art Moderne were popular in the 1930s as symbols o advancing industrial technology and progress, many Americans felt uncomfortable with tl implications behind those styles. They preferred the familiar and traditional attribute of Colonial Revival as visual expressions of security and stability--both of which ofte seemed to be sorely lacking during the Great Depression. As a result, hybrid building such as this one, are characteristic of the period.

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library is, therefore, representative of this perio of the Colonial Revival style, in terms of design and as a manifestation of the cultura beliefs the style embodies.[19] It is also representative of the turning away from recreatio of historical models and of minimizing the use of historical vocabulary. Another trend o the period, seen here and on numerous other public works era examples, is the use of loca materials, especially native stone.

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library is further significant as an example of property type, the combination of a municipal building and a library. The building brough together town services and provided a home for public and community events. In son examples of the type, the public library was dedicated the use of a single room in tl municipal building. However, in the early twentieth century, library facilities becam integral parts of the facilites, with their own wings or rooms and entrances, as in thi example. By expanding the library facility, rather than moving to new and larger quarters the Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library remains a functioning example of the type

Summary:

The Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library is eligible for the National Register on tl basis of Criteria A and C. The property shares characteristics typical of local governmen facilities that also function as community centers, is associated with the proliferatio of rural libraries and is representative of Depression-era WPA public works projects. Al of these factors combine to render it eligible under Criterion A. Additionally, thi building is eligible under Criterion C as a fine example of the transitional 193(Colonial Revival architecture and the symbolism that style entailed, and as an example o the combined municipal building/library type.

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[19]Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management n Wisconsin*, vol. 2, Architecture, 2/17; McAlester, *Fie Guide*, 326; Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York: New American Library, 1980), 21 Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression* (New Yor Icon Editions, 1992), 249, 266.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):
- ___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ___previously listed in the National Register
- ___previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ___designated a National Historic landmark
- ___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
- X State Historic Preservation Office
- ___Other State Agency
- ___Federal Agency
- ___Local government
- ___University
- ___Other
  - ___Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	1/6	4/9/0/2/1/1	4/9/9/0/0/7/4
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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	Lena L. Sweeten, Laura Abing, Traci E.Schnell				
organization	Heritage Research, Ltd/			**date**	9/20/99
street & number	N89 W16785 Appleton Ave.			**telephone**	414/251-7792
city or town	Menomonee Falls	**state**	Wisconsin	**zip code**	53051

Major Bibliographical References:

"109 patrons of Baileys Harbor town library." *The Door County Advocate*, 8 August 193 Typed transcript in "Baileys Harbor History" Vertical File, Baileys Harbor Branc Door County Library.

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at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

_____. Town Clerk. Telephone conversation with Lena L. Sweeten, 17 March 1999. Notes
file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

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20 June 1995.

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Plains, 1933-42." *Great Plains Quarterly* 14 (Spring 1994), 129-141.

Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory. Variously published volumes from 18
to 1928 cited in report. See individual footnotes for specific citations.

Wright's Manitowoc (WI) City Directory. Variously published volumes from 1930 to 19
cited in report. See individual footnotes for specific citations.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. 3 vols. Madison, W
Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the curbline of the northwest corner of the intersection of CTH F and STH 5 proceed west 286.9 ft along CTH F to the rear property line, thence north 200.6 ft to t north property line, thence 183.75 ft northeast along Steinke Avenue to the west curbli of STH 57, thence 247.5 ft southeast along STH 57 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines coincide with the existing property lines and contain the land historically associated with the resource.

Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library	Door	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Town of Baileys Harbor				
organization				**date**	9/20/99
street&number	2392 CTH F			**telephone**	920/839-9509
city or town	Baileys Harbor	**state**	WI	**zip code**	54202

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (Perspective view)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to Northwest
Photo #1 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (East facade)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to West
Photo #2 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (South and west facades)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to Northeast
Photo #3 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (West and north facades)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to Southeast
Photo #4 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (East facade, entrance bay)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to West
Photo #5 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (South facade, entrance bay)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to North
Photo #6 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (War memorial)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to Northwest
Photo #7 of 10

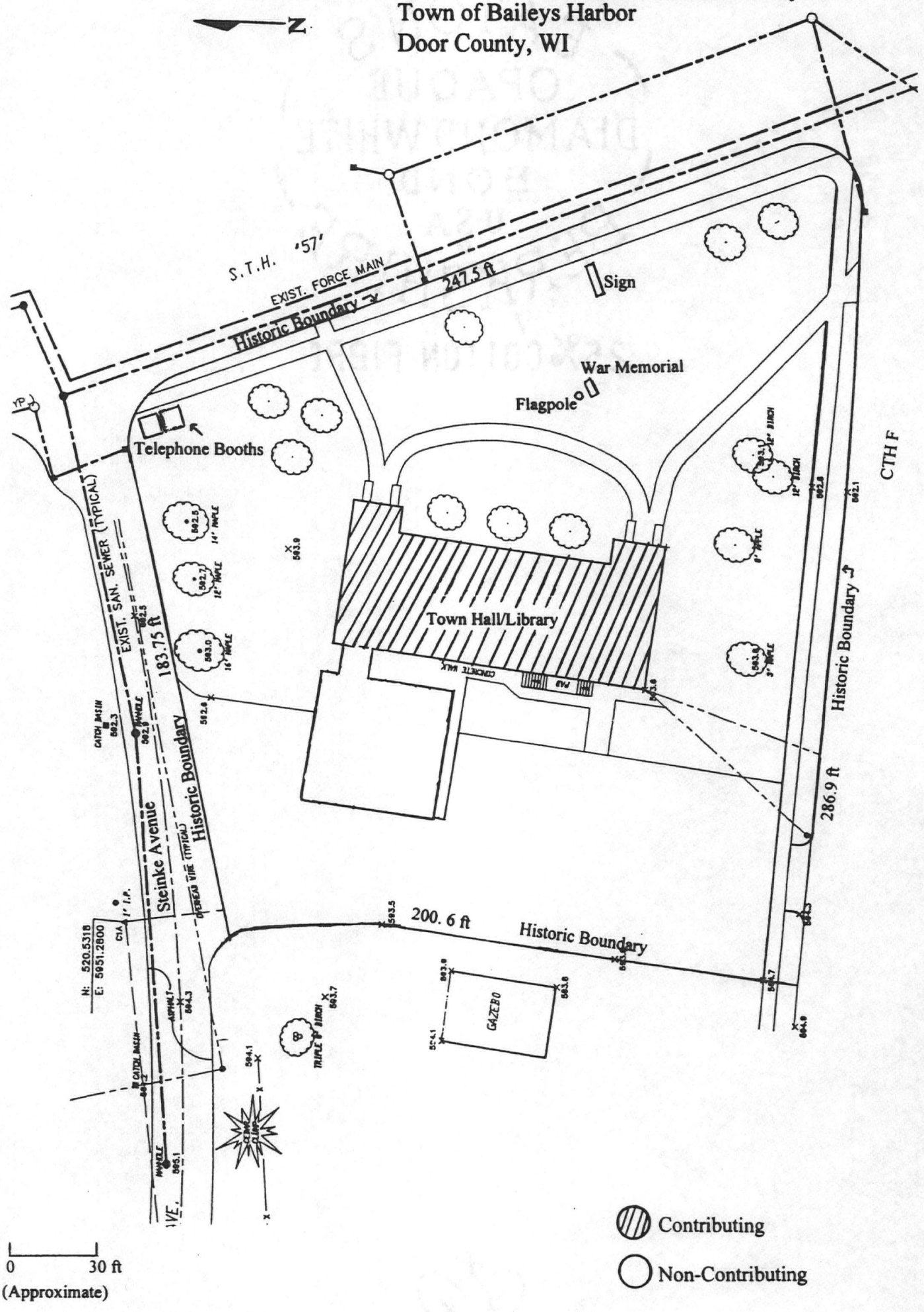
BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (Flagpole)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to Northwest
Photo #8 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (Sign)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to North
Photo #9 of 10

BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN HALL/MCARDLE LIBRARY (Telephone booths)
2392 CTH F
BAILEYS HARBOR, Door County, WI
Photo by Lena L. Sweeten
February 1999
Negative at SHSW
View to Southwest
Photo #10 of 10

Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library

Town of Baileys Harbor
Door County, WI



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Baileys Harbor Town Hall--McArdle Library

MULTIPLE NAME: Public Library Facilities of Wisconsin MPS

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Door

DATE RECEIVED: 3/23/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/04/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/20/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/07/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000408

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

__✓__ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 4.21.00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N


EE
F

Baileys Harbor Town Hall / McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo # 1 of 10

PO<(No.12A> 12 401 2221 N N N-2 NN 2


TOWN
HALL

Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo # 2 of 10

PorKNo. 127 02 400 2221 N N N-1 NN 2



Bailey's Harbor Town Hall / McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo # 3 of 10

Pdr<(No.1IA> 10 401 2221 N N N-2 NN 2



Baileys Harbor Town Hall/ McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo #4 of 10

PORT > 20 481 2221 N N N-3 NN 2


2392
McARDLE LIBRARY
Baileys Harbor
TOWN
HALL

Bailey's Harbor Town Hall / McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo #5 of 10

PoP<Ng. 29> 07 408 2221 N N N-1 1M 2



Baileys Harbor Town Hall/ McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo # 6 of 10

Por< > 09 481 2221 N N N N NN 2


1959
DEDICATED
TO THOSE
WHO SERVED
THIS
COMMUNITY
IN ALL WARS
BAILEYS HARBOR LIONS CLUB

Baileys Harbor Town Hall / McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo #7 of 10

PoP<No.23A> 06 480 2221 N N N-1 NN 2



Baileys Harbor Town Hall / McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo #8 of 10

PoP<No. 14> 05 400 2221 N N N-2 NN 2


VISITOR-CENTER

Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo #9 of 10

PorA(N&. 13> 04 400 2221 N N N-1 NN 2


TELEPHONE
TELEPHONE
TELEPHONE

Baileys Harbor Town Hall / McArdle Library
Door County, WI
Photo # 10 of 10

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

BAILEYS HARBOR EAST QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN–DOOR CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 SISTER BAY 15′ QUADRANGLE

3574 II NW (EPHRAIM) · 3574 II NE (SISTER BAY) · 3574 III NW (SPIDER ISLAND) · 3574 II SW (BAILEYS HARBOR WEST) · (JACKSONPORT) 3573 I NW

87°07′30″ · 45°07′30″ · 87°00′ · 2′30″ · 5′

R 28 E · T 31 N · T 30 N

2 770 000 FEET · 480 000 FEET · 440 000 FEET

4996 000mN · 499 000mE

MUD LAKE
STATE WILDLIFE AREA
Mud Lake
BAILEYS HARBOR
MOONLIGHT BAY
Spike Horn Bay
HARBOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
APPROXIMATE MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 580

Gravel Pit · Gravel Pits · Quarry · North Bay · Cana Island Light · Boat Ramp · Light · Baileys Harbor Ridges Park · BM 595 · Baileys Harbor · Boat Ramp · Anclam Park

PINE DRIVE · BIRCH ROAD · SUNSET DRIVE · CANA ISLAND ROAD · RIDGES ROAD · POINT DRIVE

EPHRAIM 6 MI. · SISTER BAY 8 MI. · FISH CREEK 8 MI. · STURGEON BAY 21 MI. · JACKSONPORT 6 MI.

Baileys Harbor
Town Hall/McArdle
Library
Town of
Baileys Harbor
Door County, WI
Z E N
16 490211 4990074

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954-55. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1978
Field checked 1980. Map edited 1982

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 14909 and 14910 (1979). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 5 meters north and 5 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

MN · GN · 2° 36 MILS · 0°03′ 1 MIL
UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET–DATUM IS LOW WATER 576.8 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WISCONSIN
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface · Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface · Unimproved road
Interstate Route · U. S. Route · State Route

BAILEYS HARBOR EAST, WIS.
SE/4 SISTER BAY 15′ QUADRANGLE
N4500–W8700/7.5

1982

DMA 3574 II SE–SERIES V861

(JACKSONPORT 1:62 500) 3573 I

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1983

State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street ♦ Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1482 ♦ 608/264-6400 ♦ Fax: 264-6504

Division of Historic Preservation
608/264-6500

TO: Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Jim Draeger

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 13th day of March 2000, for nomination of the Baileys Harbor Town Hall/McArdle Library to the National Register of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

_____ Multiple Property Nomination form

10 Photographs

1 Original USGS maps

1 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

_____ Pieces of correspondence

_____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

_____ Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

_____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
_____ The enclosed owner objections do_____ do not_____
constitute a majority of property owners.
_____ Other:_____
_____