

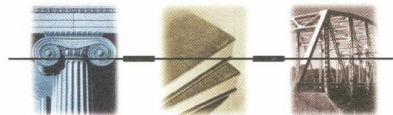
HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY 2017-2018

City of Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin



Prepared for:
The Wausau Historic Preservation Commission
Wausau, Wisconsin

Prepared by:



HERITAGE RESEARCH, LTD.

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This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap (mental and/or physical impairment) in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C., 20240.

The activity that is the subject of this architectural and historical survey has been financed entirely with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and the opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society. Nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to provide an update survey (from that previously completed in 1984 by Mary L. Malaguti and Maryanne C. Norton) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Wausau into the 1980s. This material may be useful in the development of local preservation plans; to identify buildings, structures, sites and historic districts that meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and to increase public and private sector awareness of the community's historical and architectural heritage.

Funded in part through a National Park Service grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society, the City of Wausau contracted with Heritage Research, Ltd., to conduct an update survey of the city within a specific Scope of Work (found in the Introduction and Survey Methodology). One of the two primary goals of the resurvey effort was to identify and inventory historical and architectural properties built between the 1940s and the 1980s. The second goal was to reevaluate previously surveyed properties (not already listed in the National Register) and to determine whether or not they were, at this time, potentially eligible for the National Register.

When the project began, a total of 1,052 resources had been previously surveyed in the City of Wausau, of which 237 were already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining approximately 800 properties were then re-reviewed for potential eligibility. Following review, a number of them were found to be no longer extant, while another group was determined to have lost enough integrity such that they were no longer deemed surveyable. Finally, a total of approximately 620 "new" resources were identified as a result of this survey effort. Of the total resources surveyed (both new and previously surveyed), three historic districts were identified and thirty-six individual properties merited Intensive Survey Recommendation write-ups. Following additional research efforts, it was determined that two of the three historic districts were recommended as potentially eligible for the Register. Of the thirty-six total individual properties, twenty-five were recommended as potentially eligible (with three requiring either an on-site or interior inspection prior to pursuing actual nomination); nine were found not eligible; one property required additional research, as well as an interior site visit; and one had not yet attained fifty years of age and would need to be reevaluated at a future date.

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INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2016-2017, the City of Wausau applied for, and received, a historic preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service—a grant administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The objective was to provide an updated survey (a previous survey was completed in 1984 by Mary L. Malaguti and Maryanne C. Norton) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Wausau. The ultimate purpose of such a survey is to identify those historic districts and/or individual properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Consequently, in August 2017, Heritage Research, Ltd. (HRL), a historical/environmental consulting firm in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, was contracted to conduct a resurvey of the city within a specific Scope of Work, which is identified as follows (and excerpted directly from the project proposal):

Following discussions, it was agreed that a division of the city for survey purposes, would not result in a particularly usable survey report. Also considered, was the possibility that the city would not be awarded a second round of grant funding (or the possibility that grant funding might not be available at all in the future). Therefore, additional approaches were discussed.

Following much consideration, combined with the city's desire for this survey effort to cover as much of the city as possible, we have developed the following scope. This scope of work meets all the criteria of the Work Program but may not reflect the amount of information normally provided in HRL community survey reports.

- (1) The entire City of Wausau will be surveyed. However, surveyed properties will require a higher level of integrity than might otherwise warrant their survey. Normally, for a resource to be surveyed, we employ a three-strike rule, where the structure cannot have any combination of three alterations made to them (i.e., window and/or door replacement, porch removal, siding changes, etc.). In the case of this survey, we would keep that "strike" list to no more than two alterations and, in some cases (for vernacular structures), that list might only allow for one alteration.
- (2) Following review of the 1984 report, it was found that most of the expected context chapters were done at that time. However, any additional survey chapters deemed necessary as a result of surveyed properties, will be completed for the survey report.
- (3) For every survey that we have done, we have always tried to supply as much historical information as possible, including dates of construction and historic names, for all surveyed properties. In order to survey the entire city of Wausau, we may not be able to include such information for all properties. We will, however, do the necessary research for those properties thought to be potentially

eligible for the National Register/those reviewed with WHS staff in the field/those properties discussed in the Recommendations Chapter of the survey report.

- (4) Photos will be taken of those properties that are currently missing a photo in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). Aside from those records associated with properties surveyed within the last year or so (which are assumed to be already at the WHS but not yet uploaded to WHPD), there appear to be approximately 80 photos missing at this time (many of which are located within the already National Register-listed historic districts).
- (5) Following field review with WHS staff, a Recommendations Chapter will be written, as required. Our survey reports generally include a 3-paragraph discussion on resources that includes a narrative description of the building, a brief history, as well as an official recommendation as to why they are thought to be potentially eligible. For this survey, we would propose to provide something a bit more truncated in a single paragraph but with the required information (historic name and date and criteria for which the resource is eligible). The Recommendations Chapter constitutes the Intensive Survey portion of the project.
- (6) All records will be updated in WHPD.

* * * * *

The person responsible for all survey work was Ms. Traci E. Schnell, M.A., HRL Senior Architectural Historian, who served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator, as well as the author of the subject final report. Brad Lenz, Wausau City Planner and Historic Preservation Commission liaison, represented the city and its interests as director of the survey subgrant.

A public meeting was held on September 27, 2017, to launch the project. Press releases were issued to the local newspaper seeking historical and/or resource-related input from area residents. In addition, HRL staff reviewed the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD/aka Wisconsin Architectural and Historical Inventory/WAHI, the latter of which is the how the state's database/inventory--which is available to the public--is cited hereafter) to determine how many properties had already been surveyed. All of this preliminary work helped to facilitate fieldwork in both Fall 2017 and Spring 2018. In June 2018, all properties thought to be potentially eligible for the Register were reviewed in the field with WHS staff. Following review, and additional research and/or discussion, those properties constitute the Recommendations Chapter of this report.

One of the two primary goals of the resurvey effort was to identify and inventory properties built between the 1940s through the 1980s—those that had “come of age” since the last survey. The second goal was to re-review and re-photograph all previously surveyed properties not already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either in a district or individually, as well as to determine if any of those previously surveyed properties (not already listed in the National Register) were, at this time, potentially eligible for the National Register.

When the project began, a total of 1,052 resources had been previously surveyed in the City of Wausau, of which 273 were already listed in the National Register of Historic Places (either individually or within a district).

As for Goal #1, “the identification and inventory of ‘new’ properties,” a total of approximately 620 new resources were photographed and entered into the WAHI, which is maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society but accessible to the public at <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309>. This number was somewhat higher than originally anticipated, as there were a good number of pre-1940s-era resources inventoried for this report that would have been expected to have been surveyed in 1984 (since, utilizing the 50-year rule at that time would have resulted in resources surveyed through 1934).

As for Goal #2, all previously surveyed properties that remained extant were photographed so that there is an updated digital image on file for all surveyed properties (however, excluding National Register-listed properties, unless they were missing a photo in the database). Photos of previously surveyed properties were compared to their current appearance. If significant alterations had occurred (generally a combination of siding, window and/or porch replacement), and those properties no longer meet survey standards today, they are considered to be “not resurveyed,” although an “update” photo was entered into the WAHI property record. As a result of that effort, approximately 200 properties were not resurveyed.

Those properties that maintained a good degree of integrity and/or offer some level of historical significance are considered to be “Resurveyed” and are included in the full inventory list provided as Appendix A of this report. Any information learned about previously surveyed properties not included in the Intensive Survey Recommendations Chapter of this report was entered into the WAHI.

Please note that of the previously surveyed properties, a number of them are no longer extant. A specific list of those structures was not compiled for this report; however, the WAHI was updated to reflect that information—either with an exact date of demolition (if known) or that data field simply reads “Unknown.” Please be aware that some of those properties may already have been demolished as of the 1984 or other earlier survey efforts.

Because no resource exists in a vacuum, gaining a basic understanding of Wausau’s history was imperative before launching into site-specific research/recommendations. To that end, a review of the 1984 survey was completed and site files located at the Division of Historic Preservation at the WHS were reviewed. While most of the expected context chapters were included in that earlier report (please note that this report is to be used as a companion document to the 1984 survey), it was deemed prudent to expand the discussion on architectural styles for this report, in order to better understand the resources that have since “come of age.” Although a number of architects or builders were discovered as a result of this endeavor, information for those persons was included directly into the Intensive Survey Recommendation write-ups. While certainly not all-inclusive, it does help to better understand what was going on in Wausau from immediately preceding World War II through the early 1980s, during which time the population of the city generally maintained approximately 30,000 inhabitants (1940 = 27,268; 1980 = 32,426). Today, the population of Wausau is estimated at approximately 39,000.

Of the total resources surveyed (both new and previously surveyed), it was determined that three historic districts, as well as thirty-six individual properties merited Intensive Survey Recommendation discussions. Research for those recommendations was completed through the use of a variety of materials, including local newspapers (specifically the *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, which was accessed via www.newspapers.com), city directories, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, property files at the Marathon County Historical Society Research Library, deed research at the Marathon County Courthouse, as well as other information available through www.Ancestry.com. Please note that the City of Wausau does not retain historic building permits. Therefore, assessor's information was consulted and heavily relied upon for circa dates of construction. In some cases, assessor's information did not appear to be accurate based on the appearance of the resource and, as a result, additional sources were consulted (city directories and Sanborn maps). However, please be aware that some of the construction dates assigned to surveyed properties were based simply on observation.

Following additional research efforts and consultation with WHS staff, it was determined that two of the three historic districts were recommended as potentially eligible for the Register. Although the third historic district was not found to be potentially eligible, a single structure within it was recommended as individually eligible. Of the thirty-six individual properties reviewed, twenty-five were recommended as potentially eligible, however three of the twenty-four would require a site visit prior to pursuing an actual National Register nomination. Nine of the thirty-six properties were found to be not eligible, while one property required additional research, as well as an interior site visit. And finally, one property has not yet attained fifty years of age and would need to be reevaluated at a future date.

Because all of the research information found could not be included in this report (that is, specifically regarding properties not addressed in the Intensive Survey Recommendations section), that information was put into the electronic record for the property. As noted earlier, the WAHI, the electronic database in which the information was added, is accessible to the public through the WHS's website at <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309>. Once on that page, you simply need to type in an address if you are looking for a specific property or, if you want to review all records for Wausau, simply type in "Wausau." The resulting page will then offer a series of options along the left hand side of the screen that allows one to filter results.

THEMES AND TOPICS ASSOCIATED WITH WAUSAU'S NEWLY SURVEYED RESOURCES

In order to better understand the resources surveyed and to be able to put them into context, a number of resources were reviewed, including the *Wausau Daily Record-Herald* (through digitized editions available online at www.newspapers.com). However, missing from their digitized collection are editions from the 1940s, the key time period for citations regarding the construction of defense housing and/or housing built specifically for veterans. Due to the sheer size of Wausau, as well as the City's desire to get as much of the city covered in this survey, a microfilm review of the 1940s editions was not possible. As a result, no resources were identified as part of this survey that relate to either the defense housing or veterans' housing theme/topic—however, that does not mean they do not exist.

Following review of the 1984 survey, it appeared that the consultants stuck rather closely to the 50-year rule as far as surveyability. As a result, some of the “more recent” types or styles of architecture were not inventoried. Furthermore, Art Deco was not discussed in the 1984 report and buildings associated with that style were incorrectly categorized as Art Moderne—although the modest description provided in the 1984 report did actually reflect the characteristics of the Art Deco style (rather than Art Moderne). Therefore, brief discussions regarding styles or types not included in that survey are provided in this report.

Catalogue or Plan Houses

The concept of catalogue or plan homes is not a new one and, among those firms producing such books or catalogs prior to the turn of the twentieth century were Tennessee architect George Barber and the Connecticut-based Palliser & Palliser Co. Later companies that produced mail-order catalogues and achieved prominence include the Radford Architectural Company, Alladin and, of course, Sears, Roebuck & Company. Regarding Sears homes, two that were photographed as part of the 1984 survey include those located at 918 and 922 N. 3rd Avenue (although their identification as such may not have occurred until a later date). Built circa 1926, the house at 922 N. 3rd Avenue (AHI#50377) matches the exterior of “The Kilbourne,” plans for which were available from Sears as early as 1921 and as late as 1929. Since its construction, its clapboard siding has been replaced with vinyl and eave brackets have been removed. Its neighbor to the south (at 918 N. 3rd Avenue; AHI#50374), appears to be “The Crescent,” which was also available beginning in 1921 (and as late as 1933). However, upon closer inspection, the window size and arrangement of the front windows differs slightly. Instead of a larger, central window (as the Sears plan illustrates), this example includes a run of three same-sized windows north of the door and the space to the left (south) includes just two windows. That brings up the possibility that while the general Sears plan may have been used as a guide for the home's design and/or construction, but was perhaps tweaked by a local builder or a local lumber company that also provided plans for purchase.



This Tudor Revival-style house at 202 Weston Avenue closely reflects the exterior appearance of ‘The Lynnhaven,’ a Sears, Roebuck & Company plan.

Another such example that may have been conceived from a Sears plan—or is actually a Sears plan house—is the Tudor Revival-style house at 202 Weston Avenue which closely reflects ‘The Lynnhaven,’ including the exterior wooden shingle siding. While assessor’s records note a 1926 date of construction, in order for it to have been built from the Sears plan, the house would need to date no earlier than 1933, as that is the first year the plan was available from Sears.

Yet another caveat associated with its potential identification as such, is that multiple companies were designing homes that very often resembled that of another company—but the name of the plan was different and it generally included some small design difference. In fact, the 202 Weston Avenue example features a run of four windows along its first floor rather than the three windows depicted in the Lynnhaven image. Furthermore, even within Sears itself, the company marketed “The Belmont,” which was essentially “The Lynnhaven,” but the plan was reversed and the house was executed in brick. Following a full review of Wausau, a number of homes reflect the design seen in the images for either The Lynnhaven or The Belmont, including the brick examples at 117 Eau Claire Boulevard (Ca. 1929; AHI#50908) and at 816 Stewart Avenue (Ca. 1936; AHI#224325). In any case, in order for a house to be directly identified as a Sears (or other) plan, and for the home to be considered as potentially eligible for the National Register, an owner would need to provide evidence of its origination, whether that be a set of plans (which would also prove that the home’s interior arrangement matches that of the published plan) or specifically marked lumber that is still located within the home and the home would need to retain a very high degree of integrity/exhibit little to no alteration. In conclusion, since Wausau did have a number of lumber companies in operation during the first half of the twentieth century, it is possible that more homes in the community were built from either nationally marketed or locally produced plans.¹

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture, which was, in fact, covered in the 1984 report, can be defined as common forms reflecting a standardized plan (that may have come from a local builder and/or the local lumber company and similar in concept to the catalogue plans discussed above) that express no particular architectural style but may include a detail or two (i.e., decorative shinglework). They can generally fall into a specific form category such as Gabled Ell or Front Gabled, for example. Also included in this category is the unadorned American Foursquare, which is typically two stories tall, features a nearly square plan and usually displays a large, full-width porch across its primary and generally symmetrical facade. It often includes hipped-roof dormers along its roofline. While the 1984 report did survey a sampling of these types, it is

¹ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), 95 (The Crescent), 161 (The Lynnhaven & The Belmont) and 211 (The Kilbourne).

unclear as to what survey criteria they used, since a good number of these types (with integrity) were identified in the field but were not inventoried as a result of the 1984 survey. While surveying only a sampling of these types is certainly an acceptable approach, the decision to



Built circa 1910, the house at 632 S. 6th Avenue is one of many examples of a typical vernacular front-gabled house in Wausau.

Avenue (Ca. 1910; AHI#236768) and 627 Werle Avenue (Ca. 1910; AHI#236786) and 632 S. 6th Avenue (Ca. 1910; AHI#236857).

Art Deco



The Wisconsin Public Service Building (1941) at 330 N. 4th Street is a good example of the Art Deco style.

See Recommendations Chapter) is an excellent and highly intact example of the style which exhibits vertically incised lines within the pilaster-type division of the façade. Rectilinear design motifs are expressed in the metal grillwork of the central entrance bays, while a zigzag or chevron motif is located near the top of each bay division. Also exhibiting the Art Deco style but on a much smaller and more modest scale is the former Wisconsin Public Service Building located at 330 N. 4th Street (1942; AHI#50648). Again, vertically incised pilasters divide the structure into bay divisions and located above each window opening or grouping is decorative brickwork set in a rectilinear pattern. At the top of each pilaster is a stone “capital” that features

survey all vernacular types—which retained a high degree of integrity--was made for this survey. Although time did not allow for an in-depth analysis of those forms, their survey does provide for a good (future) study of Wausau’s late nineteenth and early-twentieth century vernacular architecture. In any case, the most common form identified as a result of this survey is the front-gabled house that often included a gabled wall dormer on one or both of its side walls. It generally includes a front porch that may or may not be enclosed and may also include a one-story bay projection, as well as decorative shinglework in its gabled peak. Among such examples include the houses at 615 Park

As noted previously, the 1984 survey report included a discussion regarding the Art Deco style but incorrectly identified it as Art Moderne. The Art Deco style, which was popular in Wisconsin between 1925 and 1945, is characterized by clean, rectilinear, and vertically oriented lines (suggesting machine precision) and has either no ornamentation or ornamentation of a purely geometric or highly stylized character. Although Wausau has only a small number of buildings that exhibit the Art Deco style, what it does have, is significant. The former Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Building (presently City Hall) located at 407 Grant Street (1941; AHI#29240;

a stylized floral motif. Additional stylized ornamentation is found in the metal grillwork over the building's N. 4th Street entrance.²

Rustic Style



The shelter at Pleasant View Park (1940) is among a number of Rustic Style buildings in Wausau's parks.

The Rustic Style of architecture was made popular by the resorts of the Catskills and Adirondacks and was used for many Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration and National Park Service buildings. Influenced by the Craftsman style, the Rustic Style generally relies on local materials, such as wood and stone, so that the finished building blends in and/or reflects its natural environment. The Rustic Style became the predominant style used for vacation homes and other rural retreats. In Wausau, the style was utilized for the construction of numerous park buildings, some of which were, in fact, constructed with Works Progress Administration

funding and labor. Among the parks in Wausau that feature Rustic Style buildings or structures include (but are not limited to): Marathon Park (1201 Stewart Avenue; officially determined eligible for the National Register in December 2013); Hammond Park (600 Grand Avenue); Pleasant View Park (1221 Sumner Street); and Oak Island Park (500 River Drive), the latter park of which is home to the Oak Island Park Shelter (1940; AHI#126878), and which is discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional and Ranch



Among the city's Cape Cod homes is this Colonial Revival- influenced example at 405 Ross Avenue, built circa 1942.

As of 1984, Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses (built between the 1930s and through the 1960s+) were, in general, not “old enough” to merit survey. However, most of these have now reached the fifty-year threshold necessary to be considered for National Register eligibility. Cape Cod homes are not exactly a style, but a type; one that was built in the 1930s and into the 1950s. Generally speaking, Cape Cod homes are side-gabled in form and one-and-one-half stories in height. They typically have a central entrance and an overall symmetrical façade. Often, the entrance elevation also includes gabled roof dormers. They can be influenced by a particular style, with either Colonial or Tudor Revival being the most prominent. Good examples

² Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 vols. (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), 2/Architecture, 2-34.

of the Cape Cod form are located at 334 Broadway Avenue (Ca. 1932; AHI#236513; Tudor Revival influence), 405 Ross Avenue (Ca. 1942; AHI#236516; Colonial Revival influence), 1106 Stark Street (Ca. 1941; #236917) and 714 N. 4th Avenue (Ca. 1940; #236817).³



A circa 1947, Minimal Traditional house located at 817 Le Messurier Street.

most often side-gabled, along with a modest front-facing gable that is very often not centered along the entrance elevation. Although sometimes reflecting the earlier traditional styles, these examples had little, if any, ornamentation; however, they could be clad with a variety of materials (wood, brick or stone), oftentimes more than just one. These stylistically restrained homes continued to be popular through World War II and into the 1950s. Wausau is home to a number of intact examples of Minimal Traditional housing. Built in 1947, a good brick example is located at 817 Le Messurier Street (AHI#237000). Aside from its brick sheathing, the side-gabled with a front-facing gable house exhibits only multiple-light windows and what appears to be a concrete tile roof. Another example, this one also built in 1947, is found at 1101 Rosecrans Street (AHI#236776). Again, side-gabled in form with a front-facing gable, this asbestos shingle-sheathed house, also includes a breezeway that connects to a single-car garage.⁴



The Colonial Revival-influenced Ranch house at 8 North Hill Road was built circa 1973.

The term Minimal Traditional did not come into being until more recent times and it's still not widely used in general conversation regarding style. In fact, Cape Cod houses are sometimes included in the greater Minimal Traditional category. In any case, Minimal Traditional homes, which were also built between the 1930s and 1950s, were a product of the Great Depression and poor economic times. Among the prominent style books to use the Minimal Traditional categorization was that of McAlesters' 1984 *Field Guide to American Houses*. Generally speaking, Minimal Traditional homes are small and only one- to one-and-one-half-stories tall. Their form is

The concept of the Ranch house was born as early as 1925 but it was not until the 1940s that a group of West Coast architects formalized what became the Western Ranch House. Strictly one story and rectilinear in design, the traditional Ranch house is generally topped with a hipped roof and very often includes an attached garage. However, later Contemporary Style examples can include side-gabled roofs. Early Ranch homes were small but,

by the 1950s, they had expanded to larger, sprawling examples. Architectural styles can,

³ Unfortunately there is no Cape Cod category in the state database (WHPD), so they need to be entered as a side gable form in the "style" section, which obviously includes a larger pool of homes.

⁴ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 478. Like the Cape Cod, there is no category of Minimal Traditional in the state database, so they were also entered as a side gable form.

sometimes, be applies to Ranch homes, with Colonial Revival and Spanish Revival motifs being the most common. Sheathing can range from brick to wood to stone and can also incorporate a mixture of sidings. Among the larger, sprawling ranch examples is the Kendall & Mabel Ricker House at 808 Sturgeon Eddy Road (AHI#236467). Built in 1951, this single-story, brick-clad home occupies a corner lot and is rather substantial in size. Windows continue to retain their original horizontal sash, double-hung panes. Completed only four years later, the Ranch home built for Sidney & Marion Winnig, located at 1019 St. Austin Avenue (AHI#236465), is significantly more “modernly styled” than the Ricker home. Sheathed with stone, the Winnig house features a prominent angled exterior chimney, corner windows, as well as an originally detailed front door. Good examples of Colonial Revival-influenced Ranch homes are located at 1115 E. Crocker Street (AHI#236550) and 8 North Hill Road (ca. 1973; AHI#236763). Regarding the former and built circa 1957, this brick and wood-clad Ranch is somewhat symmetrical in its plan, as a front-facing gable balances off the gabled garage. The central section is set back and sheltered by a porch with modest wood supports. The brick-clad, North Hill Road example--built approximately fifteen years later--includes corner quoining and an entrance (identified by a fully pedimented gabled projection) that is flanked by sidelights.

Contemporary Style



This 1960s Contemporary-style house at 4002 Stewart Avenue (1967) includes a double-door entry with overhead transom, mixed materials (in this case board siding and stone veneer), as well as a long, low profile, all characteristics common to 1960s residential architecture.

While still considered by some as not “historic,” many structures built in the 1950s and through the 1980s, are slowly coming of age. The Contemporary style is generally a catch-all category for a variety of individual styles (Shed Style, Wrightian, Neo-Colonial, etc.), although in some cases, a decade is associated with

the word Contemporary, resulting in 1950s Contemporary, 1960s Contemporary—meaning that elements of the home (or building) reflect stylistic characteristics common to that era. The Contemporary

Style was not restricted to residential use and evidence of that style is exhibited through a number of commercial, religious and educational structures in the city.⁵

At right: Homes executed in the Shed Style are immediately identifiable by their angled “shed” roofline, natural wood walls and use of plate-glass windows. This house, located at 2918 Pine Ridge Boulevard (1976), is the city’s best example of the style.



⁵ Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 2/Architecture, 2-27.

INTENSIVE SURVEY

Of the resources re-evaluated, as well as the new properties that were inventoried and photographed for this survey, thirty-six individual properties were thought to offer a sufficient degree of historical intrigue and/or architectural integrity to suggest the potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places—some of which were recommended as potentially eligible in 1984. Those thirty-six resources, as well as three historic districts, are listed below, along with the evaluation finding—either Potentially Eligible or Not Eligible. In one case, the property is not yet fifty years of age and is, therefore, not yet eligible for listing in the National Register. In those cases, a recommendation is rendered in the actual resource discussion but another evaluation will be required once the property officially turns fifty years old. Expanded discussions of the districts and individual properties follow the list.

Please also be aware that seven properties (many of which are comprised of multiple resources) and one historic district have already been officially determined eligible for the National Register through the completion of a Determination of Eligibility form, the documentation of which has been reviewed and approved by the Wisconsin Historical Society (where the documentation is on file). Those properties are listed in Appendix C on page 100. Please be aware that those Determined Eligible properties were reviewed in the field to ensure that no significant alterations have occurred since their eligibility determinations such that their there determinations could be reversed. Any alterations made since that time are noted in that Appendix.

DISTRICTS

ADDRESS	NAME (Period of Significance)	EVALUATION
Highland Park Boulevard, Kreutzer Boulevard, Everest Boulevard + (See map on page 21)	Highland Park Residential Historic District (1926-1974)	Potentially Eligible
518 and 626 S. 7 th Avenue and 615 Garfield Avenue	UW-Marathon County Campus Buildings (1960-1969)	Potentially Eligible
114 Grand Avenue & 508, 510 and 512 Division Avenue	Ringle Family Brick Homes Historic District	Not Eligible as a District but 114 Grand Avenue is Individually Potentially Eligible

Please know that the City's downtown commercial area was, in fact, re-reviewed for potential Register eligibility. However, based on historic photos, as well as recorded information regarding façade alterations, it was determined that a Recommendation write-up need not be completed due to its overall level of integrity.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

ADDRESS	NAME (DATE)	EVALUATION
1111 E. Crocker Street	John & Evelyn Rosemurgy House (1960)	Potentially Eligible
1401 Elm Street	Mountain Lanes (1964)	Potentially Eligible
311 Ethel Street	Lustron House (1949)	Not Eligible
325 Grand Avenue	St. Mary's Catholic Church (1890)	Not Eligible
600 Grand Avenue	Hammond Park (1923+)	Potentially Eligible
915 Grand Avenue	Nathan & Martha Orr House (Ca. 1870)	Potentially Eligible
1320 Grand Avenue	Wausau Memorial Hospital (1924; 1929-30; 1947; 1960; 1965)	Potentially Eligible
1501 Grand Avenue	Pine Grove Cemetery & Mausoleum (1912, 1913)	Potentially Eligible
406 Grant Street	First Presbyterian Church (1927)	Potentially Eligible
407 Grant Street	Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company Building (1941)	Potentially Eligible
720 Grant Street	Wausau Depot/Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Depot (1902)	Potentially Eligible
629 Jefferson Street	Paul F. Stolze Building (1907)	Potentially Eligible
330 McClellan Street	St. John's Episcopal Church (1914; 1922)	Potentially Eligible
502-516 McClellan Street	St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church Complex (1910; 1949; 1956)	Potentially Eligible
20 North Hill Road	Daniel & Joellen Hagge House (1963)	Potentially Eligible* *Pending on-site review
500 River Drive	Oak Island Park Shelter (1940)	Not Eligible
1019 St. Austin Avenue	Sidney & Marion Winnig House (1955)	Potentially Eligible
221 Scott Street	Hotel Wausau (1925)	Potentially Eligible
414 Scott Street	Wausau Lodge, No. 248 Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks (1924)	Potentially Eligible
500 Scott Street	Marathon County Savings & Loan (1963; 1985)	Not Eligible

ADDRESS	NAME (DATE)	EVALUATION
1301 Steuben Street	Margaret Scholfield House (1904)	Not Eligible
426 Washington Street	St. Paul's Evangelical Church (1950; 1961)	Not Eligible
1200 W. Wausau Avenue	Wausau West High School (1970)	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
1800-2200 Westwood Drive	Employers Insurance of Wausau Headquarters (1967)	Potentially Eligible
833 S. 3 rd Avenue	Irving School (1894)	Potentially Eligible* *Pending Interior Inspection
500 N. 4 th Avenue	Sixth Ward School/Grant Elementary School (1910)	Potentially Eligible
738 S. 10 th Avenue	Wausau Iron Works (1910+)	Further Research and Site Visit Recommended
204 N. 32 nd Avenue	Gustave W. & Faye Bausch House (1955)	Potentially Eligible* *Pending on-site review
908-910 N. 1 st Street	Dr. Douglas Sauerhering House (1897)	Not Eligible
700-740 N. 3 rd Street	H.C. Prange Co. Department Store (1968)	Not Eligible
903 N. 3 rd Street	First Methodist Church (1959; 1966)	Potentially Eligible
411-415 N. 4 th Street	Grand Theater (1928)	Potentially Eligible
709 N. 6 th Street	Zion Lutheran Church (1953)	Potentially Eligible
2812-2822 N. 6 th Street	Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church & Parsonage (1959)	Potentially Eligible
2901 N. 7 th Street	St. Mary's Hospital (1908+)	Not Eligible
3311 N. 12 th Street	Raymond & Eleanore Mikich House (1968)	Potentially Eligible

RECOMMENDATIONS

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Highland Park Residential Historic District	See page 19-20	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Among the homes contributing to the significance of the Highland Park Residential Historic District is the 1942 Monterey Style home of Channing & Cornelia Parsons at 1215 Highland Park Boulevard.

The Highland Park Residential Historic District is comprised of forty-three total homes⁶, the majority of which are situated on or adjacent to Highland Park Boulevard, which is located immediately east of the National Register-listed, East Hill Residential Historic District (Please see map on page 20). Two of the homes—the D.C. and Rita Everest House (1928; AHI#54334) at 1206 Highland Park Boulevard and the Charles and Dorothy Manson House (1941; AHI#29249) at

1224 Highland Park Boulevard—are already individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Period of Significance for the proposed district, which is reflective of dates of

home construction completion, is from 1926 to 1974. District homes display a variety of styles popular in Wisconsin during that approximately fifty-year period, including a significant number of 1940s and 1950s Contemporary Style examples. This was also the first subdivision in the city to be built with something other than the standard grid pattern. Instead, Highland Park's modestly curvilinear roadways made an attempt to follow the natural topography.

The proposed district is largely located within the Highland Park Addition⁷, which was platted in 1925 and added to the city before the end of the year. The subdivision was platted and developed by the Highland Park Realty Company, which was established in 1924 by Louis and Harro L. Scharbau and S. Knox Kreuzer, the lattermost of whom would later build a home for himself and his family in the subdivision. Among the first, if not the first, to purchase property within it was D.C. Everest in 1925; he and five others built homes here in the 1920s. However, the majority of the homes were built between the 1940s and 1950s, with just one erected in the early 1960s. Final build-out of the subdivision was completed in the 1970s.⁸

⁶ Please note that the historic boundary was initially reviewed by WHS staff (Daina Penkiunas) in 2016 and, at that time, the boundary included a few more houses. However, upon closer inspection by Schnell (HRL) and following re-review with Penkiunas, the current boundary was delineated in June 2018.

⁷ Additional homes in the district and along Franklin Street are located within the HB Huntington's Addition.

⁸ "Many New Corporations Formed in This County During Year Just Closed," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 1 January 1925, 9/1-2; Plat of Highland Park Addition (1925), Original plat on file at the Office of the Register of

Only three of the homes in the district are regarded as non-contributing; that is, they were either built outside of the Period of Significance or they have been updated such that they no longer reflect their original architectural styling. The remainder, however, exhibit a very good degree of integrity—many of which were designed by notable architects or firms including (but not limited to) Eschweiler & Eschweiler (Milwaukee), Frank Lloyd Wright, George Foster (or Foster & Yasko), as well as Oppenhamer & Obel. Based on the preceding information, the Highland Park Residential Historic District is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

HIGHLAND PARK RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Inventory of Homes

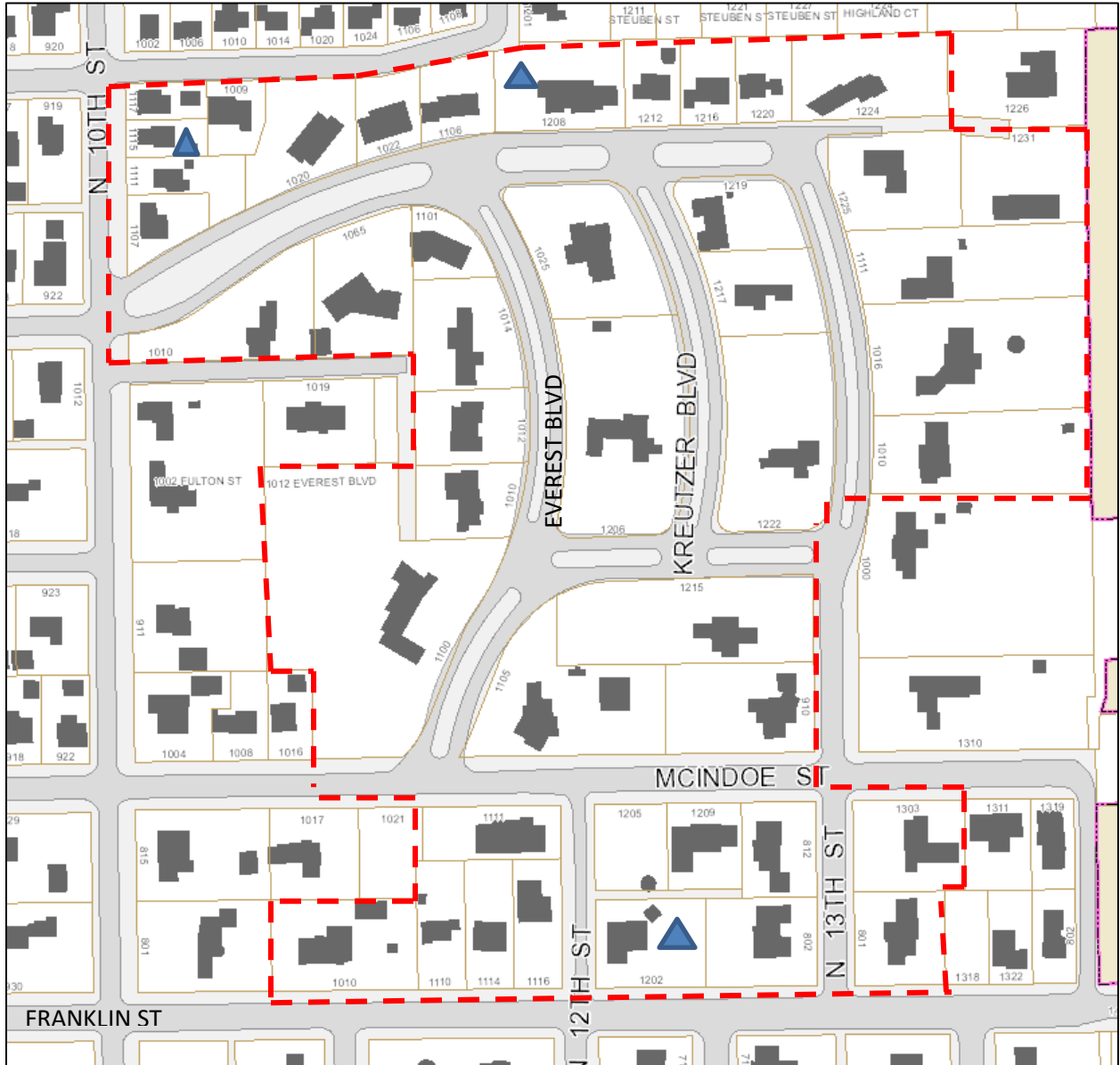
C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
1010 Adams Street	Dr. Herbert & Olive Christensen House	1936	236481	C
1010 Everest Boulevard	Arthur E. & Helen Mueller House	1939	236482	C
1012 “	Arthur & LaVerne Keene House	1950	236483	C
1014 “	George & Gladyce Meyer	1950	236484	C
1025 “	David Clark Jr. & Elaine Everest House	1957	50928	C
1010 Franklin Street	Albert M. & Florence Evans House	1926	236642- 236643	C
1110 “	Mark & Laura Byers House	1941	236644	C
1114 “	William & Peggy McRae House	1941	236645	C
1116 “	Daniel & Nancy Frawley House	1958	236646	C
1202 “	Gerald & Pat Medow House	1977	236647	NC
1009 Hamilton Street	Norman J. & Adele Benson House	1954	236648	C
1231 Highland Court	Alois & Helen Kowalchyk House II	1974	236649	C
1010 Highland Park Boulevard	Gerald & Jean Wergin House	1955	236650	C
1016 “	John & Bonnie Kraft House	1974	236651	C
1020 “	Floyd & Leone Runkel House	1952	236652	C
1022 “	Eugene W. & Elizabeth Amann House	1961	236653	C
1065 “	William B. Mark House	1958	236654	C
1100 “	A.P. & Leigh Yawkey Woodson House	1954	51092	C
1101 “	Jack & Ruth De Haven House	1957	236655	C
1105 “	S. Knox & Earline Kreutzer House	1929- 30	51093	C
1106 “	Arthur & Ruth Vint House	1950	236656	C

Deeds, Marathon County Courthouse, Wausau, WI. Please note that the 1924 construction date for 1117 N. 10th Street, which is from the city’s assessor’s information, does not appear to be correct for the subject home, as deed review, combined with city directory information, suggest that the house was built in 1926.

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
1111 Highland Park Boulevard	Richard & Lee Ann Moore House	1970	236657	C
1206 “	D.C. & Rita Everest House	1928	54334	C; NR-listed
1208 “	Arthur W. & Gertrude Prehn House	1947	236658	NC
1212 “	Eiffel & Florence Holm House	1929	236659	C
1215 “	Channing & Cornelia Parsons House	1942	236660	C
1216 “	Burton & Grace Fulmer House	1951	236661	C
1219 “	Ray & Eva Hubbard House	1940	236663	C
1220 “	Gilbert & Letha Bannerman House	1939	236664	C
1222 “	Walter & Rose Thom House	1930	54335	C
1224 “	Charles & Dorothy Manson House	1941	29249	C; NR-listed
1225 “	Alois & Helen Kowalchuk House I	1951	236665	C
1217 Kreutzer Boulevard	Louis & Angeline Koss House	1948	236662	C
1209 McIndoe Street	Eugene E. & Grace Schneider House	1951	236666	C
1303 “	Alton M. & Laura Van Douser House	1950	236667	C
1107 N. 10 th Street	George & Grace McMillan House	1935	236668	C
1111 “	Grover & Alice Keeth House	1937	236669	C
1115 “	Queen Anne House	Ca. 1880	236670	NC
1117 “	Ruth G. Miller House	1926	236671	C
801 N. 13 th Street	Robert W. & Gertrude Jones House	1946	236672	C
802 “	Richard W. & Ruth Stone House	1950	236673	C
812 “	George A. & Myrtle Vehlow House	1952	236674	C
910 “	Richard & Helen Tinkham House	1951	236675	C



Historic Boundary for the Highland Park Residential Historic District (1926-1974)



= Non-Contributing Property



= Historic Boundary



Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
UW-Marathon County Campus Historic District	See text below	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The University of Wisconsin-Marathon County Campus Historic District is comprised of a total of four, largely brick-clad and flat-roofed structures that were completed between 1960 and 1969. The two-story, North Hall (1960; AHI#236562) is located at the northernmost point of campus, along Stewart Avenue. At the opposite end of the block is the three-story, South Hall (1968; #236563). A series of additions, including a planetarium, were completed by 1969-70, resulting in the connection of North and South halls. Across the street to the south of South Hall is the brick and stone-clad, single-story Fieldhouse (1969; #236565). Finally, Marathon Hall (1968; #236564) rises three stories and features brick, concrete and stone finishes.



Marathon Residence Hall (1968), 615 Garfield Street, UW-Marathon County Campus.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension concept began in 1933, when ten Wisconsin communities started university-level coursework in buildings with available space. Wausau, one of those ten communities, held regular classes in the former Central School (no longer extant). Following the return of World War II veterans, steps were taken to more formally establish a UW-Center in Wausau. That resulted in 162 students attending classes in 1947 in various spaces leased from Marathon County, one of which was the top floor of the County Normal School Building on Stewart

Avenue (no longer extant). Wanting improved facilities, a committee went to the County Board to discuss financing for a new building; however, the County found that it did not have the legal authority to finance the request. Following the passing of legislation that allowed the expense, the County authorized \$530,000 for the construction of an educational facility to be built south of the normal school.⁹

Ground breaking occurred in September 1958 and dedication--of what would later be named North Hall--occurred in March 1960. Three years later, the two-year centers were removed from the extension program and the UW Center system was established and the name of the school was changed to Marathon County Center. In 1968, a major building program began that resulted in the construction of three free-standing buildings and a large addition. Construction of the three-story, \$600,000 co-ed dormitory began in January 1968 and the first students moved in for the fall term; however, the building was not yet entirely complete. Able to accommodate 152 students, the dormitory was financed by the County and leased to the university and was the first dormitory built in the university system that was located outside of Madison. Also opening for Fall 1968 was the four-story South Hall, located opposite North Hall and along Garfield Avenue. Most of the building was dedicated to science and included labs and classrooms, as well as a "live animal" room. The first floor included administrative offices, while the basement included

⁹ "1969 Is UWMC's 22nd Year in Wausau," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 17 April 1969, 12-page UWMC Dedication insert, 12; "New Campus Complex Caps Seven Years of Planning," Dedication insert, 1;

spaces for the arts. In order to accommodate an expansion of North Hall, the 1906 Normal school was demolished in fall of 1968. The fieldhouse, south of North Hall opened in February 1969 and includes a gymnasium, as well as an indoor pool. Its cost was approximated at \$875,000. Finally, the concourse addition, which now connects South Hall to North Hall, was completed in Fall of 1969.¹⁰

The original buildings of the UW-Marathon County Campus, which were completed within a ten year span, represent the first complete campus built in the state, under the UW Center system program. Retaining a significant degree of integrity, the original 1960s-era campus buildings are recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion A: History (Education).

See building inventory and map on next page

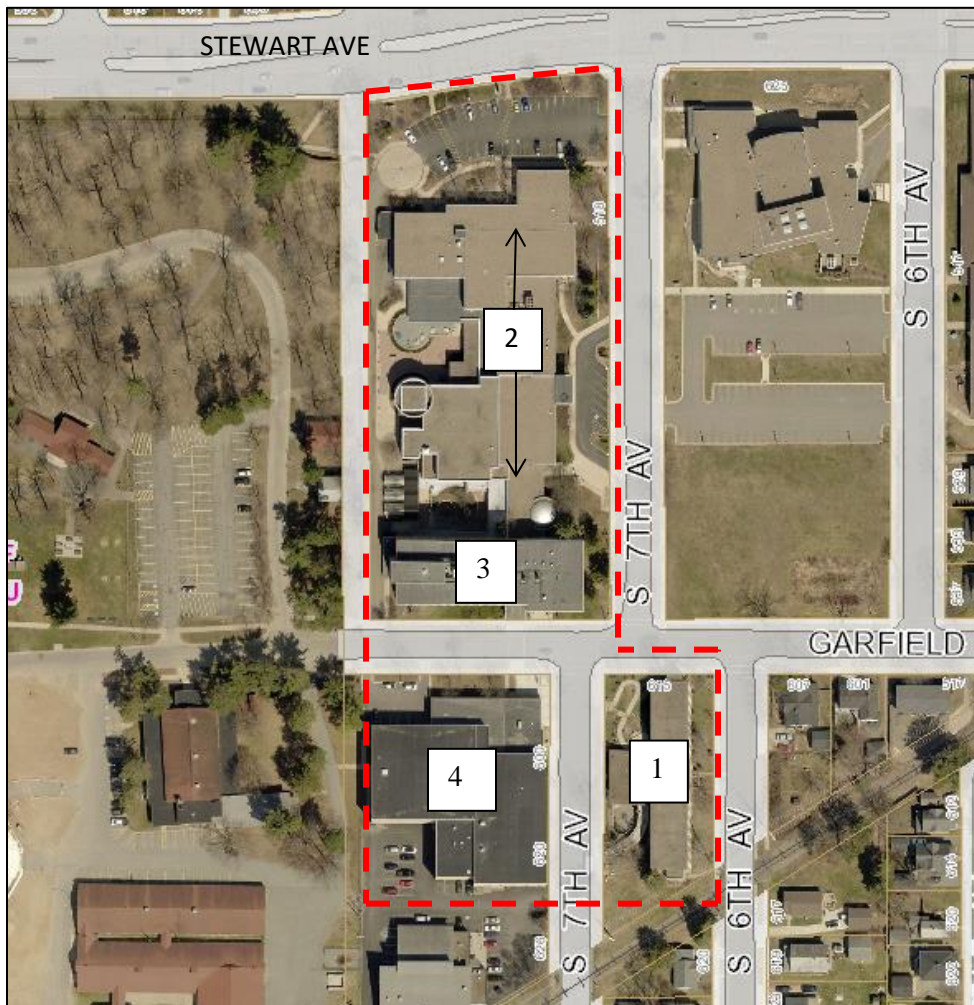
¹⁰ “1969 Is UWMC’s 22nd Year in Wausau,” 12; “Marathon County Provides Dormitory,” “South Hall Provides Art, Science Facilities at UWMC,” and “Fieldhouse Has Gym, Indoor Pool,” 12-page insert, 4, 9, 10.

UW-MARATHON COUNTY CAMPUS

Building Inventory

C= Contributing

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
615 Garfield Street	Marathon Residence Hall (#1)	1968	236564	C
518 S. 7 th Avenue	North Hall; Concourse, Library, Bookstore & Student Union Addition (#2)	1960; 1969	236562	C
518 S. 7 th Avenue	South Hall (#3)	1968	236563	C
626 S. 7 th Avenue	Fieldhouse (#4)	1969	236565	C



Historic Boundary for the UW Marathon County Campus Historic District (1960-1969)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Ringle Family Brick Homes Historic District	See page 27	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The four Ringle Family Brick Homes located at 114 Grand Avenue and 508, 510 and 512 Division Avenue (see building inventory and map on page 27) were initially reviewed for potential eligibility as a grouping of homes that were built with Ringle brick, with the John Sr. & Augusta Ringle home at 114 Grand Avenue having long been lauded for its Ringle brick construction. However, following a review of the history of the Ringle Brick Company, which was not established until 1893 (as part of the Clay Lumber Company and later renamed the Ringle Brick Company), it would appear that the 1877 Ringle home is not constructed of Ringle brick. While the remaining three homes are, no doubt, constructed of Ringle brick, little information was found to support the eligibility of those three homes on that merit alone. The John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House was, therefore, reviewed for potential individual eligibility.

John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House



John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House (1877), 114 Grand Avenue.

This two-story, brick-clad Italianate-style house is largely a gabled ell in general form; however, an additional two-story block is located at the rear and extends to the north, which results in the graduated three block appearance along its primary elevation. Topped with a hipped roof and featuring paired wooden brackets along the cornice, the gabled ell-type portion is largely fronted by an open porch with plain brick pier supports. Along the southernmost block is an

entrance that is topped with a transom, next to which is a one-story, tripartite bay window projection. The second floor includes two, regularly placed, double-hung sash windows. A second door is located left of center along the second block and, like the other door, it is topped with a transom. All remaining regularly placed windows along this elevation feature a brick segmental-arch hood with corbeled ends and a plain stone sill. Historic photos and Sanborn maps indicate that the porch that currently exists on the home was added by no later than 1923.

This house was built in 1877 for John Sr. and Augusta Ringle. John Ringle Sr. was born in 1848 in Herman, Dodge County, Wisconsin but moved with his family to Wausau in 1859. In 1872, Ringle married Augusta Engel (of Wausau). That same year, he was elected county clerk; a position he retained for the next six years, during which time he built the subject house. As of 1880, John and his wife had five children, ages 7 to 4 months. Following three successive terms in the Wisconsin General Assembly, he served four years in the Wisconsin Senate. In 1884, he was elected mayor of Wausau, during which time the municipal waterworks was established. He served again in the General Assembly in 1892, after which he was appointed Wausau postmaster (1894-1898). Ringle was elected mayor for a second time in 1912. Aside from his political

concerns, Ringle had, in 1889, established a sawmill. That sawmill was closed upon the discovery of clay deposits and a brick-making plant was established in 1893 as part of the Clay Lumber Company. It was later re-named the Ringle Brick Company. Production of Ringle brick ceased in 1943. John Ringle died in 1923.¹¹

While the home is a good example of the Italianate style of architecture, the porch alteration, as well as the window replacement, adversely affects the home's integrity. Despite that loss of integrity, the house is associated with John Ringle Sr., a prominent local citizen, politician and businessman. Although notable, simply serving as a mayor does not automatically warrant potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. In this case, however, during Ringle's single term in 1884, he established a municipal waterworks, following the community's rejection of one that was proposed to be established and run by a private corporation. Establishment of a waterworks in a community during a mayoral term is seen as a significant mayoral accomplishment that clearly benefited the entire city and does warrant the potential eligibility of the John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House under Criterion B.

¹¹ "John Ringle, Sr., Dies Suddenly," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 15 March 1923, 1/1-2; Ernest Robertson Buckley, *The Clays and Clay Industries of Wisconsin*, Bulletin VII, Part 1 (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 1901), 277-228.

RINGLE FAMILY BRICK HOMES HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building Inventory

NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
114 Grand Avenue	John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House	1877	50947	Potentially Eligible
508 Division Street	Dr. Gustave & Anna Thielke House	1921	50904	NC
510 Division Street	Ringle Family Investment Property/Leander & Adele Ringle House	1917	50905	NC
512 Division Street	John Jr. & Lucy Ringle House	1915	50907	NC



Historic Boundary of the Ringle Family Brick Homes Historic District (1887-1921)

INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1111 E. Crocker Street	236462	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



John S. & Evelyn Rosemurgy House (1960), 1111 E. Crocker Street.

This “Modified Prairie”-style home is sheathed with both limestone and pecky cypress and is dominated by a circular, living room projection that features floor-to-ceiling windows. Living quarters are located above the garage wing to the north, while a single-story wing extends to the south. Based on an historic postcard image of the home, the house appears to have seen little in the way of exterior alteration since it was built.¹²

Designed by Russell Barr Williamson, this house was built in 1960 for John S. and Evelyn Rosemurgy. John was born in 1913 in Michigan and wed Evelyn Gilbertson in 1937; together they had three sons and a daughter. In 1940, John and his brother Stuart purchased the local Ford agency in Wausau from Peter J. Portman and established Rosemurgy Motors, which was first located at 4th and Forest streets (no longer extant). Although never built, Williamson also designed a building for his car dealership. In addition to John’s work associated with the car dealership, he served as a board director of the Salvation Army and was a member of the Wausau Elks Club, Wausau Club and the local Lions Club. John died in 1981. Evelyn, an active Woman’s Club member, remained in the home until at least 1990. She died in 2009.¹³

The Rosemurgy House is the only example of Williamson’s work in Wausau. In fact, of his known work, this is the only example located north of Green Bay.¹⁴ Regardless of location, the house stands as a very good and highly intact example of a 1960s-era Contemporary Style home produced by master architect Williamson. Williamson’s work, which spanned from circa 1914 until his death in 1964, can be divided into three periods and this house is from his third period. The home features a sprawling and irregular layout, a combination of limestone and pecky cypress exterior sheathing, as well as floor-to-ceiling plate-glass windows—all of which are

¹² Although an interior inspection was not part of this project, the house was recently on the market and photos indicate that the interior remained significantly intact as late as February 2018; An historic postcard image of the Rosemurgy house is included in Russell Barr Williamson Jr., comp., *Russell Barr Williamson, Architect...A Collection...*(Hot Springs, N.C.: The Barr Brand, 2000), 109.

¹³ Advertisement, Rosemurgy’s, in the *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 30 June 1972, Centennial Edition, 7; “John Rosemurgy, Area Auto Dealer, Dies,” *The Daily Herald* (Wausau-Merrill, Wis.), 2 October 1981, 12/1; Image and brief information included in Donald M. Aucutt, Mary Jane Uecker Hettinga and Kathleen Jansen, *Wausau Beautiful: A Guide to Our Historic Architecture* (Wausau, WI: Friends of Wausau Historic Landmarks, 2nd ed., 2010), 158.

¹⁴ Williamson Jr., comp., *Russell Barr Williamson, Architect*, 131-133.

signature attributes of Williamson. Based on the previous information, the house is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1401 Elm Street	236463	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Built into the adjacent hill and providing for a scenic view to Rib Mountain, this 36,000-square-foot entertainment facility is comprised of two sections. On the north is a modestly gabled, two-story building that features an entrance of floor-to-ceiling glass. The lower level is dominated by a series of plate-glass windows; however, the upper portion is a solid wall. “Mountain Lanes” spelled out in colorful letters runs along this section’s north elevation, while “bowl” can be read along the west elevation. Although now closed to the public, this section housed the bowling lanes and billiard room. Attached to the south end of this facility is a large, two-story, A-frame structure built of Rilco laminated wood beams; the upper portion of which features 600 square feet of glass and framing. This structure included a cocktail lounge (upper level) and restaurant (lower level).



Mountain Lanes (1964), 1401 Elm Street.

Mountain Lanes opened to the public in February 1964; the general contractor was Wergin Co., Inc. of Wausau. The recreation complex included 24 bowling lanes, a substantially sized billiard room, a bowling equipment and accessories “pro” shop, locker rooms and rest rooms, as well as the Look-Out Lounge (cocktail lounge) and Look-Out Below, a restaurant that was identified at the time of its construction as “central Wisconsin’s first specialty steakhouse.” The facility was originally owned by Paul Felker and its first manager was

Clark Morton. By no later than 1972, Mountain Lanes was corporately run by Brunswick. In 1992, the business was purchased by Connie Nowicki, an inductee in the Chicago Women’s Bowling Hall of Fame. Beginning in 2013, the facility was intermittently closed and, as of January 2018, the property, which has since permanently closed, was listed for sale (and remains for sale, to date).¹⁵

The sport of bowling in Wausau has a long history and a number of buildings have formerly housed or continue to include bowling lanes including, among them, the Wausau Club on McClellan Street and the Stettin (and later, Day’s) Bowl-A-Dome on W. Stewart Avenue. Construction of Mountain Lanes in 1964 resulted in the largest number of lanes located under one roof in Wausau. Not only did the complex include bowling and billiards (for both the young and old), it also provided for a cocktail lounge and restaurant for adults. The architecture of the south portion of the building, which is executed as an A-frame (a type of Rustic Style of

¹⁵ “Mountain Lanes Unique Center,” “Lounge Offers Both Inside, Outside Beauty,” along with other advertisements and articles in the *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 17 February 1964, Mountain Lanes Grand Opening Supplement, 24 pages; Scott Grall, “Nowicki Places Bowling in the Back Seat,” *Wausau Daily Herald*, 14 November 1994, 1B; Laura Schulte, “Mountain Lanes to Get New Life in January,” *Wausau Daily Herald*, 7 December 2017, 1-2A.

architecture popular for ski resorts) clearly played off of the area mountain view for its design, as well as the property's name. Serving as a local recreation facility for fifty continuous years, Mountain Lanes is recommended as potentially eligible under both Criterion A: History (Recreation) and Criterion C: Architecture (Rustic Style).¹⁶

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
311 Ethel Street	50927	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Lustron House (1949), 311 Ethel Street.

Measuring 31 feet x 35 feet and rising from a concrete base, this 1,021-square-foot, one-story, side-gabled house is constructed of “desert tan” porcelainized enamel steel panels and its roof is covered with enameled steel tiles. Aluminum-frame windows are located throughout the house; either larger tripartite examples or smaller, multiple-light casements. A small porch at the northeast corner of the house is sheathed with vertical board; a small amount of additional vertical board is located beneath the living room

bay window along Ethel Street. Known as the Westchester [Deluxe] model, it includes a kitchen, dining room, living room, two bedrooms and a bathroom. The Deluxe model included built-ins in both the bathroom and the bedrooms. An interior inspection of the home confirms that it is largely intact, including all of the built-ins that make the home the “deluxe” model. Original asbestos flooring, however, has been replaced with wood laminate.

This Lustron house, known as the Westchester deluxe model, was built in 1949 by Leroy Zahn of Rothschild. Zahn operated the local agency for Lustron homes. Built on speculation, the house is identified as No. 880 from the Lustron plant in Columbus, Ohio. Actual construction of the prefabricated house took less than three weeks and under 350 hours. Upon completion, the model house was open for public inspection, in the hope, no doubt, that additional orders would be made from visitors through the home. Unfortunately for Mr. Zahn, production of Lustron homes came to a close quite rapidly (as a result of the bankruptcy of the Lustron Corp.) and no additional Lustron homes were built in Wausau. Zahn sold the house on land contract in July 1950 to Edwin and Hildred Baker for a total sum of \$10,700 and, for the next two years, it was occupied by their son Marion Baker. The house sold again in 1952, to Robert and Lois Prater. The home's current owner is aware of its significance and is interested in maintaining the home's original features.¹⁷

¹⁶ Dick Kloppenburg, “Wausau Bowling Has Long, Colorful History,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, Centennial Edition, 30 June 1972, 4 (top); Kimberly Blackford, “The History of A-Frame Style Buildings,” Available online at http://houseplansandmore.com/resource_center/a-frame-home-history.aspx, Accessed June 2018.

¹⁷ “Wausau's First Lustron House is Constructed,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 17 August 1949, 21/1-3, including photo; Leroy and Wanda Zahn to Edwin and Hildred Baker, Land Contract, signed 25 July 1950 (rec. 29 December 1950), vol. 367/page 390, this and all other deeds referenced in this report are on file at the Marathon County Courthouse; *Wausau City Directory*, 1952.

As noted above, the integrity of the Lustron house is, overall, very good. Nationwide, under 2,700 total Lustron homes were built; in Wisconsin about 100 were erected. Of those 100, no less than eighty remain extant--many of which stand in near pristine exterior condition. As a result, in order for a Lustron house in Wisconsin to be potentially eligible for the National Register, it needs to be without exterior alteration.¹⁸ Indeed, the subject Ethel Street house has an enclosed, vertical board porch off of the northeast corner of the house, an area that was originally open to the elements and included a steel corner porch support (which has since been removed). Although minor, additional board siding covers the bottom of the front window bay. As a result, the house is not eligible for the Register at this time; however, if at some time the porch was removed and the original “zig-zag” corner support reinstalled (and the additional board siding removed from the bay), it could be reconsidered. As it stands, however, the Lustron house is certainly notable and should merit consideration as a locally designated landmark.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
325 Grand Avenue	29256	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



St. Mary's Catholic Church (1982; 2002), 325 Grand Avenue.

The St. Mary's Catholic Church complex includes a Gothic Revival-style church (AHI#29256), a Colonial Revival-style, brick-clad rectory (AHI#51355) and a largely vernacular brick convent (AHI#51353), the lattermost structure of which now serves as the Wausau Conservatory of Music (a large addition was completed by the Conservatory in 1997). Regarding the church, a pair of square towers flanks the central gabled section where the primary, wooden double-door

entrance and transom is located beneath a Gothic-arch opening; the opening is flanked by small rounded towers. Openings along the primary elevation are generally pointed-arch openings and corbel tables accent both square towers, as well as the central gable, above the focal window. Side walls are delineated by brick buttresses which alternate with Gothic-arched windows. Copper crockets accent the entrance elevation. An addition at its east end appears to physically connect the church to the rectory. In 2002, a rather substantial entrance addition designed by Charles Ghidorzi was completed on the north side of the church. That addition, executed in brick, directly reflects the architecture of the original block.¹⁹

Designed by Chicago architect Adolph Druiding and built by Henry Hoffman of Appleton, St. Mary's Catholic Church was completed in 1892. Although the land was purchased by the congregation as early as 1861, St. Mary's first church edifice was not completed until 1871. A

¹⁸ Information regarding the level of integrity for National Register listing of a Lustron house in Wisconsin was provided to Traci E. Schnell, HRL by Ms. Daina Penkiunas, Ph.D., Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Wisconsin Historical Society, in May 2018 (and in the presence of Janet Rhodes, the home's current owner), Conversation notes on file at HRL.

¹⁹ Aucutt, Hettinga & Jansen, *Wausau Beautiful*, 182.

school was established in 1883. In 1892, the existing Gothic Revival-style church replaced the earlier frame building, where the congregation continues to worship. In 1898, a brick convent was built at 404 Seymour Street for the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The rectory, located at 408 Seymour Street, was completed in 1904. A new school was completed in 1916, with an addition in 1934. In March 1953, a fire significantly damaged the church's interior; however, great strides were taken to restore it to its original grandeur. The school, which was located immediately north and adjacent to the church, was demolished and, in 2002, a large entrance addition was completed.²⁰

Clearly a significant landmark in the community, St. Mary's Catholic Church was identified in 1984 as potentially eligible for the National Register and it was later officially designated as a city landmark. Since that time, however, a substantial addition was made to the north side of the church. It is clearly visible along the structure's primary (west) entrance elevation and it obstructs a portion of the original church block. Although clearly designed to match the original fabric of the church, the addition does substantially alter the 1892 design. As well, while the church interior was, in fact, restored, following the devastating 1953 fire, the existing interior does differ from that which it exhibited in 1892. Therefore, based on the preceding information regarding the addition and interior alteration, St. Mary's Catholic Church is not considered potentially eligible for the Register.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
600 Grand Avenue	50936, 131978, 131979, 221934	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Hammond Park consists of four resources: a bandstand/pavilion (AHI#50936); partial stone walking path (#221934); drinking fountain and shelter (#131979) and a stone grotto-like structure (#131978)—all of which are believed to have been built circa 1923-1924. Regarding the bandstand, it is hexagonal in shape and topped with a hexagonal tent-style roof with exposed rafters and which rests on timber supports. The base is constructed of fieldstone, the wall of which is capped with stone. A five-step approach with metal railings is located along the structure's northerly side and accesses the bandstand itself; another short staircase along the westerly side leads to the basement level. Curvilinear pathways run through the park. Although most are concrete, an original stone-constructed segment remains along Grand Avenue, within which the date of 1929 is inscribed in one of the stones. Located to the southwest of the bandstand is a circular structure that includes four round-arched openings and is topped with an asphalt-shingled, tent roof. Located at its center is a drinking fountain set on a fieldstone base. Finally, to the north of the bandstand is the round-arched, grotto-like, fieldstone-constructed structure that includes a sink within its round-arched recession.

The space that is known as Hammond Park has had a history of recreational use since the 1860s. Following use as Brewery Park (in association with the George Ruder Brewing Company that was adjacent to the north), it was known as Schubert's Park, then Columbia Park and, as of 1901,

²⁰ "A Handsome Church" Unidentified newspaper clipping, 18 June 1892, In St. Mary's Church file, Marathon County Historical Society Research Library (hereafter cited as MCHSRL), Wausau, WI; "Highlights of St. Mary's History," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 25 October 1974; Mary L. Malaguti and Maryanne C. Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," Prepared for the City of Wausau (May 1984), 123, 179-80.

Grand Avenue Park. In circa 1923, Mrs. Susan (Hammond) Rea purchased the property from the American Products Company (which operated the brewery to the north) and developed the parcel as a playground for children. The park, which was named Hammond Park in honor of her father Benjamin T. Hammond, was planned and laid out in 1923 by the landscape architecture firm of Charles H. Ramsdell of Minneapolis. During the time the park was laid out, Ramsdell employed a recent college graduate by the name of Ingwal Horgen, who was allowed to do the layout, with Ramsdell making corrections as he saw fit. Horgen would return to Wausau in 1925 to take the position of Marathon County and Wausau city park superintendent, a position he held until retiring in 1966.²¹



Hammond Park Bandstand (Ca. 1923), 600 Grand Avenue.

Construction of at least the bandstand and fountain were completed by no later than 1924 (as well as the installation of playground equipment); it believed the grotto and sink was also done at the same time. As evidenced by the date inscribed in the pathway nearest the roadway, that was built (at least that specific section) in 1929. Early newspaper articles also reference that a stone wall was built along the south roadway (then known as Strolling Lane) and a comfort station was planned (although its construction was not confirmed). In 1925, Susan Hammond Rea donated a sculpture of ‘The Boy with the Leaking Boot’ to the City and it was installed in Hammond Park. Following vandalism, it was removed and put into storage but, in 1977, it was reinstalled in the park. Six years later, however, it was moved (under the auspices of the parks department and the Kiwanis Club) and placed in the food court of the Wausau Center Mall on Forest Street.²²

Hammond Park was identified as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History (Recreation) in 2012, per a transportation-related compliance project; however, no formal Determination of Eligibility (for the National Register) was completed at that time. That recommendation notwithstanding, the park bandstand appears to retain a very good degree of integrity and, the bandstand alone, is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History (Recreation). Because the greater park has seen some degree of alteration over the years and because no original park plan has been located for review, the eligibility of the greater park remains in question.

²¹ “New Park, Memorial to Late Benjamin Franklin Hammond to Be Presented to City,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 17 May 1923, 1/7-8; “Supervised Play and Recreation at Beautiful Hammond Park,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 27 June 1924, 3/1-2; “Hammond Park is Made Gift to City by Mrs. Sue Rea,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 5 December 1934, 1/3; Jamie Orcutt, “The History of Hammond Park,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 22 July 1977, Focus Section, 10; Information from “Architecture/History Survey: Reconstruct USH/Bus. 51 (Grand Ave.): Kent St. to Division St.” WHS Project number 12-0992/MR (June 2012), Prepared by Rachel E. Bankowitz, in WAHL.

²² Orcutt, “The History of Hammond Park,” Focus Section, 10; “New Park, Memorial to Late Benjamin Franklin Hammond to Be Presented to City,” 1/7-8. Please note that no actual landscape plan for the park was found and/or reviewed at the time of this research.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
915 Grand Avenue	50658	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Nathan & Martha Orr House (Ca. 1870), 915 Grand Avenue.

This two-story, Greek Revival-style house rises from a poured concrete foundation and is sheathed with clapboard. The street-facing elevation features a pair of sash windows with eight-light, wood-frame storms along the first floor, along with a wooden-panel door (with sidelights and transom) that is sheltered by a bracketed wooden hood. A pair of sash windows occupies the upper floor and the house is outlined by a wide wooden frieze with return eaves. Additional eight-light

storms are located along each side elevation, while small, attic-story windows run immediately beneath the eave. A gabled dormer (not original) rises from the home's north side to provide for an exit from the upper floor. The interior includes carved wooden features (including a fireplace surround) that were reportedly done by the home's original owner, Nathan Orr.

This house was originally built circa 1870 at 630 N. 2nd Street; original owners were Nathan and Martha Orr. Nathan was born in Massachusetts. According to local research, Nathan, a carpenter and cabinetmaker, came to Wausau in 1864 and wed New Hampshire-born, Martha Nutter in 1866. As of the 1870 census, Nathan is identified as a cabinetmaker and he and Martha had two children, John (age 3) and Harriet (age 1). Martha died in February 1872, just days after their youngest son (Nathan) was born. In May 1873, Nathan wed a second time (to twenty-year-old Fannie), with whom he remained until his death in 1907. Fannie died in 1926. Threatened with demolition in 2008, the house was moved to its current location in the former Kelly Park by Anne Gausmann.²³

Its relocation notwithstanding, the Nathan and Martha Orr House has long been identified as the city's only surviving example of the Greek Revival style and, as such, is also among the oldest extant homes in the City of Wausau. As a result of those two factors, the house was designated as a local landmark. In 2012, a transportation-related compliance survey confirmed the home's potential eligibility; however, no formal Determination of Eligibility (for the National Register) was completed at that time. While the secondary point of egress from the second floor (on the north side of the home) is likely required for fire code purposes, its removal would be recommended prior to pursuing National Register listing under Criterion C: Architecture.

²³ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1870-1900, Available online at www.Ancestry.com, Accessed in June 2018; Marriage record for Nathan and Fannie on 11 May 1873, Accessed at www.wisconsinhistory.org, Accessed June 2018; Jaime Orcutt, "Sole Survivor" and "Vaudeville Stars Called Nathan Orr House Home," both articles in the *Wausau Daily Herald*, 3 June 2000, 1C, 3C. Death date of Martha Jane Nutter Orr gleaned from family tree information found on www.Ancestry.com. House is also included in Aucutt, Hettinga & Jansen, *Wausau Beautiful*, 186.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1320 Grand Avenue	50965, 236689	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The former Wausau Memorial Hospital property consists of a largely four-story, Mediterranean Revival-inspired hospital block that was completed in 1924 (AHI#50965; with later additions) and Ross Hall, a four-story nurses' school and dormitory (AHI#236689) that was built between 1929 and 1930. The original, brick-clad block is dominated by a five-story tower and the roof is covered with green tile. A water table delineates the ground/first floor from the second; a second line of tile separates the third and fourth floors. Windows throughout the building (including the additions) are rectangular examples; however, windows within the towers are round-arched examples. As well, fenestration along the fourth floor is topped with blind arches. A brickwork and green tile cornice runs immediately beneath the roofline. Ross Hall is similarly styled, including red brick sheathing, a green tile roof and a tile and brickwork cornice. At the time of the facility's renovation for use as senior housing it is understood that the hospital's original lobby was largely retained.



Wausau Memorial Hospital (1924; 1948; 1960; 1965) and Ross Hall (1930), 1320 Grand Avenue.

Following a \$500,000 gift in early 1921 by Mrs. Mary Plumer for the construction of a hospital to be named the D.L. Plumer Hospital, the site for the facility—a total of seven lots--was selected by June of that same year. At the urging of Mrs. Plumber herself, the hospital name was changed to Wausau Memorial Hospital in order to reflect that the facility was for the city. With plans from Chicago architect Perry Swern, construction of the building began in 1922; its grand opening was held 1 July 1924. A total of 3,000 persons toured the facility, with Mrs. Plumer as the first to go through the doors. Mrs. Plumer died in 1928. The second floor of the hospital was completed with

funding donated by John F. Ross, the same person who donated the funding for the construction of the nurses' school and dormitory (Ross Hall) that was designed by Oppenhamer & Obel and completed in 1930. The school of nursing was, however, short-lived and closed in 1935. A 1948 addition to the hospital proper connected the main hospital block to Ross Hall; the four-story addition increased beds from 125 to 170. In 1960, a five-story addition was made to the north end of the main hospital block and, in 1965, a new one-story front entrance was added. In 1970, Wausau Memorial Hospital merged with St. Mary's Hospital on the city's north side. Each unit continued to function into the late 1970s, when a new, modern hospital was constructed on the city's west side. Shortly thereafter, the complex was converted for residential use and included 103 one- and two-bedroom apartments for the elderly and physically handicapped. Today, the facility continues to serve as senior housing, known as Sturgeon Bluff Apartments.²⁴

²⁴ "Plumer Hospital Site is Selected," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 1 July 1921, 1/2; "New Hospital to Open Soon," *Wausau Pilot*, 17 January 1924, clipping in Wausau Memorial Hospital file, MCHSRL; "Death Summons

Wausau Memorial Hospital was identified as potentially eligible in 2012, per a transportation-related compliance project; however, no formal Determination of Eligibility (for the National register) was completed at that time. While clearly much smaller in size than St. Mary's Hospital on the city's north side, a review of the St. Mary's property (which is also included in these Recommendations) indicates that the Wausau Memorial Hospital retains a greater degree of integrity. Standing as a testament to health care in Wausau, which the hospital provided for over fifty years, the former Wausau Memorial Hospital is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1501 Grand Avenue	50939, 27458, 221945	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Pine Grove Cemetery (1912, 1913), 1501 Grand Avenue.

Pine Grove Cemetery includes two primary structures; a stone-constructed, Gothic Revival-style, towered entrance near Grand Avenue and an Egyptian Revival-style mausoleum at the rear (east end) of the property. Regarding the former, it is constructed of randomly laid granite with thick mortar joints and trimmed with cut stone. A pair of crenelated towers, one larger than the other, frames the driveway, over which is an archway. The larger tower (to the north) includes

a Gothic-arch opening that leads to the cemetery office space that is topped with a hipped roof and includes diamond-paned windows; a short wall extends further to the north. Cut stone tracery is located along the upper level of the buttressed tower. Extending from the shorter tower on the south is another small, hipped-roof room (this one use for storage); likewise, a short wall extends to the south. Measuring 100 feet by 60 feet, the mausoleum is constructed of reinforced concrete, rises from a granite base/foundation and is faced with Bedford stone. The building consists of a large, rectangular, flat-roofed block with a cavetto cornice from which extends a lower, modestly pitched gabled wing that is flanked by one-story side aisles; the latter elements of which are covered with red tile. The double-door entrance is sheltered by an open porch with lotus columns that rest on granite bases. Corners of the rectangular section are accented with battered buttressing. The 1912 cornerstone includes the names of the two men who built the structure: Herman G. Flieth and Roman G. Deutsch. In addition to the mausoleum and towered entry, the grounds include winding pathways, as well as a good number of individual family crypts, many

Mrs. D.L. Plumer; Wausau Pioneer," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 6 April 1928, "Few New Buildings During Past Year, Says Inspector," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 31 December 1929, 20/2; Olive M. Graham, "Thumbnail" Outline History of Wausau Memorial Hospital," 10, 17, 32; in Wausau Memorial Hospital file; "Striking Useful Addition Opens at Memorial Hospital," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 3 April 1965, 16; Geri Nickolai, "Personal Commitment was Foundation, Support of Memorial Hospital," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 21 May 1970, 3/top.

of which are associated with such prominent Wausau family names as the Yawkey, Alexander and Ross.²⁵

Pine Grove Cemetery was established as the Wausau Cemetery by the Wausau Cemetery Association in 1859, following its purchase of forty acres that were, at that time, located beyond the city limits. Improvements were made in 1903, with the planting of over 500 white pine trees. That prompted the Association to rename the cemetery in 1904 as Pine Grove Cemetery. In 1911, Chicago landscape architect O.C. Simonds came to Wausau to consult with the cemetery association regarding potential improvements, including placement of the proposed entrance archway/gate which was built in 1912 at a cost of \$5,000 (from funds raised by the Ladies' Literary Society). It is unclear, however, as to the extent to which Simonds was involved with the improvements (pathways, landscaping, etc.). That same year, the Egyptian Revival-style mausoleum, designed by Wausau architect Anthony Parsons, was under construction; the contractor was F.H. Sievert of Bloomville, Ohio. Work on the mausoleum was noted as progressing rapidly as of May 1912 and that the interior was being fitted for its Vermont marble finish. Completion and dedication was held in October 1912. The structure was cited as able to accommodate 350 bodies. Dedication speakers included A.L. Kreutzer and J.L. Sturtevant, the latter of whom discussed the origins of the mausoleum for burial. In the 1990s, monies were raised to refurbish the entrance arch and, in 1997, the cemetery office was moved into the arch.²⁶

The cemetery was identified as potentially eligible for the National Register in 2012, per a transportation-related compliance project; however, no formal Determination of Eligibility was completed at that time. In any case, the mausoleum, which was cited in May 1912 as "the largest building of its kind in the state," stands as individually eligible for its Egyptian Revival style of architecture, the only example of its kind in Wausau and a rare style statewide. Combined along with the entrance gate, the wandering pathways, additional landscaping, as well as the number of high-style family crypts on the grounds, the Pine Grove Cemetery is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. With some additional documentation to support the extent to which O.C. Simonds was involved with the cemetery layout, the cemetery may be additionally eligible for listing in regards to Landscape Planning, also associated with Criterion C.

²⁵ "For the Dead," unidentified newspaper clipping hand-dated 6 June 1911, in Pine Grove Cemetery file, MCHSRL.

²⁶ Kathy Jansen, comp., "Pine Grove Cemetery, Wisconsin" [Newspaper accounts of the growth and expansion of Wausau's oldest cemetery and the construction and dedication of the entrance arch and Pine Grove Mausoleum], 1994, Pine Grove Cemetery files, MCHSRL; "Burial Will Soon Be Made In Crypts Instead of Graves Fashioned in Earth," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 25 April 1910, 6/3-5; "To Beautify Pine Grove Cemetery," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 20 October 1911, 3/1; "Soon to be Finished," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 21 May 1912, 3/2; "Dedication of the Mausoleum," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 19 October 1912, 1/4, includes photo; Dedication Program for the Pine Grove Mausoleum (12 October 1912), Pine Grove Cemetery files; "Dedication of the Mausoleum," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 21 October 1912, 1/1, 3/1-3; "Time, Vandals Take Their Toll," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 23 May 1994; "Voices from the Past: A Discovery Walk Through Pine Grove Cemetery," Booklet prepared by the Marathon County Historical Society for the event held on 26 September 2004, On file at the MCHSRL.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
406 Grant Street	51013	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Faced with sandstone quarried in Stevens Point and trimmed with Bedford stone, this Neo-Gothic Revival-style church complex occupies nearly the full block, with a small garden area to the east and a large parking lot to the rear (north). The church proper anchors the complex at the west end and features a stone-trimmed, round-arched entrance portal with two pair of wood-and-glass doors set beneath multiple-light transoms. The remainder of the space above the entry consists of large focal window set within a pointed-arch and including stone tracery. Side walls of the church are delineated by buttressing which alternates with pointed-arch windows with tracery. A crenelated bell tower sits within the juncture between the church and the side-gabled wing of Sunday School rooms. Completing the U-plan of the complex is a steeply pitched, front-gabled hall wing with parapet ends that features a two-story window bay. Like the classroom wing, this unit is embellished with stone quoining around the multiple-light windows and the entire facility features copper gutters and roof ridge finish.²⁷



First Presbyterian Church (1928), 406 Grant Street.

Designed by O.H. Briedert of the Chicago firm of Childs & Smith, First Presbyterian Church was completed in 1928; actual construction was completed by F.W. Krause. The congregation's roots go back to 1858; however, reorganization took place in 1874. Within a few short years, a church was built on McClellan Street; however, in 1896, a new church was built at the northeast corner of 4th and Grant streets. That structure served the congregation until construction of the

subject complex began in April 1927, prior to which the 1896 building was demolished. In the interim, membership worshipped in the Wausau Theater. The cornerstone was laid on 19 November 1927 and dedication services were held between 29 April and 6 May 1928. The nave provided for seating for 900 persons, with the gallery accommodating an additional 300 and the side chapel another 300. To the east of the church proper, the complex also included Sunday School rooms, a gymnasium, kitchen, dining rooms, as well as a ladies' parlor. The final cost of the building was noted as \$325,000. The First Presbyterian congregation continues to worship in the structure.²⁸

²⁷ Although no interior inspection of this church was completed, photos available online indicate that while some interior modifications have been made, it continues to remain largely intact.

²⁸ "Presbyterians to Build Massive New Church Home," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 6 July 1926, 1/3; "Church Members Bid Farewell to Old Church Home," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 7 March 1927, 1/5; "Seal Copper Box Full of Records in Corner Stone," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 20 June 1927, 1/6, 9/1; "Presbyterians to Dedicate New Church April 29," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 21 April 1928, 14/5-6; "The First Presbyterian Church, Wausau, Dedicatory Services," 1928, Copy in First Presbyterian Church files, MCHSRL.

Although First Presbyterian Church was identified in the 1984 survey and noted as a very good example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style, no recommendation of eligibility was provided at that time. Today, as it continues to standing as an excellent and intact 1920s example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style of architecture, First Presbyterian Church is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
407 Grant Street	29240	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company Building (1941) presently serves as the Wausau City Hall, 407 Grant Street.

Executed in the Art Deco style, this three-story, L-shaped building is faced with Bedford limestone and topped with a flat roof. The primary entrance elevation faces Grant Street (north) and is fronted by a series of staircases, as well as ramping for handicapped access. The symmetrical façade is delineated into thirteen bays by the use of fourteen pilasters with vertically incised lines. Each bay division

contains a pair of metal-framed window openings along each level. The central three bays identify the entrance and include decorative metal grillwork. The cornice level of the building features a variety of state seals carved in stone, along with chevron patterns. The remaining elevations largely repeat the design of the north entrance elevation; however, directly opposite the entrance is a large window with additional metal grillwork that looks out over the fountain that was added to the rear of the subject city block in 1971 (AHI#236559).

Like its neighbor across the street (First Presbyterian Church), this building--which was completed in 1941 as the headquarters for the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company--was designed by Childs & Smith. The insurance firm was established on 1 September 1911 by a group of Wausau-area employers of labor in order to aid in carrying out the Workman's Compensation Law that went into effect in Wisconsin on that same date (Of note, Wisconsin was the first state in the United States to pass such a law; the law was, however, voluntary for its first two years). The first policy was issued that same day, to the Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company. Members of that initial group that formed Employers Mutual included such names as Walter Alexander, Cyrus Yawkey, G.D. Jones and Neal Brown. Within one month of its incorporation, Hans J. Hagge joined the company as its assistant secretary and, in 1930, he was elected president. The company's offices occupied a number of buildings prior to the construction of the subject building and, as of 1940, the firm was spread out in six different locations. In order to consolidate all operations under one roof, this building was completed in 1941, under Hagge's supervision. Notably, the building was designed to accommodate additions if additional space was required in the future. In 1971, a fountain on the south side of the building (in City Hall Park) was constructed in memory of Hagge, who died in 1959. The firm remained in the subject building until 1967, when they moved to their significantly larger headquarters complex at 2200

Westwood Drive (discussed elsewhere in this Recommendations Chapter). Since 1967, the Grant Street building has served as Wausau's City Hall.²⁹

Standing as the city's best example of Art Deco style architecture and retaining an excellent level of integrity both inside and out, the former Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company building is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
720 Grant Street	51104, 236477	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Depot (1902), 720 Grant Street.

Located adjacent to and west of the railroad tracks, this property includes a passenger depot building (AHI#51104), as well as a freight/luggage building/express office (#236477). Regarding the former, the single-story brick depot is largely vernacular in styling; however, carved wooden brackets accent the overhanging eaves of the entire building. Comprised of three sections, the gabled central section is set off by parapet end walls and includes a gabled roof dormer along its west elevation, identifying the building entrance. A series of continuous windows line the first floor of the building's west elevation, while a bay window is located along the east facade. Both the north and south wings are slightly lower than the central section and are topped with a hipped roof. Located immediately to the south, the brick-clad freight/luggage building reflects the design of the depot and the hipped roof's overhanging eaves are also accented with wooden bracket trim.³⁰

Designed by the Chicago firm of Frost & Granger, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Depot was completed in 1902. Railroad service reached Wausau in 1874, with the completion of the Wisconsin Valley line. Although a depot was built that same year, it was replaced with a

²⁹ "Wausau Insurance Corporations Gain National Prestige," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 2 September 1930, 2/1-2; "Business Increases in Mid-West Noted by Wausau Company," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 1 September 1933, 1/5; "Employers Mutuals to Erect \$400,000 Building to House Fast Expanding Home Office," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 9 July 1940, 1/5-8, includes rendering of building; Malaguti and Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 105-106.

³⁰ No interior inspection of the building was completed at the time of survey; however, a description and photos of the building's interior were included with an April 2017 submission of a National Register Questionnaire (NRQ) to the Wisconsin Historical Society, prepared by Kimm Van Den Heuvel, Schofield, WI.

brick structure in 1880. Following purchase of the rail line by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the new depot was completed in 1902. The luggage/express office was built at some point between 1923 and 1931.³¹ In 1954, the depot was chosen by Wausau Insurance as their logo/trademark and was used as such for years thereafter. The depot remained in use until passenger service was discontinued in 1970. In 1978, the depot building was threatened with demolition; there was also consideration given to its relocation. Following a proposal for its use as the office for the Samoset Council of Boy Scouts, the building was restored in 1980 and utilized as such for years thereafter. It was later used by the Head Start program; however, as of 2015, it stood vacant. Both buildings are currently undergoing renovations for use as a distillery and winery, with the depot housing a bar and tasting room and the luggage/express building serving as the distillery itself. Work is anticipated to be completed by Fall 2018.³²

The depot property was recommended as potentially eligible in 1984. In 2017, a National Register Questionnaire was completed by the property's owners and submitted to the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS), at which time the WHS confirmed that the depot building, along with freight office/luggage building to the south, was potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: History (Transportation) and Criterion C: Architecture (Building Type; depot and luggage/express office). Please note, however, that the buildings are currently under renovation as a distillery and winery and, therefore, their interior integrity remains unclear at this time.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
629 Jefferson Street	51118	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Although purported to have been originally built in the 1880s, this two-story building achieved its current appearance, with its pressed tin exterior and ornate metal cornice, in 1907, as identified in the decorative parapet. The building is entered along its side (west) elevation or from the one-story wing to the rear. Both street elevations include regularly placed, paired, double-hung sash, while the Jefferson Street façade includes a pair of narrow windows at the center, one on each floor.

In 1907, German-born Paul F. Stolze remodeled an existing circa 1880s structure³³ at this location with an exterior of pressed tin. The building was, thereafter, used as a bookbindery and

³¹ "Opened at Last," *Central Wisconsin*, 28 June 1902, typescript of article included in the aforementioned NRQ; As late as 1923, the freight/express office is not depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. It is, however, on the 1923 map, republished in 1954, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map—Wausau, Wis.* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1904, 1912, 1923, 1923, republished in 1954).

³² Malaguti and Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 214-215; "Depots—A Town's Front Door," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 10 February 1997, 1A, 3A/1-5; B.C. Kowalski, "Updated: Wausau's Famous Train Depot Could Become a Distillery," Available online at www.thecitypages.com, Accessed July 2018.

³³ The 1884 Sanborn map does not cover 7th & Jefferson; however, the 1891 Sanborn map does depict a structure at this location (identified as August Radant's Machine Shop). Notably, however, the machine shop in 1898 was noted as a 1-story structure (however, that could have been an error, since the building is identified as two stories in both 1891 and 1904—by that latter date the building was identified as the cabinet shop of Janke & Weise), *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map--Wausau, Wis.* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1884, 1891, 1898, 1904, 1912). Notably, the local paper, in its end-of-the-year summary of construction did identify construction of the subject building—identified as "Paul Stolze's Book Bindery"—at a cost of \$2,500. However, there is also a note in a 1996 article

printery. Stolze was the son of Gustave Stolze and it was the elder Stolze that first established the bookbindery in Wausau. Born in Germany, Gustave learned the trade in his homeland; however, upon his 1881 arrival in Wausau, he first worked as a carpenter and as a cigar maker (the latter of which he also learned in Germany). The bookbindery and printery was first set up at 7th & Washington streets, across the alley from the subject structure. Paul joined his father in the business (resulting in the name Stolze & Son) and, in the late 1890s, Gustave purchased *Der Deutsche Pionier*, a German language newspaper that was founded in 1881. Gustave died in 1899 and son Paul maintained ownership of the newspaper until selling in December 1916/January 1917, at which time it merged with the *Wausau Wochenblatt*. In 1907, the bookbindery and printer moved to the subject building, where it remained until circa 1980. Thereafter, the building was home to a clock shop.³⁴



Paul F. Stolze Building (1907), 629 Jefferson Street.

The building’s 1907 appearance, including its pressed tin sheathing and its metal cornice, resembles advertisements for galvanized steel building fronts, as advertised by the W.F. Norman Sheet Metal Co. of Nevada, Missouri. The company, which was founded by Norman in 1898, produced sheet metal for both interior and exterior use. The firm remains in existence, to date. Although no definitive information was found to confirm that the Stolze building exterior came

from the Norman firm, the existing metal sheathing clearly reflects a time in history, when

such cladding was available and utilized for either original construction or as an improvement to an existing building. Such sheathing is certainly a rare application in Wisconsin, as well as unique to Wausau. Although some additional research is suggested,³⁵ the Paul F. Stolze Building is, at this time, recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
330 McClellan Street	51201	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This U-shaped complex is comprised of an English-inspired, Neo-Gothic Revival church on the east, an English Tudor Revival-style rectory wing on the west, as well as a connecting and cloistered Tudor Revival-style Guild Hall wing at the rear. A low stone wall runs along

regarding the building (see following footnote) that there was a fire in the building in the early 1900s; that fire could have partially destroyed the building, resulting in its “reconstruction” and a cost of \$2,500 (a cost that is consistent with the construction of another store building that same year).

³⁴ “Papers Merge,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 9 January 1917, 1/6; E.B. Thayer, “The Newspapers of Wausau,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 9 August 1922, Golden Anniversary Edition, Section 4, 1, 2/1-2; “Still Active at 90 Years In Printery Establishment,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 17 March 1959, 4/1-4, includes photo of Paul F. Stolze; “Paul F. Stolze Dies at Age 92,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 22 January 1962, 4/3; Peter J. Wasson and Ann Ditscheidt, Fire Damages Historic Building,” *Wausau Daily Herald*, 25 July 1996, 4/1-3.

³⁵ Since the Norman firm is still in business, it could be worthwhile to contact them to determine if they retain records from 1907 that might confirm the Norman firm as the supplier of the metal sheathing, W.F. Norman Co. website, Available online at <https://wfnorman.com/about>, Accessed July 2018.

McClellan Street to encapsulate the courtyard, less a central entrance opening. Regarding the church, this low-lying, front-gabled structure is faced with locally quarried (in the Town of Hatley) rubble ashlar (fieldstone). The entrance elevation is set off by stone buttressing and features a wooden, double-door entrance that is set beneath a large Gothic-arched, stained-glass focal window with tracery. Side walls are delineated by buttressing that alternates with Gothic-arched windows with tracery. In addition to the front entrance, a side entry provides access directly to the side chapel. The two-story rectory wing on the west is faced with rubble stone on the first floor, while the upper hollow tile walls are finished with stucco. A two-story window bay extends from the front of the wing, while a projecting and gabled entrance with wooden bracket trim is located along the building's east elevation. The rear one-story Guild Hall wing is side gabled and is also sheathed with fieldstone. The original open cloister along this wing is evident but has been enclosed.



Designed by Chromaster, Speer & Swarthout, St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1914, while the rectory wing, designed by Oppenhamer & Obel, was completed in 1922. The first Episcopal services in Wausau were held at the Forest House (hotel) in 1854. In 1858, construction of a church began (at the subject location); however, it was never completed and, ultimately

St. John's Episcopal Church & Rectory (1914; 1922), 330 McClellan Street.

destroyed following a windstorm in 1863. Four years later, a church was

built; that structure served the congregation until 1914. It was then moved to the rear of the lot and attached to the westward extending wing of the new church, stuccoed and, thereafter, used as a Guild Hall. Construction was completed by the Herman Construction Company of Antigo. In May 1922, construction of the \$23,000 rectory wing began. Although anticipated to be completed and occupied by September, it was ultimately finished in late November/early December; dedication, however, did not occur until May 1923. At this time, the wing extending from the church (which included the old church) was extended further west to fully connect with the rectory and form the existing U-shape, which was conceived as of the 1914 church construction. In 1965, the rectory was remodeled into office and classroom space.³⁶

The St. John's Episcopal Church complex was recommended as potentially eligible in 1984. Indeed, the combined, English-inspired Neo-Gothic Revival and Period Tudor Revival structure compares favorably to the National Register-listed First Universalist Church complex, another U-shaped church property with both Gothic and Tudor Revival styling. Exhibiting a high level of integrity, the St. John's Episcopal Church property and is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

³⁶ "Work Started on St. John's Church," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 30 September 1914, 5/3; "Build Rectory for St. John's," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 5 May 1922, 1/1; Malaguti & Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 182.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
502-516 McClellan Street	51205, 236474, 236475	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This complex consists of a Late Gothic Revival-style church (1910; AHI#51205), an attached Collegiate Gothic-inspired Parish House/Educational Unit (1956; #236474) and a 1949 Parsonage (#236475). Dominating the corner of the parcel is the church which features a pair of towers, one smaller than the other, which flank the tripartite entrance comprised of Gothic-arched openings with glass transoms featuring tracery. A focal window is located along the second level and the gabled roofline is accented with a brick corbel table. The entrance, as well as each of the towers, is embellished with finials and stone crockets. Adjacent to the east of the church is the two-story, brick-clad Educational Unit/Parish House. A modestly crenellated tower-like unit defines the building's primary entrance which is defined by a Gothic-arched opening finished in stone. A single-story bay, also with crenellated detailing, breaks up the otherwise regular, rectangular fenestration found throughout the building. At the easternmost end of the church parcel is the parsonage. The entrance is defined by a one-story gabled projection, while the door is set within a round-arched brickwork opening. Windows throughout the brick and aluminum-clad home are largely multiple-light, double-hung sash windows, including those within the first-floor bay window projection.



St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church (1910), Educational Unit/Parish House (1956) and Parsonage (1949), 502-516 McClellan Street.

St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was established in 1881, after a group of parishioners, along with the pastor, left St. Paul's Evangelical congregation. Their first house of worship (in 1882) was the former Universalist Church that was built in 1872 (at the subject location). That structure served them until they engaged Milwaukee

architect Anton Dohmen to design their existing church, which was dedicated on 15 May 1910. In 1949, a five-bedroom parsonage was erected at the east end of the church parcel; the general contractor was identified as Holster. Six years later, construction of an educational unit (designed by Donald M. Schoepke) began and it was completed in 1956, with dedication occurring in late April. This structure included Sunday school classrooms, church offices, a library, women's lounge, rooms for church society groups, a youth activities room and an assembly room. At the same time, the church interior was redecorated for the first time since 1910; that work was done by the Scharbacher Company of Springfield, Illinois. In 1983, construction began for an elevator addition that was made between the church and the parish house, thereby connecting the two buildings at the front. The church continues to serve the subject congregation to date.³⁷

³⁷ "Parsonage of St. Stephen's Church Finished," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 8 December 1949, Clipping in St. Stephen's Church files, MCHSRL; "Let Contracts for Addition to St. Stephen's," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 24 March 1955, 5/2; "Lay Cornerstone of St. Stephen's Educational Unit," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 13 August

St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was recommended as potentially eligible for the Register in 1984; however, there was no discussion regarding the elevator addition that was completed at about the same time as the report. Keeping the elevator addition in mind, the church—which is a very good example of Late Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture—continues to read as a separate building on three of its elevations. And while there is a secondary, one-story attachment between the church and the educational unit at the rear (believed to be completed in the early 1970s), the bulk of the church's east elevation continues to remain unattached and, therefore, unaltered. As a result of the previous discussion, St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
20 North Hill Road	236765	Potentially Eligible ³⁸

Description and Statement of Significance

This long and low, 1960s Contemporary Style house rises one story and its exterior is comprised of concrete block, glass and what appears to be vertical board siding. Dominating the home is a large expanse of glass that is topped with an additional level of clerestory lighting. Another notable feature that is visible from the roadway is a decorative concrete block wall that extends from the end of the house, shielding an additional portion of the property from direct roadway view.



Daniel and Joellen Hagge House (1963), 20 North Hill Road.

Designed by Donald J. (Peter) Murray III, this house was built in 1963 for Daniel and Joellen Hagge. Born in Wausau in 1920, Daniel was the son of Hans Hagge, long-time president of the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company and Helen (Single) Hagge, granddaughter of Charles Single, an early Wausau settler. After years of local public schooling, Daniel graduated in 1938 from Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. Four years later he earned his bachelor's degree from Dartmouth College and, thereafter, did post-graduate work at both Stanford University and Oregon State. He served as a combat medic and interpreter in World War II.

1955, 2/1; "St. Stephen's to Dedicate Parish House," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 24 April 1956, 1/4, 16/3, photo page 14; "Groundbreaking Planned at St. Stephen's Lutheran," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 18 June 1983, 7/1; "St. Stephen's 125th Anniversary Booklet, 1881-2006," Prepared by the congregation, St. Stephen's church file; Malaguti & Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 188.

³⁸ Pending on-site review of property.

Upon his return in 1946, he joined Employers Mutual in the Safety Engineering Department. In 1954, he wed Joellen Abbott; together they had four children. As of 1982, the Haggess' retired to their home in Hazelhurst, where Daniel died in 1993. Joellen, who later remarried, continues to reside in the Northwoods area. The house was then sold to current owners, Dr. John V. Jr. and Claire Flannery.³⁹

Although not entirely clearly visible from the adjacent roadway, the 1960s Contemporary Style house, with its overwhelmingly horizontal emphasis, appears to be largely intact. It is among a number of known designs executed by Donald J. (Peter) Murray III, a longtime partner in the Wausau architectural firm of Foster, Shavie & Murray. Although a closer inspection of the exterior of the home is recommended prior to pursuing actual nomination, the house is thought to be potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
500 River Drive	126878	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Located in Oak Island Park, this Rustic Style park structure is sheathed with locally quarried stone. Largely side-gabled in form, the building's wooden double-door entrance is located near its center and is recessed beneath an overhanging roofline that features wooden timber supports and partial walls that include window openings to the recessed "porch" area. The front-facing gable at the west end carries a large rectangular window opening and scalloped wooden trim, while a side-gabled and set back wing at the east end includes a pair of rectangular openings with no trim. An interior chimney rises from the roofline near the east end. Window openings throughout the structure are boarded over—presumably for the off-season, as the photo was taken in early May.



Oak Island Park Shelter (1940), 500 River Drive.

Oak Island Park was established as a park in 1926 when the land was actually a free-standing island. This structure was completed in 1940 as the Oak Island Park Shelter; funding for its construction was obtained through the Works Progress Administration. As completed, it contained game rooms and was also available for parties. During the winter, it was also used as a warming house for skaters using the Oak Island rink.

Following a request, blueprints for the subject structure were sent by Marathon County and Wausau Parks Superintendent I.S. Horgen to the Park Board in Aberdeen, South Dakota. This was reportedly not an unusual request, as Horgen had previously supplied blueprints to others for

³⁹ "Daniel Lamoreux Haggess," obituary, *Wausau Daily Herald*, 9 March 1993, 5B/3.

other area park structures. To date, the structure continues to function as a shelter house for Oak Island Park and, in 2003, it was designated as a City of Wausau landmark.⁴⁰

Executed in the Rustic Style of architecture, the Oak Island Park Shelter initially appears to be largely intact. However, a historic image of the building, taken in January 1940, indicates that the recessed entrance area, including the entrance itself, was altered at some point. Although the entrance itself on the 1940 photo is hard to discern, it is readily apparent that the space to either side of the doorway was comprised of a series of multiple-light windows set within a stone wall, rather than the solid, board-sheathed wall that exists there today. As a result of the alterations, the Oak Island Park Shelter is not recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. Additionally, no information was found to suggest potential eligibility of the greater park under Criterion A: History (Recreation) or Criterion C: Architecture (landscape planning).

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1019 St. Austin Avenue	236465	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Sidney & Marion Winnig House (1955), 1019 St. Austin Avenue.

This side-gabled Ranch house is faced with a stone veneer and is comprised of two sections; the western portion of which is set back from that to the east. That setback, along with a dominant and angled chimney, defines the home's entrance. A single wooden door detailed with an original, elliptical window design is centered

between two sections of floor-to-ceiling plate glass windows. All primary façade, plate-glass windows retain their original venting along the bottom, while the living room widow wraps around the corner of the house to the west. A series of three window boxes are located along the street façade, the upper one of which includes the home's address.

This house was built in 1955 by Sidney and Marion Winnig at an estimated cost of \$22,500. Born in Milwaukee, Sidney moved to Wausau in 1949, where he served as the general manager at J.M. Kuebler Co., distributors of doors, windows and trim. The Winnings remained in the home until 1964-65 (and moved to 1100 Highland Park Boulevard), at which time the home was

⁴⁰ "Projects Estimated at \$3,000,000 to be Applied for Here," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 2 May 1935, 1/3; "Record for Rib Mountain Park is 1,200 Picnics in One Day," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 29 July 1939, 10/3-4; "City, County Parks Improved During 1939," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 31 December 1939, 5/2; "City County Parks Improved During 1940," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 31 December 1940, 8/1; "Oak Island Shelter House," photograph and caption, *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 27 January 1940, 3/2-4; "Furnishes Blueprints of Rustic Construction of Park Shelter House," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 13 November 1940, 18/1; David Paulsen, "City Considers New Landmarks," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 26 August 2003, 3/2-6.

purchased by Harold and Anita Juneau. Harold operated the Juneau Supply Company, wholesale automotive and industrial supplies.⁴¹

The Sidney & Marion Winnig house is among the city's best examples of an intact 1950s-era Ranch house, the design of which was most likely the product of an architect (although no architect information was found). As a result, the house is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
221 Scott Street	51335	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Constructed with a reinforced concrete frame, this eight-story, Classical Revival former hotel building is clad with brick and trimmed with white Bedford stone. The street level includes a continuous storefront along N. 3rd Street, while the Scott Street elevation features individual storefront windows, as well as individual, round-arched, multiple-light openings. The structure's primary entrance is located along Scott Street. It is identified by an overhanging canopy and is set off along the top of the building by a full pediment. Within that pediment is a cartouche incised with the letter "W" for Wausau. A narrow story above the street level is among the most ornate of the building and includes carved stone ornamentation that regularly alternates with window openings. A stone balustrade runs the perimeter of the building, atop which is a pair of stone urns. Stone pediments, as well as garland and swag motifs accent the regularly arranged windows throughout the building.



Hotel Wausau (1925), 221 Scott Street.

Built on the site of Hotel Bellis, Hotel Wausau was completed in 1925 by Walter Schroeder of Chris. Schroeder & Sons Co. and was modeled after the Roberts Hotel in Muncie, Indiana. At the time it was built, this hotel represented the fifth Wisconsin hotel in the Schroeder chain and the sixth overall. Designed by the Chicago firm of Holabird & Roche and built with a total of 257⁴² rooms, the \$1,375,000 hotel boasted a two-story lobby finished in walnut, a ballroom, as well as multiple tenants, including a coffee shop and a barber. The hotel continued to serve the community as Hotel Wausau (and later as Motor Hotel Wausau) into the late

1960s, at which time it was purchased by G.R. Viele of Wausau and John B. Straub of Milwaukee.

Their intent was to turn it into "a super convention facility and luxury downtown motor inn," in order to compete with the new hotels and motels that had sprung up near the highway. That plan

⁴¹ Building Permit, published in the *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 5 October 1954, 1/8; *Wausau City Directory*, 1956-1965; "Sidney Winnig, Wausau Jewish Leader," Obituary, *The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, 3 July 1987, 10/1-3.

⁴² Two different articles in the 12-page, Hotel Wausau edition of the *Wausau Daily Record-Herald* (18 July 1925) cite two different numbers for total rooms; one notes 247, the other 257.

was soon abandoned and the hotel was purchased by Mr. & Mrs. Ray Goldbach, who renamed the hotel “The Landmark.” They remodeled the interior to include ninety-two (efficiency, one-bedroom and two-bedroom) apartments and eighteen commercial offices. In 1986, the Goldbachs sold the building to realtor Jack Williams for \$1,275,000. The building continues to function as an apartment building, with commercial spaces, including a restaurant.”⁴³

The former Hotel Wausau stands as a very good, significantly large, and fairly intact example of the Neoclassical Revival style of architecture. Storefront alterations do, however, detract from the building’s integrity under Criterion C: Architecture (Classical Revival styling). That fact notwithstanding, the structure stands as a very good, largely intact and certainly recognizable example of a hotel (that continues to retain its original entrance and lobby spaces) and, therefore the building is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture (Building Type).⁴⁴

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
414 Scott Street	46297	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Wausau Lodge, No. 248, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (1924), 414 Scott Street.

Rising three stories from a raised rusticated basement level, this Stripped Classical structure is constructed with a reinforced concrete frame and clad with brick. Stone trims both the top and bottom of the basement level, as well as forms the cornice and parapet and outlines each of the entrances. Four brick pilasters divide the primary (south) elevation into five bays; a sixth (original) bay is set back from the main block, while an elevator addition (1999) extends from that sixth bay. Aside from the stone trim, the only other ornamentation is the decorative brickwork panels that are located between the windows of the

⁴³ “Formal Opening of Hotel Wausau Last Night and Tonight,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 18 July 1928, 12-page Hotel Wausau Edition, 1/1-3; “Many Concerns Furnish Help in Mammoth Hotel,” Hotel Wausau edition, 7/1. As of 1925, the Schroeder hotel chain included the following: Hotel Wisconsin and Hotel Astor (both in Milwaukee), Hotel Retlaw (Fond du Lac), Hotel Northland (Green Bay), Hotel Loraine (Madison) and Hotel Duluth (Duluth, Minnesota); Tom Alesia, “The Landmark Continues its Legacy,” *Wausau Daily Herald*, 9 April 1989, 1E. *Wausau Beautiful* includes an entry for the Hotel Wausau and it is in that book (page 37) that it is cited that a Holabird & Roche employee noted that the hotel was modeled after a hotel in Muncie, Indiana. Following a quick Google search of historic hotels in Muncie, it was determined that Hotel Roberts, built in 1921, was used as the model. Rising six stories and executed in the Classical Revival style, that hotel does, in fact, resemble Hotel Wausau with its formal design and swag (or garland) motifs.

⁴⁴ Please note that as of the 1984 survey, the hotel was not recommended as potentially eligible—citing that it was not likely among the best examples of work from the Chicago firm of Holabird & Roche and that alterations on the interior and exterior result in a loss of integrity. While both of those statements are true, the building was reviewed as a building type: a hotel. Although the number of original rooms was greatly reduced in the early 1970s, the building continues to retain its entry, as well as its original two-story lobby, both of which are key components for eligibility as a hotel building.

central three bays of the entrance elevation. Windows throughout the building are generally rectangular openings with replacement windows; however, the central three windows of the third floor along the south elevation are round-arched examples, as are three windows on the east.

Completed in 1924, this was originally built for, and continues as the home of, Wausau Lodge No. 248, Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks. The organization was established in 1892 in the former First National Bank building, a total of nineteen men were present. After meeting at no less than two different locations thereafter, the group purchased in 1917 the John C. Clarke home at 414 Scott Street. Designed by Oppenhamer & Obel, construction of their new club house began in Spring 1923, at which time the cost of the new building was estimated at approximately \$80,000. The contractor was William Anderes. The cornerstone was laid in early July of 1923, by which time the estimated cost for the building was at \$95,000, less furnishings. It was nearly a year before its completion and dedication was held the first week of September 1924, at which time the cost of the building, along with furnishings, totaled approximately \$130,000. The clubhouse was built with six bowling lanes in the basement, while the lodge room was on the first floor. The remainder of the facility includes an auditorium/ballroom, kitchen and dining facilities, as well as member lounges. In 1999, an elevator addition was added to the west side of the building. In 2002, the group re-landscaped the property and, two years later, the windows were replaced. Today, the Wausau Elks group is just one of thirty-two such organizations that remain in the state of Wisconsin.⁴⁵

As a direct result of the window replacement, the subject Stripped Classical structure is not recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture. The building is, however, potentially eligible under Criterion A: History for its association with the Wausau Elks, a fraternal organization that had been in the community for over 125 years.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
500 Scott Street	236466	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This one-story, flat-roofed banking facility is comprised of two periods of construction and faced with a combination of brick, stone, glass and aluminum. The original 1923 portion of the structure is that which faces Scott Street and includes two ends finished with square panels of Texas shellstone. The concave-curved entrance elevation features alternating rows of dark and light colored brick beneath a large expanse of glass panels set within an aluminum framework. Rectangular windows are evident on both the east and west brick-clad elevations. The 1983 entrance addition (from the rear parking lot) was designed in a complementary style to that of the original block and was executed in what appears to be the same brick as the 1923 block. Also

⁴⁵ "Open Bids for Elks Club House," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 28 February 1923, 1/4; "Wausau Elks to Place Coins and Records in Cornerstone Tonight," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 5 July 1923, 1/4-5; "Will Dedicate New Elks Temple in September," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 22 July 1924, 4/1; "Elks Dedicate Great Temple September 3-7," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 5 August 1924, 1/3; "Prepare for Grand Opening of Elks' Home," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 26 August 1924, 1/4-5; "Nineteen Men Started Wausau Elks Lodge," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 30 June 1972, Centennial Edition, 14/3-4; "Wausau Elks Lodge Dedicates Elevator," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 12 December 1999, 4D, 1-2; Wausau Elks Lodge website, Available online at <http://wausauelks.com>, Accessed July 2018; Malaguti & Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 198.

part of the 1983 addition was the completion of the drive-through banking wing that extends to the east.

Designed by Milwaukee architect Edmund Schrang, Marathon County Savings & Loan was originally built in 1963. The banking institution was established in 1902 as the Marathon County Investment Association. In 1926, the name changed to the Marathon Building and Loan Association and, in 1958, to the Marathon County Savings & Loan. The bank moved several times between 1902 and 1935, when it located to the corner of 4th & Jefferson streets (no longer extant) and where they remained until the subject structure was built in 1963. In 1983, a \$1 million addition was made to the building, which included a second entrance, as well as a drive-through banking facility. The design of that addition was done by Bank Building Corp. of St. Louis.⁴⁶



Marathon County Savings & Loan (1963; 1985), 500 Scott Street.

Historic images of the original building indicate that while the structure has largely maintained its 1963 appearance, a rather unique twisting entrance canopy has since been removed, as well as the original planter and light pole that provided support for the canopy.

Additionally, while the bank continues to include a clock at the corner of the parcel, it is not the original round-faced clock that was set upon a significantly more substantial brick base. And while additions to the rear of structures are generally not of significant concern when considering National Register eligibility, the entrance addition (and expansion of both the loan and financial services departments) consisted of an additional 2,100 square feet (considered to be substantial in size, when compared to the original square footage of the building). Furthermore, when the addition was made, it resulted in the complete reorientation of the teller stations. Newspaper articles associated with the bank's 1963 opening reference a floating ceiling in the lobby and clerical areas, as well as the lobby floor being Lake Wausau Red Granite. Today, the interior consists of glassed-in offices, dropped ceilings and floors largely covered with carpeting. As a result of the 1983 alterations, the banking facility is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, in reference to its 1963 Contemporary styling. However, it's perhaps possible that the building could be reconsidered once the building's 1983 addition achieves 50 years of age in 2033.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ "Marathon County Savings, Loan Organized in 1902," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 12-page Bank Grand Opening Insert, 12; Cliff Miller, "New Home for Marathon County Savings & Loan," Opening insert, 2/1-4 and photo; Don Oakland, "1 Million Project Under Way," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 30 August 1984, 16/1-4, includes rendering.

⁴⁷ Historic images of both the interior and exterior of the building included in the aforementioned 12-page Grand Opening insert for the bank, as well as in "Marathon County S & L is Celebrating its 70th Anniversary" 30 June 1972, Centennial Edition, 13.

Address 1301 Steuben Street	AHI# 51392	NRHP Evaluation Not Eligible
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Description and Statement of Significance

This two-story, Neoclassical Revival-style house is dominated by a two(+)-story pedimented portico with fluted Ionic column supports that rest on a concrete open porch. The projecting portico creates a second-floor balcony (with a spindled railing) that extends beyond the portico and results in an asymmetrical façade, which is generally atypical of the style. Corner pilasters topped with Ionic capitals accent each corner of the house along the front and at the rear. A projecting enclosed entrance with sidelights is centered between the inner two portico columns; a single door is situated within the second-floor enclosure. Windows along the entrance elevation include four, regularly arranged, rectangular fixed windows of the same size. A lunette window occupies the pediment of the portico.



Margaret Scholfield House (1904) was moved in 1940 to its current location at 1301 Steuben Street.

Designed by architect Philip Dean, this house was built in 1904 for Margaret Scholfield. Margaret was the daughter of Dr. William and Mary (Haseltine) Scholfield. William was the namesake for the current city of Schofield (which had later dropped the first “I” from Scholfield); he also served as the first mayor of Stevens Point. Born in Ohio and trained as a physician, he engaged in the lumber business upon his arrival to Wisconsin. He died in 1863. Daughter Margaret was born in 1842 (or 1843) and, although raised in the Universalist faith, she commenced an occupation as a Christian Science Practitioner. She is identified as the first reader for Wausau’s First

Church of Christ, Scientist, the congregation of which formed in 1894 (one year after her mother’s death). From 1904 until circa 1916-18, she resided in the subject house which, at that time, was located at 410 McClellan Street.⁴⁸

Following Margaret’s departure to Boston (the home base of Christian Science), the house was rented by the Karl Mathie family (1918), after which it was occupied by the family of Margaret’s nephew, Harvey H. Scholfield. In 1940, the block upon which the house stood was earmarked for the construction of the new headquarters building for the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company at 407 Grant Street. While some of the structures were demolished, three

⁴⁸ Louis Marchetti, *History of Marathon County, Wisconsin*, 2 vols. (Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Publishing Company, 1913), 2/699-700; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1870-1880, 1920-1940; Wausau City Directory, 1916, 1918; Aucutt, Hettinga & Jansen, *Wausau Beautiful*, 96, this source indicates that Margaret left for Boston in 1916, but she continued to be listed in Wausau City directory through 1918. Margaret died in Brookline, Massachusetts in 1943.

homes were relocated, including the Scholfield House, which was moved to its current location on Steuben Street.⁴⁹

Based on a comparison of Neoclassical Revival-style homes in Wausau, the Scholfield house is among the top four residential examples of the style, the other three of which are listed in the National Register and include the following: the Cyrus & Alice Yawkey House (1900), 403 McIndoe Street; the Harvey Rosenberry House (1902) at 802 Fulton Street and the circa-1906 Knox-Kreutzer House at 727 McIndoe Street (the latter two of which are within the East Hill Residential Historic District). While the symmetry of the other three might initially suggest they are “better” examples of the style, the Scholfield home’s dominant portico compares favorably to all three of the other examples. Despite that information, the home’s relocation from an urban environment to a more suburban or perhaps even rural setting (at the time of its move, this was just outside of the city limits), has diminished the home’s integrity of location. While architectural significance can sometimes overrule a structure’s relocation (as in the case with the Nathan and Martha Orr House at 915 Grand Avenue, discussed earlier in this Recommendations Chapter), there are multiple examples of the Neoclassical Revival style that remain in their original locations. As a result of that information, the Scholfield House is not recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. The house could offer some potential under Criterion B: Significant Persons, however, that significance association would have had to occur after the house was moved to its current location in 1940 and ownership of the home following its move was not fully researched.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
426 Washington Street	236468	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



St. Paul’s Evangelical Church & Guild Hall (1950; 1961), 426 Washington Street.

This church property is comprised of a modestly Tudor Revival-influenced Guild Hall (1950) and a 1960s Contemporary Style church. The Guild Hall rises three full stories and a series of four gabled dormers rise from the red-tile roof. Each dormer includes a window with diamond paning. The primary (south) elevation and a short length of the west elevation are faced with limestone, while the remainder is comprised of brick. Windows along the south side of this block are double-hung, replacement sash windows that are arranged singly and in pairs and are topped with modest stone hood molds. The entire west elevation is devoid of fenestration. A four(+) story belltower with corner buttressing connects the Guild Hall to

⁴⁹ Newsbrief (re: Mathie’s renting M. Scholfield home), *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 18 December 1918, 2/1; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1930, 1940; “Old Residences Included in Big Land Purchase,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 9 July 1940, 4/3; “Workmen Begin Wrecking for New Building,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 23 July 1940, 6/6; Mary Jane Hettinga, “Hans Hagge was Proud of Company’s Building,” *Wausau Daily Herald*, 25 January 1995, 7 (bottom) .

the church proper, all of which is sheathed with limestone. The south elevation of the church features a concrete barrel shell arcade that shelters the pair of double-door entrances to the church, while an additional entry is located within the base of the tower. Tall, narrow slit-like windows trimmed with stone illuminate the church's interior. A variety of shield designs are evident on the stone ornamentation of the front (south side) of the church.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church & Guild Hall was built in 1961 and 1950, respectively. Although meetings occurred as early as the 1850s, St. Paul's Evangelical congregation was not formally established until 1862, after which they were accepted into the German United Evangelical Synod the following year. Following the departure of a number of members (due to doctrinal differences), those remaining built a church at the corner of 5th and Washington streets. A second split occurred in 1881, which resulted in the formation of St. Stephen's German Lutheran congregation. Those members remaining with St. Paul's built another church, that one executed in brick. A parsonage was built in 1912 at 312 N. 5th Street (since moved to 415 Division Street) and the former Germania Hotel (no longer extant), which was located across the street from the church was purchased and used as a Guild Hall. In May 1949, construction of a new \$258,000 Guild Hall began. Designed by Oppenhamer & Obel, it was completed in late summer of 1950 and dedication was held on 15 October 1950. Beginning in 1956, the congregation had hired the Oshkosh architectural firm of Orion & Reinke to consult regarding a new church. Work on a new edifice began on 16 May 1960, at which time the building cost was estimated at \$330,000. The datestone was laid on 2 October 1960. During construction, services were held in the auditorium of the Guild Hall. Dedication services were held on 26 June 1961 and the final cost of the church totaled \$365,000, including furnishings and the pipe organ. Although some small windows were salvaged from the previous church, most windows in the new church were designed by Gabriel Loire from glass created for him by his daughter, who was a specialist in glass chemistry. Over three hundred shades of glass are represented. The St. Paul's congregation continues to worship in the facility to date.⁵⁰

The City of Wausau has a few impressive examples of modern (1960s Contemporary) church architecture, including Holy Name Catholic Church at 902 Bopf Street, on the city's west side and which was officially determined potentially eligible for the Register (its eligibility was two-fold; (1) as a church complex and in association with the school, former convent, and former rectory and (2) as a very good and intact example of Wrightian design as exhibited on church). Another example (which is discussed later in this Recommendations Chapter) is the First Methodist Church at 903 N. 3rd Street. Like St. Paul's, First Methodist Church is also connected to another related church building. However, in the case of First Methodist, all but a small portion of the northwest corner of the church proper is visible, despite its addition to the Education Unit/Fellowship Hall. Therefore, when St. Paul's is compared to either Holy Name or First Methodist Church, the latter two churches stand as better examples of 1960s Contemporary church architecture. As a result of the aforementioned comparison, St. Paul's Evangelical Church & Guild Hall is not recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

⁵⁰ "The St. Paul's Story, 1863-1963," Booklet prepared by the congregation, pages 28, 31, 35, 39; In St. Paul's Evangelical Church file, MCHSRL; Malaguti & Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 184-85.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1200 W. Wausau Avenue	234464	Not Yet 50 Years Old

Description and Statement of Significance

Comprised of four distinct sections, this three-story, 1960s Contemporary Style, flat-roofed educational facility is constructed of reinforced concrete and faced with brick. At the far left is the single-story auditorium and music department which can be accessed separately but which is also connected to the three-story academic unit. Behind the academic unit is the single-story, shop/industrial arts wing. The main entrance to the greater building is accessed via a two-story wing that connects to the rectangular fieldhouse block on the east.

Designed by Emil Korenic of the Madison firm of John J. Flad & Associates, Wausau West High School opened for classes in Fall 1970. Until that time, Wausau had just one high school. Planning for the multi-unit (and up to) three-story facility began in 1967. In March 1968, voters approved the referendum on the bond issue and ground breaking was held in September of that year. With the first three units of the building complete, classes began on 8 September 1970, although not all equipment was installed in the school, nor were all interior finishes complete. Features unique to the facility include the construction of a planetarium (with seating for 75) and a fieldhouse complete with artificial turf and a 1/11th-mile track. The auditorium and music wing at the far west was completed in May 1971 and formal dedication occurred at the end of August that year. The final cost of the complex was \$6,479,248. The building continues to serve high school students living on Wausau's west side.⁵¹



Wausau West High School (1970-1971), 1200 W. Wausau Avenue.

Standing as a very good and seemingly highly intact of example of a modern (1970-1971) educational facility, Wausau West High School is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture. Although only short by a few years, the high school facility has not yet reached fifty years of age and, therefore, should be re-reviewed for potential eligibility in 2021. Providing

there are no significant alterations and/or additions to the building at that time, the “potentially eligible” recommendation should remain intact.

⁵¹ Jim Lee, “Architect Reports Readying West High for Fall Term Will Be ‘Touch and Go’,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 14 July 1970, 3/1-5, includes photo; Jim Lee, “Wausau West High to be Ready Sept. 8,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 11 August 1970, 3/bottom; Lynn Kordus, “Sunday Afternoon Wausau West Will be Dedicated,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 28 August 1971, 7.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1800-2200 Westwood Drive	236469, 236949, 237242	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This large office complex consists of three buildings that are connected to each other via enclosed bridges, as well as utility tunnels. Facing Westwood Drive and the adjacent freeway is the three-story Administration Building (AHI#236469). At the center of the complex is a four-story building, originally known as the Operations Building (#236949). Finally, the rearmost two-story building served as the company's Service Building (#237242). All structures, which exhibit the Brutalist style of architecture, are of pre-cast, concrete slab construction and each expresses a unique solid and void pattern with alternating concrete and glass. The Administration Building's first floor is largely comprised of glass and almost appears as if the structure is floating.

Completed in 1967, this sprawling office complex was built as the "new" headquarters for the former Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company which, by that time, had been renamed Employers Insurance of Wausau [For the history of the company, please see Recommendation write-up for 407 Grant Street]. The buildings were designed by the Chicago firm of Childs & Smith, the same firm responsible for the design of their Grant Street headquarters, the latter of which was built under the direction of Hans J. Hagge, who died in 1959. As of 1967, the firm was led by President J. Mearl Sweitzer. The firm would later change its name to Wausau Insurance. In 1985, Wausau Insurance affiliated with Nationwide Insurance Enterprise and, in 1998, that affiliation ended and Wausau Insurance was purchased by Liberty Mutual Insurance of Boston which, at that time, was the leading writer of worker's compensation insurance. In 2016, Aspirius bought the insurance buildings and renovated the former Administration Building for their health care administrative offices, while Liberty Mutual remains in a portion of the complex.⁵²



Standing as an excellent local example of the Brutalist style of architecture, the former Employers Insurance of Wausau headquarters complex is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

Employers Insurance of Wausau (1967), 1800-2200 Westwood Drive.

⁵² 'Employers Part of Wausau Says Sweitzer,' *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 5 May 1967, 17/ top; 'Fame Seen for Employers' New Complex,' *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 5 May 1967, 16/top; 'Liberty Mutual Group Buys Wausau Insurance,' Available online at www.southcoasttoday.com/article/19981006/news/310069975, Accessed August 2018; 'Aspirius Buys Liberty Mutual Buildings,' Available online at www.wausaudailyherald.com/story/news/local/2016/08/24/aspirius-buys-liberty-mutual-buildings/89261708/, Accessed August 2018.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
833 S. 3 rd Avenue	50396	Potentially Eligible ⁵³

Description and Statement of Significance

This former schoolhouse consists of an 1894⁵⁴, two(+)-story, Queen Anne-style, brick-clad block on the south and a one-story wing (1962) to the rear. The 1894 block, which is oriented to Sherman Street, consists of two projecting rectangular wings between which is a recessed entrance that carries a replacement plate-glass door and sidelights. Above the doorway is a Palladian-like window arrangement with plate-glass windows, the roofline above includes a frame-constructed, square belltower. The front-gabled west portion rises two-and-one-half stories and the gabled peak is sheathed with decorative shinglework and bracket trim. Windows throughout this wing are either rectangular or round-arched examples, all of which carry replacement glass. The entrance elevation of the two-story, hipped-roof block to the east features a series of four, small, round-arched windows on the first floor and four small square windows along the second level. A hipped-roof dormer rises from the roofline along this wing; another such dormer is evident along S. 3rd Avenue. Historic images of the school from 1897 and 1900 indicate that the building looks much like it did when it was remodeled to its current appearance in 1894.



Irving School (1894), 833 S. 3rd Avenue.

As recorded in various sources, the first public school classes were held in the early 1850s. The first schoolhouse building erected in Wausau was built in 1862 and was located at 408 N. 5th Street; it was demolished in 1889. The first brick-constructed school building was the Humboldt School, which was completed in 1874 at the northwest corner of N. 6th and Jefferson streets; that building was destroyed by fire in 1924. Following erection of the 1881 Grant School (no longer extant), came the 1883 construction of Irving School which, at that time, was reportedly known as the Tannery School, based on its

proximity to an existing tannery. Consisting of just two classrooms, that structure was expanded in 1894 to reflect the building that now stands at 833 S. 3rd Avenue. The architect responsible for its Queen Anne design was Henry Van Ryn of Milwaukee. Although construction of a new school was contemplated in 1930 (sources indicate that the playground was thought to be inadequate), the original block of the subject structure remained in use and largely unchanged until a one-story addition was completed in 1962. That addition included a principal's office, kitchen and storage, as well as a new entrance to the building. The school continued serving students through 1970, at which time the structure was utilized as the school district offices. In

⁵³ Pending an interior inspection.

⁵⁴ Although a portion of the school building was built in 1883, the building, as it stands, achieved its current appearance as of 1894.

1987, the school district sold the building to Streich Equipment Company, which continues to own the structure.⁵⁵

Irving School was recommended as potentially eligible for the Register as a result of the 1984 survey but, like other recommendations, it did not identify a criterion for its significance. Although the building reflects the Queen Anne style of architecture, the window replacement, as well as the addition to the rear negatively affects its overall integrity and, as a result, the building is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture (Queen Anne architecture). However, the building stands as a testament to Wausau's educational history and, specifically, to its pre-twentieth century educational history. When compared to Longfellow School (AHI#51356) at 415 Seymour Street--which was also built in 1894--Irving School retains a greater degree of overall integrity (due to the 1990 addition to Longfellow). Admittedly, Irving School also includes an addition; however, that addition was added while the school still functioned as such and that addition is of a significantly smaller scale than that built at Longfellow. Although sources indicate that as of 1987, Irving School's interior continued to maintain such features as original tin ceilings as well as wainscoting, an interior site visit would need to confirm that enough of the original schoolhouse features remain extant such that its function as a school is still evident. Also requiring confirmation would be whether or not the 1962 addition, which created new entrance to the school along S. 3rd Avenue, resulted in any significant interior alteration to the building's 1894 block.⁵⁶

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
500 N. 4 th Avenue	49711	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Sixth Ward School/Grant Elementary School (1910), 500 N. 4th Avenue.

Reflecting a modest Classical Revival influence, this two-story plus raised basement school building features a stone water table above the basement level that wraps around the entire structure. Likewise, the cornice includes continuous stone trim around the structure, beneath which is dentil-like stonework. Shaped parapets are located somewhat regularly around the building, three of which identify the building's three original entrances that feature stone surrounds. A one-story bay projection (this space reportedly

⁵⁵ Jim Lee, "Irving School Served Wausau for 86 Years," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 21 May 1969, 3/1-3; "After 87 Years, Irving School to Close Doors," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 29 May 1970, 2/1-2; "Use Irving School for Offices, Shops," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 15 October 1970, 3/5-6; Malaguti & Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 121; Aucutt, Hettinga & Jansen, *Wausau Beautiful*, 170.

⁵⁶ Maryanne C. Norton, "Preservation Alive, Well in Wausau," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 6 December 1987, 8C/4.

contained the original kindergarten classroom) extends from the northeast end of the primary elevation.

Designed by the Milwaukee firm of Van Ryn & DeGelleke and originally known as the Sixth Ward School, excavation of this building began in October 1909 and officially opened for classes on 11 September 1910. At the time the school was built, it was considered the edge of the city and the community was doubtful that the city would expand much, if at all, further north. A reported 1,000,000 red bricks and between 80 and 90 tons of structural steel was used for its construction. Although estimated to cost \$56,000, numbers came in at \$63,000. Because the school was not immediately filled with students, not all of the second-floor classrooms were completed, which thereby reduced the overall initial cost. It was not until 1925 that all classrooms were complete. The school officially changed its name to Grant School in February 1912, named after Ulysses S. Grant. The school included only K-2 the first year and K-5 the next. Ultimately the school would expand to include up to the 8th grade. In 1988, by which time the school was used only for elementary grades, a significant \$900,000 remodeling program was completed and, in 2001, a new gymnasium, designed by SDS Architects of Eau Claire, was built at the rear of the school.⁵⁷

Retaining a good degree of integrity, the former Sixth Ward School/later Grant School, is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: History (Education) and under Criterion C: Architecture (Property type, Twentieth Century School Building).

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
738 S. 10 th Avenue	50751	Further Research and Site Visit Needed
Description and Statement of Significance		



Wausau Iron Works (1910+), 738 S. 10th Avenue.

This industrial facility is comprised of a one-story brick office building that faces S. 10th Avenue, as well as an L-shaped structure that runs along West Street and then takes a ninety-degree turn and extends to the north. The facility is built of steel, concrete, brick and glass, along with a two-story, metal-sheathed portion that connects the formerly free-standing office to the manufacturing wing. The section along West Street includes a central monitor

⁵⁷ "Site of Grant School, Largest of Public Grades, Once Remote," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 6 March 1947, Clipping in Grant School file, MCHSRL; "Open House Tuesday at Remodeled Grant" *Wausau Daily Herald*, 1 February 1988, 3A/1; "Grant School History, 1910-1987," Written for the school's Open House held on 2 February 1988, following a major renovation project, Researched and written by Mary Stremlau, Wausau District Communications, in Grant School file, MCHSRL; Aucutt, Hettinga & Jansen, *Wausau Beautiful*, 176.

roof (the windows of which are covered with metal), while the one-story level includes rectangular window openings with either glass block or original, factory steel sash windows.⁵⁸

The Wausau Iron Works began in 1907 as a branch of the Northern Boiler & Structural Iron Works in Appleton; the firm manufactured steam boilers. In June 1908, the company reorganized as the Wausau Iron Works and formally incorporated as such with \$25,000 in capital stock. Incorporators included A.C. Heinzen, F.W. Krause and Henry Ellenbecker. In 1910, the year the initial portion of the complex was built, the firm was fabricating and erecting steel bridges; this continued until 1933, when it sold that part of the business to the Wausau Construction Company. Starting in 1922 (or 1923), the firm began the manufacture of snow plows. This line of business continued until 1981. Although Anton Heinzen retired from the business in 1933, Heinzen family members continued to run the company until it was sold in 1971 to Edward Drott, former owner of the Drott Manufacturing Company. By 1971, the industrial complex had seen several additions to the 1910 facility (and through 1957). In 1972, the company name changed to LOED Corporation in order to reflect their product line of material handling equipment. In 1983, the Wausau Iron Works closed. The complex appears to stand vacant.⁵⁹

The Wausau Iron Works factory is among a small number of industrial buildings that remain in Wausau that retains any degree of integrity. That being said, the facility, which is partially covered with metal siding, is not—in its current state—a good example of an industrial complex. That is not to say that an interior view of the facility might not suggest that its integrity remains at an acceptable level. While the company had a long history in the community,⁶⁰ its effect on the economy in either a local or statewide context would need to be undertaken. And while its history of bridge building is certainly notable, the company sold off its bridge-building business in 1933, previous to the construction of a good portion of the subject complex. Therefore, based on the preceding information, the Wausau Iron Works complex is not recommended as potentially eligible at this time.

⁵⁸ Access to the property was not gained and, therefore, only aerial views provide the best evidence of the wing that extends north (which was completed in 1956). Please note that the complex adjacent to the west of this one (where demolition appears to have begun) was, and always was, a separate manufacturing facility.

⁵⁹ “Hereafter a Wausau Company,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 17 June 1908, 2/4; “Big Improvement at Iron Works,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 11 June 1912, clipping in the Wausau Iron Works file, MCHSRL; “A.C. Heinzen, 58, Former Iron Works President, Expires,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 7 June 1937, 1/3; “Iron Works to Expand Here,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 24 April 1956, 1/4; “Spotlight on Industry: Wausau Iron Works Produces 2,000 Snowplows Annually,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 17 August 1963, 9; “Edward Drott Purchases Wausau Iron Works,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 26 August 1971, 3, 1-4 plus photo); “LOED Corporation History,” in Industries, Wausau Iron Works file, MCHSRL; “Wausau Iron Works is on Auction Block,” *Wausau Daily Herald*, 11 June 1984, 3. Dependent upon which sources are consulted, dates of additions are identified as either 1912, 1930, 1937, 1941, 1956 and 1957 or as 1916, 1930, 1945, 1956, 1959 and 1966.

⁶⁰ Please note that this Wausau Iron Works is a separate and later firm from that which was previously located at 1002 N. 3rd Street.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
204 N. 32 nd Avenue	236470	Potentially Eligible ⁶¹

Description and Statement of Significance

This 1950s Contemporary Style house sits high on a hill and at the end of a driveway that is landscaped with a cut stone retaining wall. From the vantage point of N. 32nd Avenue, the house appears to have a flat roof; however, an aerial view, which indicates the house is cruciform in plan, seems to indicate that the roof is hipped. In any case, the house is sheathed with vertical board siding and features a roof with wide overhanging eaves. Large expanses of glass provide for a view from the hill to the east.

Completed in 1955, this house was originally built for Gustave W. & Faye Bautsch, at which time the house was located outside of the Wausau city limits and in the Town of Stettin. Gustave W. Bautsch was born in 1917 in La Crosse, Wisconsin, the son of Gustave A. & Mabel Bautsch. Gustave W. wed Faye Barlow in 1939 and, ten years later, he and friend Dale Heath established the “29” Super Market at 1713 Stewart Avenue. In 1957, Gustave became the sole owner and he operated the business until retiring in 1977, at which time he turned it over to sons Dave and Jon. The Bautschs’ resided in the subject home until moving to Florida in circa 1980. Gustave died in 1999.⁶²



Gustave W. & Faye Bautsch House (1955), 204 N. 32nd Avenue.

Based on the view from street level, the home appears to be a very good and significant example of 1950s-era architecture and may be potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture. However, due to the home’s position on the hill, combined with foliage, a closer, on-site review of this house is required before a solid recommendation can be made.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
908-910 N. 1st Street	50486	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Rising two full stories with an additional attic-type story, this vinyl-sheathed, Colonial Revival-inspired house includes modest bracket trim beneath its overhanging eaves, while a full railing encircles the attic-story roofline. A single-story porch with a second-floor porch balcony shelters the pair of entrances to the home, while a two-story, canted bay extends from the south side of the house. Windows throughout the house include some original examples with decorative diamond paning; however, many are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash. The attic level

⁶¹ Pending an on-site review of the home.

⁶² “29 Super Market Plans New Building,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 19 December 1977, 31/1-5; David Paulsen, “Family Business Might be Reborn,” *Wausau Daily Herald*, 15 August 2003, 3/2-7; “Gustave M. “Bud” Bautsch,” Obituary, *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 15 August 1999, 11/3-4.

includes small square windows on at least three of its four elevations, some of which retain their four-light storms.



Dr. Douglas Sauerhering House (1897), 908-910 N. 1st Street.

Although several sources suggest the house was built in 1892 or 1893, the Dr. Douglas Sauerhering home appears to have been built in 1897.⁶³ Sauerhering was born in Mayville, Dodge County, Wisconsin, in 1861, the son of physician Adolph Sauerhering. Douglas worked for six months with the noted surgeon Dr. Nicholas Senn (in Milwaukee), after which he attended the Chicago Medical College at Northwestern University, graduating in 1886. Sauerhering then worked with his father at his office, but moved to Wausau that same year to practice medicine on his own. He later pursued post graduate studies in New York and Germany in 1888 and 1892, respectively, returning again to Wausau, where he

opened the Riverside Hospital (no longer extant) in 1892. In 1897, Sauerhering built his home immediately south of the hospital on N. 1st Street (then Main Street), just north of its intersection with Jefferson Street. Sauerhering operated the hospital until 1905. He and his first wife Hulda (married in 1888) occupied the house until they divorced, after which he wed Magdalen (in 1904) and they remained in the house until Douglas's death in 1922. The house was identified as "for sale" in January 1923. The house was moved to 905 N. 1st Street in 1925, and it was moved again in 1970 across the street to its current location at 908 N. 1st Street.⁶⁴

Following submittal of a National Register questionnaire to the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) in 2010 (completed by the home's property owner), an inquiry was sent to the National Park Service (NPS) for their opinion regarding the home's potential eligibility. Following NPS comment, WHS responded to the homeowner that despite the fact that the house had been moved (twice), it *could* be eligible for the Register under Criterion B: Significant Persons, if a case could be made for Sauerhering's contributions to the field of medicine in Wausau and if the case could be made that the house, which has seen alterations since its construction, is the only surviving structure that is most clearly associated with that time of his life that he was significant.

⁶³ Regarding the date of construction for the house, *The Wausau Daily Record-Herald, Souvenir Edition, 1897* includes an entry on Sauerhering that concludes as such, "Dr. and Mrs. Sauerhering, with their two children, will soon occupy their handsome new residence on Main Street, south of the Riverside Hospital."

⁶⁴ Louis Marchetti, *History of Marathon County, Wisconsin*, 2 vols. (Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Publishing Co., 1913), 2/44-45; George Alfred Martin, comp., *Wausau in 1900*, Originally published as a supplement to the December 25, 1900 editions of the *Central Wisconsin, Wausau Daily Record-Herald* and *Wausau Pilot* newspapers, Indexed and reprinted by John Janke and Jane Janke Johnson (Wausau, WI: Birch Lake Press, 1987), 43, 45; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900, 1910, 1920; *Wausau City Directory*, 1901, 1910, 1918, 1920; Ads for the sale of the Sauerhering home (incorrectly spelled Sauerherring), *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 23 & 24 January 1923, 11/4 and 2 February 1923, 11/3; "The Doctor Sauerhering Mansion, Wausau, WI," Booklet prepared in 2010 by Joseph F. Kelley, owner of the subject home, Information provided with a National Register Questionnaire submittal for the subject house, 908-910 N. 1st Street, Wausau, Site file at the WHS Division of Historic Preservation.

While Sauerhering is notable for starting the Riverside Hospital, that hospital was not the first hospital to be built in Wausau; that honor goes to Drs. A.W. and Margaret Trevitt, who started theirs (which lasted only a few years) in 1886. In fact, Sauerhering’s is identified as the city’s third. However, it was Riverside Hospital that led to the establishment and construction of St. Mary’s Hospital in 1908 and which ultimately led to the hospital facility that exists in Wausau today. Despite that notoriety, no evidence was found to support that Dr. Sauerhering made any significantly notable strides in the field of medicine in Wausau. Interestingly, Dr. Sauerhering held no less than four patents—all in areas outside of the field of medicine. They included an improvement for the construction of automobiles (4 June 1900); a “center finder,” (20 June 1916); a pneumatic conveyor (7 August 1917); and a swivel connection (for electric cords, 28 November 1922), the last one was awarded post-mortem. While there could still be information available that could lead to the home’s eligibility relating to Dr. Sauerhering, none could be found at this time. Because the house was moved in order to save it on two occasions, it is possible that a case could be made for the home and its association with Criterion A: History, as an early attempt at historic preservation in the City of Wausau. However, it is known that a number of homes have been moved so that they could be saved from demolition, so all known moved homes would need to be considered in order to make that case for potential eligibility.⁶⁵

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
700-740 N. 3 rd Street	153646	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



H.C. Prange Co. Department Store (1968), 700-740 N. 3rd Street.

Rising one story and topped with a flat roof, this structure is built of pre-cast concrete slabs and finished with brick and aggregate stone panels. A large expanse of glass along both the east and west elevations of the building, which includes a canopy roof, identifies the original, primary entrances

from N. 3rd Street and the parking lot, respectively. Additional, smaller glassed entrances are located along the north and south sides of the structure. Small rectangular window openings are also located along both the south and east near the building’s southeast corner and sconce lighting is located regularly along the building’s exterior. The building’s setback from N. 3rd Street provides for a courtyard-type area with planter boxes.

Completed in 1968, this building was originally the home of the H.C. Prange Co. Department Store. H.C. Prange Co. was established by Henry C. Prange in 1887 in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Plans for a Prange’s store in Wausau were announced in 1964. At that time, a conceptual sketch of the building indicated that it would be a multi-story building and include a four-level parking ramp to the west. By the end of April, however, the structure had been redesigned as a flat-roofed, single-story building, with a lower level. Groundbreaking for the 800,000-square-foot,

⁶⁵ “Husband, Wife Operated Wausau’s First Hospital,” *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, Centennial Edition, 30 June 1972, 14.

\$1,800,000 building was held at the end of April 1968 and its grand opening occurred on November 1st. A parking lot that could accommodate 300 cars was (and still is) located on the west side of the building. In addition to clothing (for men, women and children), the store included departments for housewares, home furnishings and toys. The design of the teen shop was reportedly replicated from a shop seen on Carnaby Street in London. Construction of this building was part of a phased plan, as the store was to be nearly doubled in size and extend west to 1st Street; however, that plan never came to fruition. As of 1968, the Wausau location was the sixth city in which the H.C. Prange Co. had established, with the other five in Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Appleton and its flagship store in Sheboygan. H.C. Prange remained in the subject building until 1983, when it moved to Wausau Center, the newly constructed indoor mall between Washington and Forest streets.⁶⁶

Following the departure of Prange's, the building was converted to an office complex, which was to be phase 1 of a greater redevelopment plan between local realtor Jack Williams and Madison developer John Livesey. Phases 2 and 3 included the addition of an 11-story office tower and a 12-story hotel, neither of which came to fruition. Initial tenants in the renovated H.C. Prange building included SNE Corp. and Graebel Van Lines, the latter of which remains in the building today.⁶⁷

In 2009, the building was identified as a very good and seemingly intact example of 1960s-era architecture as part of a Wisconsin Department of Transportation compliance survey. At that time, however, the building had not yet reached fifty years of age and, as a result, no formal evaluation of the building was completed. Indeed, the structure has just this year turned fifty years of age and appears to retain a good level of integrity. Upon closer inspection, however, rectangular windows have been cut into a number of the aggregate panels at the southeast corner of the building—presumably a result of the conversion to office space. Furthermore, aside from the building's original north and south entrances (each of which included a wall of glass) a number of additional vertical panels along the building's north and west walls are now infilled with glass from floor-to-ceiling (and are not believed to be original to the building). As a result of the window alterations, the former H.C. Prange Co. department store building is not recommended as potentially eligible for the Register.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
903 N. 3 rd Street	153644	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Extending across three-quarters of a city block, First Methodist Church is comprised of two units; an educational/fellowship hall unit (1959) on the west (and adjacent to N. 3rd Street), while

⁶⁶ Win Freund, "Department Store in Wausau," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 1 December 1964, 1, sketch and caption; "Ceremonial Spade Starts Work Here on Prange Store," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 26 April 1968, 1/1-3 (including photo), 16/4-5; "Outline Plans for H.C. Prange Store," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 27 April 1968, 3/4-9, including sketch; "New Prange Store Features Convenient Layout," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 2 November 1968, 12-page Advertisement Section, page 1.

⁶⁷ Patrick Rice, "\$30 Million Plan Unveiled," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 18 October 1986, 1/2-5; Tom Berger, "Jack Williams Buys Landmark Building," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 21 October 1986, 3/4-5.

the church proper (1966) is oriented on a north/south axis and faces McIndoe Street. Regarding the earlier unit, it is both one and two stories in height, is topped with both flat and gabled roofs and is faced with both brick and stone. With the construction of the church, a courtyard was formed and is accessible from McIndoe Street. Educational unit walls in this courtyard area feature sections of small tile that alternate with large rectangular windows. The 1966 church wing is dominated by a tall towered entrance with a small belfry and a soaring spire located on the west elevation. The south wall of the church features a single window of laminated opaline glass set within a masonry and metal framework. A narrow band of clerestory windows that alternate with small sections of tilework are found along both the east and west side walls. A porte cochere extends from the east side of the church.



First Methodist Church (1959; 1966), 903 N. 3rd Street.

First Methodist Church was completed in 1966, while the educational wing and fellowship hall was built seven years prior (1959). Although regular services were held for area Methodists as early as 1853, a church and parsonage were not built until 1859. Those buildings (located at N. 2nd and Grant streets), did not last long, for both were destroyed by fire in 1868 (parsonage) and 1870 (church). A new church was built immediately and at the same

location. Following a low of twenty members in 1873, membership increased such that a new house of worship was needed by 1884. After selling their 1870 edifice to the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church (which was then moved to 711 McClellan Street), a brick, Gothic-style church was built. In 1904, that church was sold to the St. James Catholic congregation and a new church, again executed in the Gothic style, was built at N. 3rd and Franklin streets. In 1953, nine lots at N. 3rd and McIndoe streets were gifted to the church from the Alexander family. Six years later, ground was broken for an educational and fellowship hall unit that was designed by Foster & Yasko. The cornerstone was laid in May 1959 and consecration services for the new building were held on 31 January 1960. While the entire building program was estimated to cost \$650,000, this portion amounted to \$440,000. The congregation worshipped in Alexander Hall (in this building) for approximately the next seven years. Work began on the George Foster-designed church in October 1965 and the cornerstone was laid in March 1966. The \$480,000 church was completed in December 1966. Not only did this unit include the sanctuary that could seat 500, it also provided for a choir rehearsal room, vestry, Wesley Room, two classrooms and storage. The chancel mosaic was designed by Conrad Schmidt and made in Germany. The First Methodist congregation, now known as First United Methodist Church, continues to worship in the building.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ "First Methodist to Break Ground for New Church Unit," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 27 September 1958, 3/1-3; "First Methodist Church Consecrates New Building," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 2 February 1960, 2/8-9; "First Methodists See Plans for New Church," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 30 October 1964, 17/5-6, includes rendering; "Cornerstone Laying Set at First Methodist Church," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 10 March 1966, 2/6-

As discussed in other recommendations, Wausau is home to a number of examples of modern church architecture. However, when compared to each other, First Methodist Church separates itself as a very good and highly intact example of 1960s Contemporary church architecture (as well as compares favorably to Holy Name Catholic Church which was previously determined eligible for the Register). As a result of that information, it is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
411-415 N. 4 th Street	#50650	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



The Grand Theater (1927), 411-415 N. 4th Street.

central bay includes a Palladian window topped with an arch, while the remainder of the building's second- and third-floor fenestration is comprised of eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sash. Located between the second and third floors are carved stone insets that feature detailed urns, while additional classical ornamentation including laurel wreaths, garland swags and cartouches is located along the cornice. The additions to either side, which are modestly set back from the original block, were designed by van Dijk Pace Westlake of Cleveland, Ohio.

Rising three stories, this Indiana Bedford limestone-clad, Classical Revival-style structure is comprised of an original block at the center, with a pair of flanking modern, two-story additions to either side (north and south). Regarding the original 1927 block, a series of five, double-door entrances with transoms are located beneath an overhanging marquee. To either side of the entrance is a single storefront, with display windows and transom. Dividing the building into five vertical bays are six pair of fluted pilasters that run nearly the full height of the building, stopping short of the cornice and parapet. The

Built to replace the aging Grand Opera House (1900), the Grand Theater was designed by Oppenhamer & Obel and completed in 1927. Opening occurred on Thanksgiving Day and the day's program included the movie 'Dress Parade,' along with live performances, including one by the Geier Sisters of Wausau. Original seating numbered 1,470 between the main floor and balcony. In the late 1980s, a \$2.2 million fund drive began in order to restore the building, as well as to upgrade its technical capabilities. A second fund drive, to develop the block as an "Artsblock," raised \$13.2 million, resulting in the construction of the north and south wings to the building. The structure was the recipient of a Saving America's Treasures grant and, as such, the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) holds a restrictive covenant with the building's owner, the Grand Theater Foundation, Inc., whereas any alterations made by the owner need approval

7; "Steeple Rises on the First Methodist Church," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 10 June 1966, 4/4-5; "New Church for First Methodist," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 21 December 1966, 19/1-5; Malaguti and Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 177-178.

from the WHS. The Grand Theater continues to offer the community, as well as the greater Wausau area, live music and theater performances.⁶⁹

The Grand Theater was recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register as of the 1984 survey; however, no specific criterion was identified for its significance. Although the building is a good example of Classical Revival architecture, the theatre is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History (Recreation) and Criterion C: Architecture (property type/theater).

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
709 N. 6 th Street	236471	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Zion Lutheran Church (1953), 709 N. 6th Street.

Sheathed with limestone, this Neo-Gothic Revival-style church is comprised of a central gabled wing that is oriented on a north/south axis, from which gabled wings with parapet endwalls extend to both the east and west at both its north and south ends. Its steeply pitched rooflines are covered with tile. A one-story wing rests within the juncture created between the central block and the westwardly extending wing on the north and which provides handicapped

access to the building. The primary entrance elevation faces Grant Street and features a two-story, Gothic-arched opening trimmed with cut stone, the upper portion of which carries a large, stained-glass window with stone tracery. A pair of Gothic-arch entrance portals rests beneath the window, each including a wooden, double-door with a carved stone tympanum. Separating the entryway from the upper window is a line of intricately carved stonework of vines and branches, while additional symbols (Agnus Dei, the Creator's hand symbol and the dove) are located immediately below. Slightly projecting wings near the south end provide additional entrance points to the narthex. The side walls of the central wing include projecting one-story side aisles with Gothic-arched, stained-glass windows with stone tracery above. Regularly arranged windows along both the two-story wings at the north end are largely comprised of multiple-light casement examples and feature stone surrounds with quoining.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ "New Grand Theatre To Be Opened Tomorrow," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 24 November 1927, 13; "Grand Theater is Opened to Public on Thanksgiving," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 25 November 1927, 1/3, 4/1; Barbara Lundquist, "Wausau's Grand Old Dame," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 7 December 1979, Focus Section, 1-2; Joan Lennherr, "Keeping Things Looking Grand," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 7 June 1992, 1D, 2-5, 3D/1; Christina T. O'Brien, "Cleveland Architect Chosen to Design Wausau Project," *Wausau Daily Herald*, 8 October 1998, 1A/2-3, 4A, 3-6; Aucutt, Hettinga & Jansen, *Wausau Beautiful*, 28.

⁷⁰ As the church was open for weekday services in the side chapel, a brief interior inspection of the church was made in May 2018, indicating that the interior remains intact.

Designed by St. Paul architect Frank A. Abrahamson, Zion Lutheran Church was completed in 1953. Zion Lutheran Church was established in 1874 and, two years later, a frame church was erected at the northeast corner of Seymour and Plumer streets. In 1882, a parsonage was built to the north of that church. Worship services were held in that first church until a new, brick Gothic edifice was completed in 1884, after which the original church was converted for use as a school. Fire destroyed the original, frame-constructed church building and parsonage in 1892, after which a new brick parsonage was built at 508 N. 5th Street (no longer extant). The 1884 church served the congregation until completion of the subject church in 1953. With Orville Madsen of Minneapolis serving as contractor, ground was broken on 21 October 1951 and the cornerstone laid on 20 April 1952. Dedication services were held on 15 March 1953. Ten years later, dedication services were held for the installation of four stained-glass windows created by Erhard Stoettner of T.C. Esser Studios in Milwaukee. In 1962, the congregation built the one-story school that stands east of the church, which was designed by Satre & Senescall of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. In 1979, the church changed affiliations from the Missouri Synod to the American Evangelical Lutheran Synod. The Zion Lutheran congregation continues to worship in the church.⁷¹

Wausau includes no less than four examples of churches executed in the Neo-Gothic Revival style of architecture—two of which are also discussed in this Recommendations Chapter. Comparatively speaking, Zion Lutheran Church was built forty years after the St. John’s Episcopal Church (330 McClellan Street) and, therefore, is not truly comparable. Indeed, while Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church at 2812-2822 N. 6th Street was completed just six years after Zion Lutheran, the former is a low-lying and more modernized version of the style—whereas Zion Lutheran is a more traditional version. Based on that comparison, Zion Lutheran Church is a very good and highly intact 1950s-era, “traditional” example of a Neo-Gothic Revival-style church.

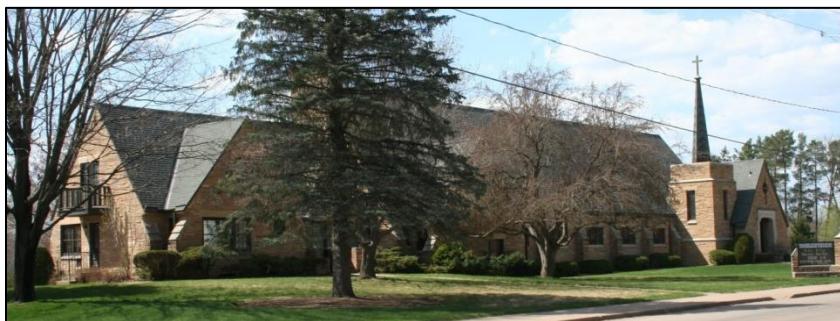
Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2812-2822 N. 6 th Street	236473	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Sheathed with Tennessee Crab Orchard Stone and trimmed with Indiana limestone, this low-lying, one-story Neo-Gothic Revival-style church and parsonage is topped with a steeply-pitched, gabled roofline. The one-and-one-half-story parsonage is located at the south end of the structure and which features a dominant front-facing gable with multiple-light fenestration. To the right (north) of the gable is the entrance, along with a tripartite window opening along the first floor and a gabled dormer along the roofline. A wide exterior chimney rises from the wall that separates the church from the parsonage. Like the parsonage, the church also exhibits a pair of front-facing gables, the northernmost one of which is the church entrance. The wooden double-door entry is set within a limestone-trimmed surround; “Salem Lutheran Church” is inscribed along the top. The church sidewalls are delineated by short buttresses that alternate with rectangular windows. The short square tower with its soaring “fleche” (or spire) that is adjacent to the entrance, as well as the porte cochere at the structure’s northernmost end, are both

⁷¹ “Commemoration Booklet in Remembrance of the Dedication of the Third Zion Lutheran Church, Wausau, WI,” Booklet in Zion Lutheran Church file, MCHSRL; Malaguti & Norton, “Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey,” 187-188.

features common to Steffen & Kemp church architecture. Also typical of the firm was to include a second finished side to the cornerstone, which included their names as the architects.



Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church & Parsonage (1959), 2812-2822 N. 6th Street.

Designed by the Wauwatosa firm of Steffen & Kemp, this combined parsonage and church facility for the Salem Evangelical Lutheran congregation was completed in 1959. Organized on 28 September 1908, members of Salem Evangelical built their first church edifice at 625 E. Bridge Street, with a

parsonage next door at 621 E. Bridge Street (both remain extant but were not resurveyed due to alterations/integrity). Services were originally held in the German language. Groundbreaking for the new church and parsonage, which stretches across thirteen lots, was held on 20 April 1958; the cornerstone was laid on 13 July 1958. On 12 April 1959, dedication services were held for the \$270,000 facility, which was built by the Hoffman Construction Company of Appleton. The glue-laminated arches for the church were from Unit Structures of Peshtigo and millwork was obtained from the Scott-Taylor Company of Ashland. The cut stone was supplied by P. Schmidt & Co., of Milwaukee, the pews from Svoboda Church furniture of Kewaunee and windows from the Curtis Companies of Wausau.⁷²

Established in 1945, the firm of Steffen & Kemp (comprised of Raymond O. Steffen and Thomas Lewis Kemp) completed between 1950 and 1969, approximately 150 church designs. Their collection of drawings (including those for the Wausau church) is located at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive, which is housed in, and maintained by, the Milwaukee Public (Central) Library. The firm's church designs can be divided into three types, the first of which was generally executed between 1950 and 1960 and which followed a certain "design program." Early Steffen & Kemp designs are readily identifiable by their absence of an entrance belltower, the use of steeply pitched, gabled entrances and the incorporation of a frame-constructed, metal- or copper-clad, "fleche" or spire. A fleche, by definition, is "a spire, usually comparatively small and slender, above the ridge of a roof, particularly one rising from the . . . roofs of Gothic churches." Steffen & Kemp-designed spires can be termed a fleche (they are cited as such on their plans); however, the firm's examples have a distinctive modernistic flair.⁷³

⁷² "New Salem Church and Parsonage," Rendering and caption, *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 16 April 1958, 18/1-4; "Lay Cornerstone for New Church," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 14 July 1958, 16/1-4, includes photo; "To Dedicate Church," photo and caption, *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 10 April 1959, 3/3-6; Salem Lutheran Church Dedication Booklet, Prepared by the Congregation for dedication held on 12 April 1959, Copy of booklet in Salem Lutheran Church file, MCHSRL; Malaguti & Norton, "Final Report: Intensive Historic Survey," 189.

⁷³ Steffen & Kemp file, project list and additional drawings located at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI; The full definition of a fleche cites the location of such an element as at the intersection of the nave and transept; however, that reference is for true Gothic churches, not the Neo-Gothic examples, definition of fleche included in Cyril M. Harris, ed., *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*, 2nd ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1993), 342.

In summary, Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church & Parsonage, with its steeply pitched gables, buttressing and stone trim, is an example of English-inspired, Neo-Gothic Revival styling. However, unlike traditional examples—such as St. John’s Episcopal Church (at 330 McClellan Street)—Salem Lutheran replaces the tower entry with the stout tower and fleche and exchanges the standard Gothic-arch windows with rectangular examples, thus providing for a modernized version of Neo-Gothic. Standing as a very good example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style, as well as a notable illustration of Steffen & Kemp’s early design program, Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church & Parsonage is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2801-2901 N. 7 th Street	Multiple; see text	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



St. Mary’s Hospital (1941 wing in photo), 2801-2901 N. 7th Street.

The former St. Mary’s Hospital complex is comprised of seven “historic-era” buildings that were built between 1940 and 1968. The earliest extant structure on the grounds is the 1940 physical plant along Brown Street (AHI#50876), that is largely constructed of stone and includes a single, brick-clad story on the top. One year later, a classical-inspired, brick-clad, four-story wing (#237243; seen in photo at left) that was built as a twin and opposing wing to that which was completed in 1922 (#52074 and which is no longer extant) was completed. This 1941 building is the northern-most (historic-era) structure of the complex (as a modern addition extends further

north from the 1941 block). In 1945, the brick-clad, two-story plus basement laundry facility (#237244) was built along Brown Street and adjacent to the physical plant. In 1947-48, the brick-clad, multi-story isolation hospital (#237245) was added to the campus on the east and, shortly thereafter (1948), a three-story plus raised basement and brick-clad convent (#52012) was completed north of that isolation facility. The final two buildings—Mary Hall (#237095) and the west hospital wing addition (#237094)--each rise four stories and both visibly exhibit their reinforced concrete framing.

St. Mary’s Hospital was established in 1905, when Dr. Douglas Sauerhering invited the Sisters of the Divine Savior to operate the hospital he had established in 1892 as Riverside Hospital (no longer extant). With their arrival came the name change to St. Mary’s and, within just three short years, a new, 55- (or 60-) bed hospital (no longer extant) was erected on the subject N. 7th street parcel, opening in August 1908. Growth of the hospital prompted the construction of a four-story south wing that was completed in 1922 (AHI#52074 and no longer extant) which increased the number of beds to 120. In 1941, a four-story wing to match that added in 1922 was completed and initially served as the school of nursing and as a student dormitory. The 1940s was a prolific year for construction, as four additional structures were added to the campus that year: the physical plant and a laundry building (in 1940 and 1945, respectively), an isolation hospital (in

1947-48), as well as a convent (1948). Finally, in 1960-61, a 90-bed nurses' dormitory was added to the southwest corner of the parcel and, in 1968, a west wing was added to the hospital proper. In 1970, St. Mary's and Wausau Memorial Hospital (located at 1320 Grand Avenue and also included in this report) merged as Wausau Hospitals, Inc. and the sites were designated as North Hospital (St. Mary's) and South Hospital (Wausau Memorial). In 1973, the former convent building was converted for use as a senior (over age 55) living residence. Each hospital continued operations until 1979, when a modern hospital—known as the Wausau Hospital Center—was completed at 333 Pine Ridge Boulevard, which resulted in the closing of both hospital sites. Since that time, the original 1909 block of the hospital, as well as the 1922 wing, have been demolished. The 1941 and 1968 wings now serve as Forest Park Village, an independent senior living facility. Mary Hall now provides assisted living accommodations and is known as The Garden Apartments.⁷⁴

Although continuing to retain a good number of hospital structures, the demolition of both the original 1909 block of the complex, as well as the 1922 wing—which constitutes the early history of the St. Mary's campus--results in a significant loss of integrity for its potential significance under Criterion A: History. Less the 1968 west hospital wing and the free-standing 1948 isolation hospital, what is therefore left, are essentially support structures to the greater hospital campus. Furthermore, Wausau continues to retain another former, historic-era hospital facility—Wausau Memorial (at 1320 Grand Avenue). Despite its conversion to apartments, the 1924 Wausau Memorial Hospital building (including later additions) remains largely intact. Indeed, the complex was recommended as potentially eligible for the Register as a result of a Wisconsin Department of Transportation-related compliance survey completed in 2012.⁷⁵ Therefore, as a result of the loss of the two original hospital components of the St. Mary's facility, the St. Mary's Hospital complex is not recommended as potentially eligible for the Register.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
3311 N. 12 th Street	50767	Potentially Eligible

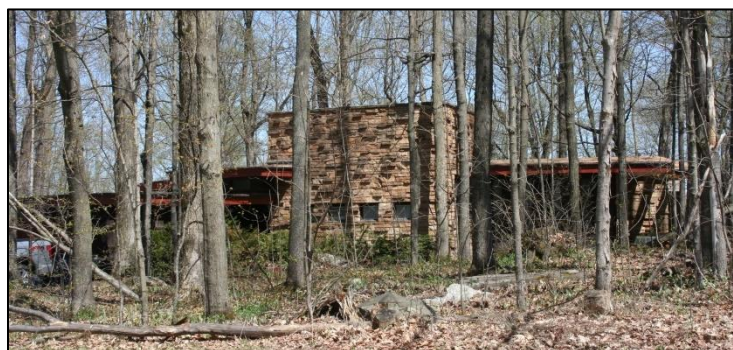
Description and Statement of Significance

This 1960s Contemporary Style house can be categorized as Wrightian, as a result of its low-lying profile, flat roof and wide overhanging eaves; it does not have a basement. Set back on a heavily wooded parcel, the home is anchored near its center by a tower-like element that includes a series of four small, rectangular windows, the house is sheathed with both horizontally laid,

⁷⁴ There are discrepancies regarding the actual number of beds in each of the early blocks of the hospital, depending upon which source is cited from the following: "City Gains Fame Through Hospital," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 9 August 1922, Golden Anniversary Edition, Section 2, 2/3-6, "St. Mary's Hospital: Its Past Struggles, Present Achievements, Future Possibilities," Booklet prepared by the hospital, no date (but circa 1950), in the St. Mary's Hospital file, MCHSRL; "Chronological History of St. Mary's Hospital," Typescript, Circa 1965, also in St. Mary's Hospital file; and Geri Nickolai, "St. Mary's Hospital Began 65 Years Ago," *Wausau Daily Record-Herald*, 20 May 1970, 3/1-3.

⁷⁵ Despite the potentially eligible recommendation at the survey level, no formal Determination of Eligibility was completed at that time. However, the associated assessment of effects document did consider Wausau Memorial Hospital as potentially eligible, Documentation for Determination of No Adverse Effect, WisDOT Project ID#6999-02-08 (Bus. 51/Grand Avenue), paperwork on file at the Division of Historic Preservation, WHS.

board and batten siding and roughly laid limestone set in courses. A large expanse of windows is evident within the south wing of the home.



Raymond & Eleanore Mikich House (1968), 3311 N. 12th Street.

Designed by Madison architect William V. Kaeser, this house was built in 1968 for Raymond and Eleanore Mikich. Raymond was born in Winchester, Wisconsin, in 1918 and graduated from Minoqua High School in 1937. In 1942, he wed Stevens Point-born Eleanore Sprede; together they had four daughters. Following service in World War II, Raymond resumed studies at UW-Madison, from which he graduated in 1947. At the

time the house was built, Raymond worked as a department manager at Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company (later Wausau Insurance), where he worked for thirty-four years. Eleanore, who attended Central State Teachers College and Business School in Stevens Point, is identified as having worked as a supervisor at the U.S. post office in Wausau. Following retirement in 1980, the Mikichs' sold the house and moved to Eagle River, where Raymond and Eleanore died in 2004 and 2016, respectively. The house was then owned/occupied for the next three years by Beth J. Goldbach, the manager of Joanna's Fashion Salon in Wausau. As of 1984, the home's owners were Richard and Anita Olsen.⁷⁶

Architect William Vogt Kaeser was born in Greenville, Illinois in 1906. He first attended Milliken University, after which he went on to receive a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Illinois and an M.S. from MIT (in 1932). After additional training at the Cranbrook Academy of Art (1933-1935), Kaeser opened his own firm in Madison (in 1935), while also serving as Madison's city planner (from 1935-1939). He maintained the architectural firm alone until joining with Arthur M. McLeod in 1954, after which the firm was renamed Kaeser & McLeod, with whom he was with at the time of the design of the Mikich home. Like Frank Lloyd Wright, Kaeser often turned his home designs away from the street and employed large expanses of windows to bring the outside in. Like the Mikich home, Kaeser's own home is clad with board and batten and limestone.⁷⁷

Employing Wrightian design principles and standing as a very good, seemingly largely intact, as well as the only example of William V. Kaeser's work in Wausau, the Raymond and Eleanore Mikich House is recommended potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

⁷⁶ "Col. Raymond D. Mikich," Obituary, *Wausau Daily Herald*, 1 January 2005, 4/3; "Eleanore C. Mikich," Obituary, *Stevens Point Journal*, 1 December 2016, Accessed online, July 2018.

⁷⁷ Entries for William V. Kaeser in George S. Koyl, ed., 1st and 2nd eds., *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1956, 1962), pages 286 and 362, respectively and John F. Gane, ed., *American Architects Directory*, 3rd ed. (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1970), 468.

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APPENDIX A SURVEY INVENTORY

- An “A” following the construction date indicates that the date was taken from the assessor’s records.
- A date preceded by “Ca.” indicates that the assessor’s date of construction did not appear accurate and was therefore circa-dates based on observation.
- Dates with no associated designation before or after, indicate a confirmed date of construction from either newspapers, city directories or other published sources, including (but not limited to) *Wausau Beautiful* (2nd ed., 2010).
- Properties identified with an asterisk (*) after the name/resource type (date) indicates they are in the proposed Highland Park Residential Historic District.

ADDRESS	NAME OR RESOURCE TYPE (DATE)	AHI#
502 Adams Street	Front-Gabled House (1893A)	#236899
506 “	Gabled Ell (1876A)	#236900
522 “	Ritter & Deutsch Funeral Home (1962)	#236901
613 “	Gabled Ell (1892A)	#236902
619 “	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#236903
630 “	Immanuel Lutheran Church (1949)	#236904
“	Immanuel Lutheran Educational Unit (1960; 1968)	#236905
1010 “	Dr. Herbert & Olive Christensen House (1936)*	#236481
1224 Arthur Avenue	American Foursquare (1928A)	#236942
309 N. Bellis Street	American Foursquare (1915A)	#236943
406 Bernard Street	Colonial Ranch (1939A)	#236632
136 Bertha Street	Bungalow (1923A)	#236583
624 Birch Street	Colonial Revival House (1936A)	#236944
902 Bopf Street	Holy Name Catholic Church (1961)	#145501
613 E. Bridge Street	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1905)	#236723
617 “	Bungalow (1920A)	#50799
630 “	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#50804
115 W. Bridge Street	Foursquare Gospel Church (1941; 1954)	#50875

700	“		
	/604 N. 6 th Avenue	St. Anne’s Catholic Church and School (1951)	#234465
1130	W. Bridge Street	Newman Catholic High School (1956)	#236684
1140	“	Newman Convent	#237264
132	Broadway Avenue	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1938A)	#236509
201	“	Wausau Bible Church (1934)	#236728
330	“	Tudor Revival Bungalow (1936A)	#236512
334	“	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1932A)	#236513
401	“	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1946A)	#236514
805	“	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236524
806	“	Ranch House (1950A)	#236526
1008	“	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1934A)	#236608
1419	Burek Avenue	Minimal Traditional House (1939A)	#236729
1542	“	One-Story Cube (1919A)	#50878
1713	“	Front-Gabled House (1907A)	#236730
202	Callon Street	Wisconsin Telephone Company Building (1958)	#236572
308	E. Campus Drive	Cape Cod House (1949A)	#236726
115	W. Campus Drive	Craftsman House (1920A)	#50888
136	E. Chellis Street	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236733
1202	Cherry Street	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#50892
1753	“	Ranch House (1964A)	#236734
502-504	Chicago Avenue	Gabled Ell (1883A)	#236945
625	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236735
3109	Christian Avenue	1980s Contemporary Style House (1982)	#236946
3315	“	1970s Custom Ranch (1977A)	#236947
120	Clarke Street	Citizen’s State Bank (1907; 1923; 1941)	#50900
1315	Cleveland Avenue	Front-Gabled House (1912A)	#236736
1111 E. Crocker Street		John & Evelyn Rosemurgy House (1960)	#236462
1115	“	Colonial Revival Ranch (1957A)	#236550
710	DeKalb Street	Colonial Revival House (1935A)	#236906
714	“	Side-Gabled House (1937)	#236907
721	“	Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1935)	#236908
413	Division Street	Prairie School House (Ca. 1920s)	#236948
415	“	St. Paul’s Rectory (1912)	#50726
417	“	Carl H. Mueller House (1881A)	#50903
507	“	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1910)	#236950
508	Division Street	Dr. Gustave & Anna (Ringle) Thielke House (1921)	#50904

510 Division Street	Ringle Family Investment Property/ Leander & Adele Ringle House (1917)	#50905
512 Division Street	John Jr. & Lucy Ringle House (1915)	#50907
117 Eau Claire Boulevard	Tudor Revival House (1929A)	#50908
130 “	Tudor Revival House (1928A)	#236573
137 “	Craftsman Style House (1925A)	#236574
146 “	Colonial-Influenced Side-Gabled House (1932A)	#236575
147 “	Tudor Revival House (1936A)	#50909
202 “	Spanish Colonial House (1942A)	#236576
207 “	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1937A)	#236577
208 “	Colonial Revival House (1952A)	#236578
211 “	Tudor Revival House (1927A)	#236579
304 “	John J. Lietz House (1931A)	#50910
315 “	Ranch House (1949A)	#236580
415 “	Colonial Revival Cape Cod (1936A)	#236581
416 “	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1918A)	#50911
505 “	Colonial Revival House (1950A)	#236582
130 Edwards Street	Bungalow (1920A)	#236737
416 Elm Street	Gabled Ell (1895A)	#236738
802 “	Bungalow (1928A)	#236739
1401 Elm Street	Mountain Lanes (1964)	#236463
2206 Elmwood Boulevard	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1936A)	#236541
2311 “	Minimal Traditional House (1953A)	#236542
2315 “	Ranch House (1952A)	#236543
2501 “	Colonial Revival House (1955A)	#236544
2513 “	Minimal Traditional House (1939A)	#236545
1606 Emerson Street	Prairie Foursquare (1925A)	#236603
1618 “	American Foursquare (1910A)	#50924
1622 “	Bungalow (1930A)	#236604
1701 “	Bungalow (1925A)	#236605
1707 “	Bungalow (1920A)	#236606
2402 “	Bungalow (1926A)	#236607
311 Ethel Street	Lustron House (1949)	#50927
1010 Everest Boulevard	Arthur & Helen Mueller House (1939)*	#236482
1012 “	Arthur & LaVerne Keene House (1950)*	#236483
1014 “	George & Gladyce Meyer House (1950)*	#236484
1025 “	David Jr. & Elaine Everest House (1957)*	#50928
2105 Ewing Street	Colonial Revival-influenced House (1950A)	#236705
1411 Fairmount Street	Bungalow (1920A)	#236706
1504 “	Front-Gabled House (1928A)	#236707
1618 “	Front-Gabled House (1925A)	#236708

1620	“	Bungalow (1925A)	#236709
1623	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1934A)	#236710
1721	“	Queen Anne-influenced House (Ca. 1900)	#236711
1804	“	Tudor Revival-influenced Bungalow (1929A)	#236712
1812	“	Tudor Revival House (1935A)	#236713
1918	“	Bungalow (1924A)	#236714
120 Fleming Street		Vernacular Bungalow (1925A)	#236587
709	“	1950s Contemporary Style House (1954A)	#236588
605 Floral Avenue		Dutch Colonial Revival House (1926A)	#236951
201 Forest Street		Wausau Electric & Battery (1947)	#236721
211	“	Wausau Fuel & Light Company (1963; 1966)	#236722
235	“	U.S. Federal Post Office (1969)	#236464
500	“	Marathon County Courthouse (1956; 1988; 1999)	#236952
	“	Cutler Post Monument (1886; moved 1954)	#27449
	“	World War I Monument (1923)	#27583
	“	World War II, Korean, and Vietnam Wars Monument	#27584
	“	Hmong Lao Veterans Memorial (2016)	#236478
621	“	Gabled Ell (Ca. 1890)	#50987
706	“	Side-Gabled House (1876A)	#236954
728	“	American Foursquare (Ca. 1910)	#236955
746	“	Henry Meisner Stone Monuments (1900)	#50992
404 Franklin Street		First Church Christ, Scientist (1955)	#236956
1010	“	Albert M. & Florence Evans House (1926)*	#236642-43
1110	“	Mark & Laura Byers House (1941)*	#236644
1114	“	Mark & Peggy McRae House (1941)*	#236645
1116	“	Daniel & Nancy Frawley House (1958)*	#236646
1202	“	Gerald & Pat Medow House (1977)*	#236647
316 Fulton Street		Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236957
410	“	American Foursquare (1904A)	#50931
615 Garfield Avenue		UW-Marathon County, Marathon Residence Hall (1968)	#236564
318 Gerald's Court		Split-Level House (1960A)	#236958
610 Gilbert Street		Colonial Revival House (1948A)	#236959
616	“	Cape Cod House (1938A)	#236960
2904 Glendale Avenue		1950s Contemporary Style House (1952A)	#236961
2011 Garth Street		Dutch Colonial Revival House (1917A)	#50934
2019	“	Bungalow (1914A)	#236717
114 Grand Avenue		John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House (1877)	#50947
123	“	Ernest C. Zimmerman House (1884)	#50950

202	“	Jacob Kolter House (1876)	#50951
325 Grand Avenue		St. Mary’s Catholic Church (1890)	#29256
500	“	Wausau Housing Authority-River View Tower East- Senior Housing (1970)	#236962
600 Grand Avenue		Hammond Park Bandstand (1923)	#50936
		Hammond Park Water Fountain Shelter (1923)	#131979
		Hammond Park Grotto (1923)	#131978
		Hammond Park Stone Path (1929)	#221934
909	“	American Automobile Association Motor Club Host House (1951)	#221939
915 Grand Avenue		Nathan & Martha Orr House (Ca. 1870)	#50658
1102	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1912A)	#236963
1109	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1917A)	#236964
1114	“	WSAU-WIFC Channel 7 (1970)	#236965
1115	“	Craftsman Bungalow (1916A)	#236966
1117	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1927A)	#50960
1125	“	American Foursquare (1911A)	#50962
1129	“	Colonial Revival House (1915A)	#50963
1206	“	Minimal Traditional House (1940A)	#236967
1218	“	Edwin Latshaw House (1901)	#50964
1300	“	Wausau Bible Church (1964)	#221938
1303	“	Prairie School House (1922A)	#236968
1307	“	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1905)	#221936
1319	“	Bungalow (1925A)	#221935
1320 Grand Avenue		Wausau Memorial Hospital (1924+)	#50965
	“	Ross Hall (1930)	#236689
1321	“	American Foursquare (1925A)	#236969
1339	“	American Foursquare (1913A)	#50966
1343	“	American Foursquare (1922A)	#50967
1404-1406	“	Magee Apartments (1929)	#50968
1409	“	Colonial Revival House (1940A)	#236970
1413	“	Bungalow (1918A)	#236971
1501 Grand Avenue		Pine Grove Cemetery Mausoleum (1913)	#50939
	“	Cemetery gate (1912)	#27458
	“	Gamble Tomb	#50942
	“	John D. Ross Tomb	#50945
1927 Grand Avenue		St. Michael’s Cemetery-Holy Angels Mausoleum (1981)	#236972
1600 Grand Avenue		Hebrew Cemetery	#236718
	“	Heinemann Vault (1920)	#236719
	“	Levin Vault	#236720
1930	“	Coca-Cola Bottling Plant (1948; 1959+)	#236973
209 Grant Street		John Kiefer Furniture Store (1900A)	#51011
406 Grant Street		First Presbyterian Church (1927)	#51013
407 Grant Street		Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company Building (1941)	#29240
	“	Hagge Fountain (1971)	#236559
606	“	Zion Lutheran School (1962)	#236974

720 Grant Street	Wausau Depot/Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Depot (1902)	#51104
“	Luggage Building/Express Office	#236477
1013 Graves Avenue	Tudor Revival House (1931A)	#236599
1014 “	Minimal Traditional House (1941A)	#236600
1018 “	Colonial Revival House (1940A)	#236601
1019 “	Tudor Revival Cape Cod House (1937A)	#236602
1033 “	Jorgen & Gunvor Salvesson House (1940)	#51071
803 Greenhill Drive	Gabled One-Story House (1948A)	#236740
632 Hamilton Street	House (1903A)	#236909
702 “	Colonial Revival House (1902)	#236975
706 “	Fred Weichmann House (1920)	#51083
712 “	House (1927A)	#27504
724 “	Bungalow (1915A)	#236976
726 “	Side-Gabled House (Ca. 1910)	#236977
730 “	Bungalow (1910A)	#236978
903 “	Colonial Revival House (1940A)	#236979
904 “	Colonial Revival House (1926A)	#51086
912 “	Colonial Revival House (1922A)	#236980
916 “	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1922A)	#236981
919 “	Harold Fehland House (1935)	#68968
1010 “	Cape Cod House (1938A)	#236982
1014 “	Colonial Revival House (1939A)	#236983
1024 “	Cape Cod House (1940A)	#236984
1009 “	Norman J. & Adele Jensen House (1954)*	#236648
2007 Helmke Street	Ranch House (1953A)	#236895
2101 “	Split-Level House (1954A)	#236896
620-622 Henrietta Street	Colonial Revival Duplex (1930)	#236985
631 “	Bungalow (1920A)	#236986
710 “	Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#236987
810 “	Bungalow Duplex (1923A)	#236988
818 “	Bungalow (1924A)	#236989
1231 Highland Court	Alois & Helen Kowalchyk House II (1974)*	#236649
1010 Highland Park Boulevard	Gerald & Jean Wergin House (1955)*	#236650
1016 “	John & Bonnie Kraft House (1974)*	#236651
1020 “	Floyd & Leone Runkel House (1952)*	#236652
1022 “	Eugene W. & Elizabeth Amann House (1961)*	#236653
1065 “	William B. Mark House (1958)*	#236654
1100 “	A.P. & Leigh Yawkey Woodson House (1954)*	#51092
1101 “	Jack & Ruth De Haven House (1957)*	#236655
1105 “	S. Knox & Earline Kreutzer House (1929-30)*	#51093
1106 “	Arthur & Ruth Vint House (1950)*	#236656

1111	“	Richard & Lee Ann Moore House (1970)*	#236657
1206	“	D.C. & Rita Everest House (1925-28)*	#54334
1208	“	Arthur W. & Gertrude Prehn House (1947)*	#236658
1212	“	Eiffel & Florence Holm House (1929)*	#236659
1215	“	Channing & Cornelia Parsons House (1942)*	#236660
1216	“	Burton & Grace Fulmer House (1951)*	#236661
1219	“	Ray and Eva Hubbard House (1940)*	#236663
1220	“	Gilbert W. & Letha Bannerman House (1939)*	#236664
1222	“	Walter & Rose Thom House (1930)*	#54335
1224	“	Charles & Dorothy Manson House (1941)*	#29249
1225	“	Alois & Helen Kowalchyk House I (1951)*	#236665
315 Humboldt Avenue		American Foursquare (1900A)	#236741
320	“	American Foursquare (1900A)	#236742
321	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236743
515	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236744
607	“	Two-Story Cube House (1920A)	#236745
706	“	Side-Gabled House (1890A)	#51097
802	“	House (1890A)	#51100
808	“	Queen Anne House (1895A)	#51101
910	“	Minimal Traditional House (1947A)	#236746
628 Jackson Street		Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#236990
911	“	Marathon County Jail (1959)	#236568
413 Jefferson Street		Helke Funeral Home (1939)	#51109
629 Jefferson Street		Paul F. Stolze Building (1907)	#51118
702	“	Gabled Ell (Ca. 1880)	#236991
705	“	American Foursquare (1918A)	#236992
715	“	Side-Gabled House (1880A)	#236993
734	“	Wilson Mercantile Company (1912)	#51120
801-803	“	H. Phillips Company (1937; 1957-58)	#51121
901	“	American Foursquare (Ca. 1910)	#236994
905	“	American Foursquare (Ca. 1910)	#236995
910	“	Colonial Revival House (1902A)	#236996
920	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236997
925	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#51122
929	“	Queen Anne House (1885A)	#51123
937	“	American Foursquare (1912A)	#236998
126 Kent Street		Minimal Traditional House (1939A)	#236584
210	“	Ranch House (1950A)	#236585
214	“	Minimal Traditional House (1940A)	#236586
406	“	Cape Cod House (1940A)	#236517
705	“	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236522
626 Kickbusch Street		John A. & Maria Lemke House (1882A)	#51029
628	“	American Foursquare (1911A)	#51030

1111	“	Gabled Ell (1880A)	#51032
417 Kolter Street		Minimal Traditional House (1939A)	#236633
1217 Kreutzer Boulevard		Louis & Angeline Koss House (1948)*	#236662
1918 Lamont Street		John Marshall School (1922)	#51037
1919	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1928A)	#236715
1933	“	Bungalow (1927A)	#236716
406 LaSalle Street		Italianate House (1891A)	#51039
412	“	Prairie School House (1921A)	#51041
620 Le Messurier Street		William Clark House (1873A)	#51051
632	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#237005
711	“	American Foursquare (1910A)	#236999
817	“	Cape Cod House (1947A)	#237000
819	“	Italianate House (1875A)	#51059
1020	“	Cape Cod House (1940A)	#237001
609 Leubner Street		American Foursquare (1925A)	#237002
1803 Lillie Street		Tudor Revival House (1939A)	#236533
1807	“	Tudor Revival House (1935A)	#236534
1911	“	Tudor Revival House (1935A)	#236535
1915	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1927A)	#51063
2007	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1927A)	#236536
2011	“	Tudor Revival House (1940A)	#236537
2017	“	Tudor Revival House (1945A)	#236538
2113	“	Ranch House (1948A)	#236539
502 Lincoln Avenue		Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236747
518	“	Front-Gabled House (1912A)	#236748
613	“	Side-Gabled House (1870A)	#236749
616	“	Front-Gabled House (1890A)	#236750
624	“	Gabled House (1892A)	#236751
626	“	Gabled Ell (1880A)	#51066
720	“	Gabled Ell (1880A)	#51069
812 Manson Street		Front-Gabled House (1907A)	#237003
924 Marquardt		Front-Gabled House (1915A)	#51198
932	“	Cape Cod House (1954A)	#236548
1702 Mathie Street		Tudor Revival House (1937A)	#236636
1810	“	Ranch House (1950A)	#236637
1111 McCleary Street		Morley-Murphy Co. Building (1941)	#236752

330 McClellan Street	Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist (1914; 1922)	#51201
502 McClellan Street	St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church (1910)	#51205
512 McClellan Street	St. Stephen's Parish House/Educational Unit (1956)	#236474
516 McClellan Street	St. Stephen's Lutheran Parsonage (1949)	#236475
530 "	Eclectic Period Revival House (1928)	#237004
616 "	Prairie-influenced Foursquare (1913)	#51216
620 "	Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1925)	#51218
621 "	Gabled Ell (Ca. 1890)	#237006
1005 "	Alexander Stewart Carriage House (1885)	#29818
"	Colonial Revival House (1940A)	#237007
1209 McIndoe Street	Eugene E. & Grace Schneider House (1951)*	#236666
1303 "	Alton M. & Laura Van Douser House (1950)*	#236667
2204 Midway Boulevard	Minimal Traditional House (1939A)	#236570
2318 "	Side-Gabled House (1930A)	#51211
2502 "	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236614
2509 "	Side-Gabled House (1930A)	#236615
134 Miller Avenue	Colonial Revival House (1925A)	#236686
2207 Mount View Boulevard	Tudor Revival Cape Cod House (1936A)	#236552
2212 "	Colonial Revival-inspired House (1942A)	#236553
2410 "	Ranch House (1951A)	#236554
2413 "	George & Ruth Schavie House (1950)	#236555
518 Nina Avenue	Front-Gabled House (1925A)	#236753
602 "	Bungalow (1923A)	#236754
1004 "	Split-Level House (1966A)	#236755
1009 "	1970s Contemporary Style House (1971A)	#236756
1017 "	1970s Contemporary Style House (1976A)	#236757
1119 "	Neo-Colonial Revival House (1973A)	#236758
1 North Hill Road	Herbert & Catharine Terwilliger House (1957)	#236759
2 "	1960s Contemporary Style House (1968A)	#236760
3 "	Dr. Howard & Elizabeth Christensen House (1957)	#236761
4 "	Ranch House (1963A)	#236762
8 "	Ranch House (1973A)	#236763
10 "	Ranch House (1971A)	#236764
20 North Hill Road	Daniel & Joellen Hage House (1963)	#236765
702 Oak Street	Cape Cod House (1948)	#236766
2202 Oakwood Boulevard	Minimal Traditional House (1936A)	#236609
2208 "	Thomas Jr. & Loretta Malone House (1930)	#51213
2315 "	J.R. & Selma Brushert House (1928)	#51214
2420 "	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1925A)	#236610

2506	“	Colonial Revival-inspired, Side-Gabled House (1928A)	#236611
2510	“	Minimal Traditional House (1942A)	#236612
2511	“	Minimal Traditional House (1941A)	#236613
625 Parcher Street		1970s Contemporary Style House (1978A)	#237008
903	“	Ranch House (1970A)	#237009
1103	“	1970s Contemporary Style House (1978A)	#236549
1116	“	Neo-Colonial Revival House (1991A)	#237011
200 Park Avenue		Marathon Press Building (1951)	#236570
302	“	Colonial Revival (1920A)	#41126
526	“	Bungalow (1925A)	#236767
615	“	Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#236768
618	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236769
717	“	House (1907A)	#51135
707	“	Gabled Ell (1870A)	#51132
801	“	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#51137
331 Park Boulevard		Minimal Traditional House (1940A)	#236770
1216 Pine Street		Neo-Colonial Revival House (1972A)	#236771
1311	“	Split-Level House (1970A)	#236772
416 Pine Crest Avenue		1960s Contemporary Style/Raised Ranch (1961A)	#237012
2918 Pine Ridge Boulevard		Shed Style House (1976A)	#237013
3015	“	Shed Style House (1978A)	#237014
1648 Plato Street		1950s Contemporary Style House (1950A)	#236635
1801	“	Ranch House (1950A)	#236638
2727 Plaza Drive		Wausau Medical Center (1977)	#237015
609 Plumer Street		Dutch Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1920)	#51139
612	“	Bungalow (1923A)	#237016
614	“	American Foursquare (1912A)	#237017
627	“	Front-Gabled House (1908A)	#237018
629	“	Front-Gabled House (1920A)	#237019
708	“	Colonial Revival House (1935A)	#237020
713	“	Arts & Crafts Bungalow (1925A)	#51142
721	“	American Foursquare (1922A)	#237021
806	“	Bungalow (1920A)	#237022
820	“	Cape Cod House (1951A)	#237023
3400 Polzer Drive		1970s Contemporary Style House (1976A)	#237024
3406	“	Shed Style House (1976A)	#237025
3506	“	Split-Level House (1958A)	#237026
315 Porter Street		Bungalow (1922A)	#236773

403	“	Colonial Revival House (1920A)	#51149
1901	“	Gabled Ell (Ca. 1890)	#236897
115 Prospect Avenue			
315	“	Industrial Building (Ca. 1935)	#51151
316	“	Gabled Ell (1895)	#237027
316	“	American Foursquare (Ca. 1910)	#51154
401	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#51157
408	“	Colonial Revival House (1912A)	#51159
514	“	Front-Gabled House (1890A)	#237028
716	“	Front-Gabled House (1922A)	#237029
1124	“	Front-Gabled House (1903A)	#237030
1129	“	Front-Gabled House (1903A)	#237030
1129	“	Craftsman House (1912A)	#237031
1201	“	Front-Gabled House (1904A)	#237032
1205	“	Front-Gabled House (1918A)	#237033
1206	“	American Foursquare (1913A)	#237034
1210	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#237035
1218	“	Bungalow (1917A)	#237036
1319	“	Front-Gabled House (1922A)	#236688
1325	“	Vernacular Bungalow (1922A)	#236690
1326	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1927A)	#236691
1330	“	American Foursquare (1922A)	#236692
1336	“	Tudor Revival House (1928A)	#236693
1338	“	Mediterranean Revival-influenced House (1925A)	#236695
1402	“	Craftsman Bungalow (1930A)	#236697
1405	“	Colonial Revival House (1936A)	#236699
1406	“	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236702
1416	“	Vernacular Bungalow (1925A)	#236703
1417	“	Front-Gabled House (1931A)	#236704
500 W. Randolph Street			
		Thomas Jefferson School (1956; 1997)	#236774
3411 Richards Road			
3411		1980s Contemporary (1982A)	#237037
3419	“	1980s Contemporary (1983A)	#237038
3504	“	Neo-Colonial Revival House (1986A)	#237039
3513	“	1960s Contemporary house (1966A)	#237040
1801 N. River Drive			
		Wausau Water Treatment Plant (1964)	#236571
500 River Drive			
		Oak Island Park Shelter (1940)	#126878
3734 River View Drive			
		One-Story House (Ca. 1915)	#236556
1507 Roosevelt Street			
1507		Tudor Revival House (1925A)	#236634
1809	“	Side-Gabled House (Ca. 1900)	#236639
1810	“	Tudor Revival House (1939A)	#236640
1922	“	Tudor Revival House (1940A)	#236641
144 Rosecrans Street			
		Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing (3M) Company Abrasive Plant (1932)	#51185

416	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1921A)	#236775
1101	“	Minimal Traditional House (1947A)	#236776
1118	“	Ranch House (1953A)	#236777
108 E. Ross Avenue		Bungalow (1925A)	#236685
114 Ross Avenue		Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1935A)	#236507
115	“	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1931A)	#236508
204	“	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1915)	#236510
321	“	Cape Cod House (1948A)	#236511
401	“	Front-Gabled 1950s Contemporary Style House (1951A)	#236515
405	“	Colonial Revival Cape Cod (1942A)	#236516
415	“	Ranch House (1945A)	#236518
105 Ruder Street		American Foursquare (1925A)	#236618
109	“	American Foursquare (1915A)	#51188
210	“	Prairie Foursquare (1910A)	#236619
313	“	Bungalow (1932A)	#236620
315	“	Reno & Gertrude Kurth House (1930)	#51191
316	“	Tudor Revival House (1935A)	#236621
416	“	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1935A)	#236622
420	“	Side-Gabled House (1928A)	#236623
421	“	Tudor Revival House (1925A)	#236624
422	“	Colonial Revival House (1928A)	#236625
503	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1930A)	#236626
504	“	Tudor Revival House (1936A)	#236627
506	“	Lydia Koehler House (1937)	#236628
512	“	Colonial Revival House (1928A)	#236629
602	“	Ranch House (1951A)	#236630
604	“	Minimal Traditional House (1940A)	#236631
1019 St. Austin Avenue		Sidney & Marion Winnig House (1955)	#236465
1025	“	Melville W. & Mildred Kyler House (1950A)	#236530
1029	“	Colonial Revival Minimal Traditional House (1942A)	#236531
1041	“	Carl G. & Gretchen Ziebell House (1959)	#236532
201 Scott Street		Commercial Building (1890)	#51334
221 Scott Street		Hotel Wausau (1925)	#51335
316 Scott Street		Commercial Vernacular Building (Ca. 1928)	#236687
324	“	Pilot Building (1901)	#51336
414 Scott Street		Elks Lodge No. 248 (1924)	#46297
500	“	Marathon County Savings & Loan (1963; 1985)	#236466
522	“	Commercial Building (1925A)	#51337
720	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#237041
721	“	Apartment Building (1924)	#236476
404 Seymour Street		St. Mary’s Catholic Convent (1898; 1997)	#51353
408	“	St. Mary’s Catholic Rectory (1904)	#51355

415	“	First Ward School/Longfellow School (1894; 1990)	#51356
509	“	Prairie School House (1922A)	#237042
815 Sherman Street		Ranch House (1956A)	#236778
1300	“	Wisconsin Army National Guard Reserve Center- Training Building (1958)	#140482
831 Single Avenue		Bungalow (1930A)	#51363
833	“	Vernacular Bungalow (1930A)	#51364
620 Spring Street		Neo-Colonial Revival House (1971A)	#237043
726	“	John & Margaret Fara House (1926)	#237044
902	“	Ranch House (1944A)	#236546
914	“	Ranch House (1953A)	#236547
1011	“	Ranch House (1958A)	#237045
1102	“	Ranch House (1954A)	#237046
1216	“	Ranch House (1965A)	#237047
3220 Springdale Avenue		1970s Contemporary Style House (1974A)	#237048
116 Spruce Street		Service Garage (1954)	#236779
302	“	Helke Funeral Home (1962)	#234466
309	“	Front-Gabled House (1927A)	#51370
611 Stark Street		Private Residence (Ca. 1915)/St. Michael’s Convent (1954)	#237049
701	“	Front-Gabled House (1906A)	#236910
705	“	Bungalow (1920A)	#236911
711	“	American Foursquare (1929A)	#236912
821	“	Colonial Revival House (1920A)	#236913
920	“	Ranch House (1958A)	#236914
1002	“	Colonial Revival House (1899)	#236915
1101	“	Minimal Traditional House (1940A)	#236916
1106	“	Cape Cod House (1941A)	#236917
1800	“	1950s Contemporary Style House (1951A)	#236918
1803	“	1970s Contemporary Style House with Geodesic Dome (1973A)	#236919
502 Steuben Street		William Lenz House (1900)	#51382
511	“	Front-Gabled House (1920A)	#236920
712	“	Colonial Revival House (1910A)	#51386
805	“	Tudor Revival House (1939A)	#236921
827	“	Bungalow (1918A)	#51390
911	“	House (1941A)	#236922
915	“	Tudor Revival House (1933A)	#236923
924	“	Minimal Traditional House (1935A)	#236924
1014	“	Front-Gabled House (1920A)	#236925
1018	“	Colonial Revival House (1926A)	#236926
1024	“	Bungalow (Ca. 1920)	#236927
1301 Steuben Street		Margaret Scholfield House (1904)	#51392

501 Stewart Avenue	Evangelical Trinity Lutheran Church (1908; 1958; 1997)	#51410
516 “	Johnson House (1900; 1950)	#51411
625 “	UW-Marathon County, Center for Civic Engagement (2010)	#236566
806 “	Tudor Revival House (1928A)	#237050
816 “	Tudor Revival House (1936A)	#224325
902 “	Colonial Revival House (1939A)	#237051
910 “	Duplex (1935A)	#237052
3515 “	Stettin School (Ca. 1916; 1956; 1959)	#25495
4002 “	1960s Contemporary Style House (1967A)	#237053
5401 “	Minimal Traditional House (1940A)	#237054
700 W. Strowbridge Avenue	St. Mark’s Lutheran School (1956)	#234463
107-109 Sturgeon Eddy Road	Magee Apartments (1930)	#236506
129 “	Ranch House (1948A)	#236676
211 “	Colonial Revival House (1952A)	#236677
219 “	Thomas & Lula Jacobs House (1910A)	#51415
303 “	Alton M. & Laura Van Douser House (1920)	#51416
325 “	Bungalow (1923A)	#236678
407 “	Tudor Revival House (1926A)	#236679
412 “	Front-Gabled house (1920A)	#236680
413 “	Dr. Henry & Emma Wahl House (1913)	#51417
425 “	Tudor Revival House (1937A)	#236681
431 “	Colonial Revival House (1925A)	#236682
439 “	Colonial Revival House (1928A)	#236683
521 “	Period Revival House (1925A)	#51418
535 “	Robert & Ruth Monk House (1928)	#51420
545 “	American Foursquare (1925A)	#51421
559 “	Colonial Revival Cape Cod (1935A)	#236519
603 “	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1925A)	#236520
609 “	Colonial Revival House (1927A)	#236521
704 “	Regency Revival (1940A)	#51422
720 “	John & Vivian Green House (1963)	#236523
805 “	Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#236525
808 “	Kendall & Mabel Ricker House (1951)	#236467
901 “	Colonial Revival-influenced Side-Gabled House (1931A)	#236527
909 “	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236528
916 “	Tudor Revival House (1936A)	#236529
1221 Sumner Street	Pleasant View Park Shelter (1940)	#237055
1257 Sunset Drive	Split-Level House (1960A)	#236780
605 E. Thomas Street	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1927A)	#237056
606 “	Central Fire Station (1962)	#236479
611 “	Bungalow (1924A)	#51429
615 “	Bungalow (1921A)	#51431
617 “	Bungalow (1920A)	#51432
710 “	Bungalow (1922A)	#237057

828	“	Bungalow (1928A)	#237058
401 W. Thomas Street		Underwood Memorial Chapel (1912)	#51439
615 Town Line Road		Italianate (Ca. 1880s)	#237059
631 Turner Street		Bungalow (1931A)	#51442
724	“	1950s Contemporary Style House (1956A)	#236781
510 E. Union Avenue		Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#236782
513	“	Side-Gabled House (1900A)	#236783
524	“	Bungalow (Ca. 1920)	#236784
604	“	Chevrier House (1912)	#43290
210-216 Washington Street		Commercial Building (Ca. 1923; 1931)	#237078
218	“	Commercial Building (Ca. 1910)	#237079
320	“	Commercial Building (1924A)	#51460
324-330	“	Commercial Building (1910A)/Val Kryshak Building	#51461
426	“	St. Paul’s Evangelical Church & Guild Hall (1950; 1961)	#236468
531	“	Commercial Building (1956)	#237080
606-610	“	St. Paul Hotel (Ca. 1891)	#237081
626	“	Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#237119
629	“	House (Ca. 1880s)	#237117
730	“	Duplex Bungalow (1920A)	#237082
736-738	“	Wisconsin House (1890)	#51464
904	“	McCarthy House (1895A)	#51449
911	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#237083
912	“	Gabled Ell (1892A)	#237084
1011	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1913A)	#237085
1012	“	American Foursquare (1915A)	#237086
1015	“	Queen Anne House (1900A)	#51454
1102	“	Front-Gabled House (1917A)	#237087
201 W. Washington Street		Wausau East Hydro-Electric Power Plant (1904)	#50899
209	“	Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot (1899)	#28237
324 E. Wausau Avenue		Athletic Park Wall (1936)	#51466
516 W. Wausau Avenue		Minimal Traditional House (1938A)	#236785
1200	“	Wausau West High School (1970-1971)	#234464
2102 Wegner Street		Ranch House (1950A)	#236898
627 Werle Avenue		Front Gabled House (1910A)	#236786
501 West Street		Side-Gabled House (1898A)	#236787
506	“	Cross-Gabled House (1905A)	#236788
520	“	Bungalow (1915A)	#236789
605	“	American Foursquare (1925A)	#236790

811	“	Minimal Traditional House (1936A)	#236791
130 Weston Avenue		Bungalow (1920A)	#236589
202	“	Tudor Revival House (1926A)	#236590
212	“	Bungalow (1925A)	#236591
309	“	One-Story Cube with wing (1885A)	#236592
319	“	Minimal Traditional House (1941A)	#236593
416	“	Bungalow (1925A)	#236594
811	“	Bungalow (1926A)	#236595
1025	“	1950s Contemporary Style Ranch House (1959A)	#236596
1031	“	1950s Contemporary Style House (1952A)	#236597
1041	“	Cassius & Edith Winkelman House (1955)	#236598
1800-2200 Westwood Drive		Employers Insurance of Wausau Headquarters (1967)	
1800 Westwood Drive		Service Building	#237242
2000 Westwood Drive		Operations Building	#236949
2200 Westwood Drive		Administration Building	#236469
3410 Wildwood Drive		Ranch House (1974A)	#237060
Wisconsin River to Big Bull Falls Park		Railroad Bridge	#51482
316 N. 1 st Avenue		Side-Gabled House (1890A)	#236807
332	“	Gabled Ell (1895A)	#50451
702	“	Bungalow (1920A)	#50452
706	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#150301
906	“	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#50453
1102	“	Hill Mission (1922)	#50455
304-306 S. 1 st Avenue		Commercial Building (1880A)	#50459
312	“	Commercial Building (1889A)	#50460
415	“	West Side Battery & Electric Service (1953)	#232264
534	“	Otto & Bertha Lemke House (1905)	#50462
604	“	Charles Reetz House (1899)	#50463
628	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1905A)	#232262
702	“	Anton & Anna Heinzen House (1918)	#50467
	“	Heinzen Garage (1919)	#233429
802	“	American Foursquare (1912A)	#50469
114 N. 2 nd Avenue		Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#236792
202-204	“	Bock-Strobridge General Store (1886; 1910)	#50614
214	“	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1900)	#50616
226	“	Bungalow (1922A)	#236794
302	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#50619
315	“	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#50623
426	“	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1905)	#236795
814	“	Side-Gabled House (Ca. 1915)	#236796

827	“	Two-Story Cube (1902A)	#50637
117 S. 2 nd Avenue		Kleinheinz Dairy Co. Ice Cream Plant (1920)	#236793
121	“	Kleinheinz Dairy Co. Milk Plant (1926)	#50641
517	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#236798
124 N. 3 rd Avenue		Mary Poor Chapel (1927)	#50350
313	“	Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#50356
325	“	Cruciform Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236797
402	“	First English Lutheran Church (1923-24; 1949; 1965)	#236799
421-423	“	Gabled Ell (1905A)	#236800
504	“	Colonial Revival House (1906A)	#50367
512	“	Gabled Ell (1907A)	#236801
718	“	Side-Gabled House (1932A)	#236802
918	“	Sears, Roebuck & Co., “The Crescent” (1927A)	#50374
922	“	Sears, Roebuck & Co., “The Kilbourne” (1926A)	#50377
1506	“	Bungalow (1925A)	#236803
1757	“	Front-Gabled House (1905A)	#50383
318 S. 3 rd Avenue		Wausau Labor Temple (1963)	#237061
528	“	Tudor Revival House (Ca 1930)	#50387
531	“	First German Reformed Church (1925)	#50388
532	“	Marquardt General Store (1912)	#50389
540	“	Deutscher Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs Verein Hall (1887; 1890; 1911)	#50391
605	“	Gabled Ell (1885A)	#236805
617	“	Queen Anne House (1895A)	#50393
625	“	Queen Anne House (1890A)	#50394
801	“	Italianate House (1885A)	#50395
833 S. 3rd Avenue		Irving School (1883; 1894; 1962)	#50396
932	“	Commercial Building (Ca. 1940)	#50403
1001	“	Side-gabled House (1932A)	#50405
125 N. 4 th Avenue		Front-Gabled House (1922A)	#236806
210	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#236808
216	“	Front-Gabled House (1904A)	#236809
327	“	Bungalow (1910A)	#236810
409	“	Colonial Revival House (1939A)	#236811
415	“	Bungalow (1922A)	#236812
424	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1905A)	#236813
500 N. 4th Avenue		Sixth Ward School (1910)/Grant School	#49711
511	“	Tudor Cape Cod House (1932A)	#50600
615	“	Front-Gabled House (1927A)	#236814
622	“	Side-Gabled House (1922A)	#236815
709	“	Tudor Revival-influenced Cape Cod (1930A)	#236816
712	“	Bungalow (1920A)	#50613
714	“	Cape Cod House (1940A)	#236817
809	“	Bungalow (1923A)	#236818
921	“	Side-Gabled House (1890A)	#50620

116 S. 4 th Avenue	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#2130
214 “	Gabled Ell (1895)	#50624
302 “	Queen Anne House (1895A)	#50625
306 “	Gabled Ell (1895A)	#236842
509 “	Colonial Revival House (1934A)	#236819
527 “	Ranch House (1955A)	#236820
605 “	Gabled Ell (1907A)	#236821
613 “	Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#236822
618 “	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#236823
622 “	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#50630
636 “	American Foursquare (1910A)	#50638
640 “	Gabled House (1906A)	#236824
706 “	Bungalow (1922A)	#236825
718 “	Vernacular Bungalow (1920A)	#236826
721 “	Bungalow (1927A)	#236827
722 “	Bungalow (1924A)	#50639
730 “	Front-Gabled House (1921A)	#236828
914 “	Front-Gabled House (1924A)	#236829
935 “	Front-Gabled House (1915A)	#236830
1114 “	Front-Gabled house (1912A)	#236831
1120 “	Bungalow (1910A)	#50646
1126 “	Front-Gabled House (1918A)	#236832
127 N. 5 th Avenue	Front-Gabled House (1898A)	#236833
318 “	Front-Gabled House (1906A)	#236834
428 “	Front-Gabled House (1916A)	#236835
429 “	Front-Gabled House (1922A)	#236836
431 “	Side-Gabled House (1908A)	#236837
610 “	Vernacular Bungalow (1925A)	#50677
802 “	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1915)	#236838
901-903 “	Ranch House (1951A)	#236839
105 S. 5 th Avenue	Gabled Ell (1895A)	#236840
114 “	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#236841
309 “	Front-Gabled House (1890A)	#50698
602 “	Bungalow (1929A)	#236843
606 “	Front-Gabled House (1909A)	#236844
631 “	American Foursquare (1910A)	#236845
640 “	American Foursquare (1905A)	#50715
701 “	Bungalow (1922A)	#236846
709 “	Bungalow (1916A)	#236847
721 “	Front-Gabled House (1922A)	#236848
725 “	Bungalow (1929A)	#236849
728 “	Vernacular Bungalow (1925A)	#236850
732 “	Bungalow (1915A)	#236851
929 “	Gabled Ell (1895A)	#236852

222 N. 6 th Avenue	Front-Gabled House (1917A)	#236727
321 “	Gabled Ell (Ca. 1885)	#50777
506 “	Side-Gabled House (1907A)	#50783
609 “	Tudor Revival Cape Cod House (1940A)	#236853
827 “	Minimal Traditional House (1949A)	#236854
216 S. 6 th Avenue	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#236855
537 “	Front-Gabled House (1916A)	#236856
632 “	Front-Gabled House (1910A)	#236857
929 “	Two-Story Cube House (1904A)	#236858
931 “	Bungalow (1922A)	#236859
1028 “	American Foursquare (1926A)	#50063
1101 “	American Foursquare (1921A)	#236860
1109 “	American Foursquare (1921A)	#236861
1116 “	Front-Gabled House (1904A)	#236862
128 N. 7 th Avenue	Side-Gabled House (1880A)	#50824
422 “	Minimal Traditional House (1947A)	#236863
431 “	Front-Gabled House (1912A)	#50825
501 “	Front-Fabled House (1917A)	#50826
809 “	Side-Gabled House (1927A)	#236864
117 S. 7 th Avenue	1950s Contemporary House (1950A)	#236865
316 “	American Foursquare (1915A)	#236866
411 “	Steidinger House (1912)	#44360
518 S. 7th Avenue	UW-Marathon County, North Hall & Concourse,	
“	Library & Student Union (1960; 1969)	#236562
“	UW-Marathon County, South Hall (1968)	#236563
626 S. 7th Avenue	UW-Marathon County, Fieldhouse (1969)	#236565
630 “	Wausau Brewing Company Building (1939)	#50843
643 “	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1924A)	#236867
910 “	Eclectic Period Revival House (1940A)	#236868
1015 “	Bungalow (1927A)	#50060
1019 “	Minimal Traditional House (1934)	#236869
1038 “	Vernacular Bungalow (1925A)	#236870
1101 “	Bungalow (1924A)	#50846
1118-1120 “	Colonial Revival Duplex (1947A)	#50848
1122 “	Vernacular Bungalow (1923A)	#236871
1210 “	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236872
1219 “	Minimal Traditional House (1940A)	#236893
125 N. 8 th Avenue	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236725
314 S. 8 th Avenue	August Kickbusch House (1854A)	#50853
802 “	Bungalow (1915A)	#50854
920 “	Bernard Koebler House (1912A)	#50856
925 “	Front-Gabled House (1916A)	#236873
1006 “	Vernacular Bungalow (1925A)	#236874
1234 “	Bungalow (1927A)	#236894

314 S. 9 th Avenue	Bungalow (1926A)	#236875
319 “	Front-Gabled House (1925A)	#236876
401 “	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1929A)	#50741
1010 “	Side-Gabled House (1925)	#236877
1104 “	Holy Name [Sisters of Our Divine Savior] Convent (1955)	#145503
1108 “	Holy Name Catholic School (1949)	#145502
905 N. 10 th Avenue	Minimal Traditional House (1956A)	#236878
315 S. 10 th Avenue	Cape Cod House (1937A)	#236879
406 “	Ranch House (1945A)	#236880
410 “	Tudor Revival Cape Cod (1937A)	#236881
738 S. 10th Avenue	Wausau Iron Works (1910+)	#50751
1028 “	Colonial Revival House (1947A)	#236882
1105 “	Holy Name Catholic Rectory (1948)	#236616
309 S. 11 th Avenue	Bungalow (1923A)	#236883
406 “	Colonial Revival House (1941A)	#236884
826 “	Minimal Traditional House (1948A)	#236885
828 “	Minimal Traditional House (1941A)	#236886
911 S. 12 th Avenue	Ranch House (1952A)	#236887
914 S. 13 th Avenue	Minimal Traditional House (1955A)	#236888
942 “	Cape Cod House (1948A)	#236889
201 N. 17 th Avenue	Holiday Inn (1962; 1966; 1972; 1996)	#237062
833 S. 17 th Avenue	Wisconsin National Guard Armory (1959)	#149912
513 S. 19 th Avenue	Ranch House (1967A)	#236890
918 S. 20 th Avenue	Ranch House (1950A)	#236891
204 N. 32nd Avenue	Gustave W. & Faye Bautsch House (1955)	#236470
510 S. 32 nd Avenue	West Side Fire Station, Engine No. 2 (1971)	#237063
608 S. 56 th Avenue	Ranch House (1956A)	#237114
500 N. 1 st Street	Dudley Tower (2007)	#237065
818 “	F.O. Crocker House (1921)	#50483
908-910 N. 1st Street	Dr. Douglas Sauerhering House (1897)	#50486
130 S. 1 st Street	Wausau Temple, Forest Lodge #130, F. & A.M. (1973)	#236569
621 N. 2 nd Street	St. James Catholic Church & Rectory (1912; 1979)	#50656
812 “	J.A. Jones House (1882)	#50662
1312 “	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#50667
1320 “	Gabled Ell (1900)	#237064
1328 “	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#50668

1809	“	Bungalow (Ca. 1915)	#236892
2102	“	Standard Oil Company (Ca. 1940)	#237066
300 N. 3 rd Street		Livingston-Winkelman Building (1944: 1936)	#50406
307	“	Hub Mercantile Company (1890)	#237088
310 (300)	“	Kryshak Cigar Factory (1900)	#50408
311-315	“	Commercial Building (1900A)	#237089
316-322	“	Beehive Store (1884)	#50409
402	“	Marathon County Bank (1925)	#50411
406-412	“	Mayer-Lotz Investment Property (1930)	#50413
416-420	“	Commercial Building (Ca. 1890)	#50414
422	“	Commercial Building (1880A)	#50416
500	“	First American Center (1975-76)	#236560
515-519	“	French Grocery Store (1901)	#50672
529	“	Rhode Bookstore (1903)	#50674
604-606	“	Spencer Block/Stark Confectionery & Towle Millinery (1904)	#31573
605-615	“	New Spencer Block (1913)	#50680
608	“	Plier Grocery Store (1928)	#31573
614	“	Rilling Electrical Shop (Ca. 1933)	#68969
620	“	Majestic Theater (1933)	#68970
622	“	Merklein Meat Market (1890)	#50684
626	“	Delaney Plumbing (1905)	#50685
630	“	Kiefer Furniture Store (1905)	#50687
700-740 N. 3rd Street		H.C. Prange Co. Department Store (1968)	#153646
707	“	Woodson YMCA (1962+)	#237067
903 N. 3rd Street		First United Methodist Church (1959; 1966)	#153644
1203	“	Langsdorf Saloon (Ca. 1880)	#50695
1208	“	Italianate House (1886A)	#50702
1311	“	Front-Gabled House (1880A)	#50709
1402	“	Gabled Ell (Ca. 1880s)	#50727
1407	“	Koschmann General Store (1900)	#50735
1707	“	Duplex (1904A)	#50737
1808	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#236804
1901	“	American Foursquare (1906A)	#237263
1907	“	Bungalow (1921A)	#237115
310-314 N. 4 th Street		Hollywood Theater (1942)	#237068
329	“	Commercial Building (1939A)	#237069
330 N. 4 th Street		Wisconsin Public Service Building (1941-42)	#50648
401 N. 4 th Street		Wausau Gas, Coke & Light Building (1901)	#50649
411-415 N. 4th Street		Grand Theater (1928)	#50650
427 N. 4 th Street		Wisconsin Valley Trust Building (1908)	#50651
521	“	General Telephone Company Building (1967)	#236561
630	“	Commercial/Office Building (1965A)	#237118
1202	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#237070
1311	“	Bungalow (1937A)	#237071
1403	“	Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#237072
1406	“	Colonial Revival American Foursquare (Ca. 1910)	#50663
1502	“	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#50665

1509	“	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#50669
401 N. 5 th Street		First Wisconsin Plaza (1984)	#236558
1203	“	Gabled Ell (1890A)	#50732
1509	“	Franklin Elementary School (1966)	#237073
1606	“	Front-Gabled House (1912A)	#50733
601 N. 6 th Street		James Ballard House (1883)	#50065
709 N. 6th Street		Zion Lutheran Church (1953)	#236471
1315	“	St. Michael’s Catholic Church (1972)	#236472
	“	St. Michael’s Rectory (1951)	#237074
1701-03	“	Commercial Building (1877A)	#50810
1702	“	Commercial Building (1902; 1950s)	#237116
2106	“	Commercial Building (1895A)	#50813
2503	“	Front-Gabled House (1925A)	#50814
2812-2822 N. 6th Street		Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church & Parsonage (1959)	#236473
2913	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1920A)	#237075
3002	“	Ranch House (1953A)	#237076
3022	“	1950s Contemporary Style House (1950A)	#237077
1510 N. 7 th Street		Front-Gabled House (1900A)	#237090
2006	“	Dutch Colonial Revival House (1900A)	#237091
2318	“	Minimal Traditional House (1934A)	#237092
2319	“	Side-Gabled House (1929A)	#237093
2801 N. 7th Street		St. Mary’s Hospital Power Plant (1940)	#50876
		St. Mary’s Hospital Laundry (1945)	#237244
		St. Mary’s Hospital-Mary Hall Dormitory (1961)	#237095
2901	“	St. Mary’s Nursing School & Dormitory (1941)	#237243
		St. Mary’s Hospital/County Isolation Hospital (1948)	#237245
		St. Mary’s Convent (1948)	#52012
		St. Mary’s Hospital West Addition (1968)	#237094
3002	“	Ranch House (1951A)	#237096
3010	“	Colonial Revival House (1939A)	#237097
3029	“	Colonial Revival Cape Cod House (1950A)	#237098
3035	“	Ranch House (1952A)	#237099
3103	“	Colonial Revival House (1940A)	#237100
3114	“	Colonial Revival House (1937A)	#237101
3115	“	Colonial Revival House (1932A)	#237102
1115 N. 8 th Street		Eclectic Period Revival House (1929A)	#50858
1603 N. 9 th Street		Dutch Colonial Revival House (1935A)	#50750
1611	“	Bungalow (1925A)	#237103
3100	“	Forest Park Shelter (Ca. 1936)	#236557
101 N. 10 th Street		Side-Gabled House (1890A)	#237104
105	“	Side-Gabled House (1910A)	#237105
709	“	Queen Anne House (1900A)	#50758
1107	“	George & Grace McMillan House (1935)*	#236668

1111	“	Grover & Alice Keeth House (1937)*	#236669
1115	“	Queen Anne House (1880A)*	#236670
1117	“	Ruth G. Miller House (Ca. 1926)*	#236671
1601	“	Thom Field (1951)	#236928
401 N. 11 th Street		Gabled Ell (1882A)	#50764
408	“	Side-Gabled House (1888A)	#50766
515	“	Colonial Revival House (1938A)	#237106
714	“	Neo-Colonial Revival House (1964A)	#237107
3023	“	1970s Contemporary Style House (1976A)	#236551
215 N. 12 th Street		Colonial Minimal Traditional House (1949A)	#237108
311	“	Minimal Traditional House (1954A)	#237109
615	“	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#237110
700	“	Benjamin & Josephine Alexander House (1929?)/ Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum (1974?)	#44374
1201	“	Prairie Foursquare (1930A)	#237111
3311 N. 12th Street		Raymond & Eleanore Mikich House (1968)	#50767
515 S. 12 th Street		Ranch House (1952A)	#237112
801 N. 13 th Street		Robert W. & Gertrude Jones House (1946)*	#236672
802	“	Richard W. & Ruth Stone House (1950)*	#236673
812	“	George A. & Myrtle Vehlow House (1952)*	#236674
910	“	Richard & Helen Tinkham House (1951)*	#236675
508 S. 13 th Street		1960s Contemporary Style House (1961A)	#237113

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DISTRICTS

NAME OF DISTRICT	NRHP DATE
Andrew Warren Historic District (58 properties)	1/5/1984
East Hill Residential Historic District (174 properties)	4/21/2004

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Properties identified with an asterisk (*) are listed as part of the Multiple Property Document, Eschweiler Thematic Resources of Marathon County.

ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	NRHP DATE
930 Franklin Street*	E.K. Schuetz House	5/1/1980
904 Grand Avenue	Duey & Julia Wright House	7/16/1999
921 Grand Avenue	Louis Marchetti House	3/7/1996
1314 Grand Avenue	Henry Miller House	6/14/1982
504 Grant Street*	First Universalist Church	5/1/1980
521 Grant Street	Hiram C. Stewart House	8/30/1974
906 Grant Street	C.H. Wegner House	5/1/1980
915 Grant Street	Granville D. Jones House	12/7/1977
1206 Highland Park Boulevard	D.C. Everest House	5/1/1980
1224 Highland Park Boulevard	Charles L. and Dorothy Manson House	4/5/2016
309 McClellan Street	Wausau Club	9/14/1989
403 McIndoe Street	Cyrus & Alice Yawkey House	12/31/1974
522 McIndoe Street*	C.B. Bird House	5/1/1980
929 McIndoe Street*	C.F. Dunbar House	5/1/1980
Stewart Avenue*	Marathon County Fairgrounds	5/1/1980
317 1 st Street	United States Post Office and Courthouse	2/17/2012
1418 N. 1 st Street	Marathon Shoe Company East Side Plant	1/12/2017
901 N. 6 th Street	Ely Wright House	3/1/1982

APPENDIX C

PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY FORMALLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER AS A RESULT OF FEDERAL OR STATE COMPLIANCE PROJECTS

These properties were re-reviewed to ensure that no significant alterations have been made such that they no longer remain potentially eligible. Any significant alterations are identified below.

Address	Name (Date)	AHI#	Date Determined Eligible
902 Bopf Street	Holy Name Catholic Church Complex (1948-1961)	#145501-144503, #236616	8/18/2009
725 Woods Place	Wausau Municipal Airport (1952+)	#230795-798 & #232738-758	7/20/2017
1201 Stewart Avenue	Marathon Park	Various	12/10/2013
401 W. Thomas Street	Underwood Memorial Chapel (1912)	#51439	8/18/2009
209 W. Washington Street	Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot (1899)	#28237	4/13/1993
601 S. 1 st Avenue	Wausau Hydroelectric Historic District	Various	12/2/1992
531 N. 3 rd Street	Rohde Book Store (1903) The WHS site file for this property could not be located and, therefore, the material relating to its potential eligibility could not be reviewed. However, based on a photo comparison between 1991 and now, alterations have occurred to the building, so the eligibility of this building stands in question.	#50674	2/11/1991
604-630 N. 3 rd Street & 209 Grant Street	Third Street District Since 1998, one building is no longer extant (600 N. 3 rd Street) and one has been entirely re-faced (622 N. 3 rd Street). Despite those alterations, WHS staff agreed that the district's potential eligibility still holds.	Various	7/29/1998

APPENDIX D
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES
RECOMMENDED AS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE
AS A RESULT OF THE 1984 SURVEY

Address	Name (Date)	AHI#	Status
102 W. Bridge Street	Leahy & Beebe Planing Mill (1883; 1932)	#50808	No Longer Extant
114 Grand Avenue	John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House (1877)	#50947	See Historic District Recommendations
120 Grand Avenue-Moved to 921 Grand Avenue	Louis & Emma Marchetti House (1878)	#28239	National Register-listed on 3/7/1996
325 Grand Avenue	St. Mary's Catholic Church (1890)	#29256	Loss of Integrity: See Individual Survey Recommendations
915 Grand Avenue Previously located at 630 2 nd Street; moved in 2008	Nathan Orr House (Ca. 1870)	#50658	See Individual Survey Recommendations
1501 Grand Avenue	Pine Grove Cemetery & Mausoleum (1912; 1913)	#50939, #27458, #221945	See Individual Survey Recommendations
720 Grant Street	Wausau Depot/Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Depot (1901) & Freight/Express Office	#51104 & #236477	See Individual Survey Recommendations
309 McClellan Street	Wausau Club (1902; 1912; 1922)	#27463	National Register-listed on 9/14/1989
330 McClellan Street	St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church (1914; 1922)	#51201	See Individual Survey Recommendations
502, 512 McClellan Street	St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church (1910)	#51205	See Individual Survey Recommendations
415 Seymour Street	First Ward School/Longfellow School (1894)	#51356	Loss of integrity: Large 1990 addition; Not Eligible
1301 Steuben Street	Margaret Scholfield House (1904)	#51392	See Individual Survey Recommendations
833 S. 3 rd Avenue	Irving School (1894)	#50396	See Individual Survey Recommendations
428 N. 1 st Street	Riverside Hospital (1893)	#46219	No Longer Extant/ Demolished in 1988
1002 N. 3 rd Street	Wausau Iron Works (1895+)	#50688	No Longer Extant/ Demolished in 1989
401 N. 4 th Street	Wausau Gas, Coke and Light Building (1901)	#50649	Loss of Integrity: Cornice and parapet replacement, infill of an open porch and downsizing of basement-level windows; Not Eligible
411-415 N. 4 th Street	Grand Theater (1927)	#50650	See Individual Survey Recommendations
427 N. 4 th Street	Wisconsin Valley Trust Company Building (1908)	#50651	Loss of Integrity: Wholesale window replacement and the downsizing of basement-level windows; Not Eligible

APPENDIX E

PROPERTIES DESIGNATED AS CITY OF WAUSAU LANDMARKS

Address	Property Name
708 Fulton Street	1936 Portion of Wausau East High School
114 Grand Avenue	John Sr. & Augusta Ringle House (aka Elmergreen Building)
325 Grand Avenue/408 Seymour Street	St. Mary's Catholic Church
904 Grand Avenue	Duey & Julia Wright House
915 Grand Avenue	Nathan Orr House
921 Grand Avenue	Louis Marchetti House
407 Grant Street	Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company Building/ Wausau City Hall
720 Grant Street	Milwaukee Road Depot
812 Grant Street	Lyman Thayer House
1224 Highland Park Boulevard	Charles & Dorothy Manson House
600 Island	Barker Stewart Island
309 McClellan Street	Wausau Club
502 McClellan Street	St. Stephen Lutheran Church
403 McIndoe Street	Cyrus Yawkey House
500 River Drive	Oak Island Park Shelter
1201 Stewart Avenue	Big Kitchen & Stone Entrance Structures of Marathon Park
1201 Stewart Avenue/800 Garfield Avenue (Marathon Park)	Exhibition Building, Judging Pavilion & Cattle Barns 1 & 2
1221 Sumner Street	Pleasant View Park Stone Shelter
215 W. Thomas Street	Old Engine No. 4 Fire House
209 Washington Street	Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot
324 E. Wausau Avenue	Athletic Park Granite Wall and Front Entrance
317 1 st Street	U.S. Federal Building
621 N. 2 nd Street	St. James Catholic Church
529 N. 3 rd Street	Stone Hearth Bakery

APPENDIX F

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered potentially eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historic figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Directly cited from: National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1997), 37 and available online at www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a.