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CITY OF STEVENS POINT
PORTAGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

INTENSIVE SURVEY REPORT

prepared by

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prepared for
City of Stevens Point
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ABSTRACT

Title:	City of Stevens Point Intensive Architectural/Historical Survey - Final Report
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Subject:	An intensive survey of the historic buildings, structures and sites within an area that corresponds to everything included within the City of Stevens Point's corporate boundaries as of 2011.
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This report documents an intensive architectural/historical survey of all resources located within an area that corresponds to the corporate boundaries of the city of Stevens Point as of January 1, 2011. This represents a study area whose boundaries were set by the City of Point in conjunction with the staff of the State of Wisconsin's Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) prior to the beginning of this study. Subsequently, a reconnaissance survey of this area was undertaken by the principal investigator as the first part of the intensive architectural/historical survey, after which an intensive research effort designed to ascertain the historic and architectural significance of the resources identified by the reconnaissance survey was undertaken, also by the principal investigator. The results of this research is summarized in this intensive survey report and they are also embodied in individual data entries for all the resources studied, which were prepared in electronic form to standards set by the Division of Historic Preservation.

The purpose of this intensive survey project was two-fold; to identify all the resources within the study area that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to provide the City of Stevens Point and other county, state, and national agencies with a comprehensive data base that covers all the historic resources within the study area. The intensive survey ultimately surveyed 787 individual resources. Of these, five historic districts containing a total of 157 individual buildings, and 29 individual buildings and building complexes were identified as having potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Introduction

On September 8, 2010 the City of Stevens Point authorized Timothy F. Heggland, an historic preservation consultant based in Mazomanie, Wisconsin, to undertake a reconnaissance survey and an intensive survey of all the historically and architecturally significant resources that are located within a project area that corresponds to the corporate limits of the City. The reconnaissance survey was conducted throughout the remaining portion of 2010 and was completed in early February of 2011 and this report is a summary of the findings of that survey. Funding for both the reconnaissance survey and for the intensive survey that followed was provided by a grant in aid from the U.S. Department of the Interior as administered by the Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The reconnaissance survey was monitored by Mr. Joe DeRose, staff historian at the DHP, and by Mr. Michael Ostrowski, the Community Development Director of the City of Stevens Point, who is acting as the City's Project Manager.

The first phase of the project was a reconnaissance survey of the study area, which was conducted between November 2010 and February of 2011. The reconnaissance survey ultimately surveyed 787 resources within the project area. These resources included public buildings, churches, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, park structures, and other types of resources but the overwhelming majority were single family dwellings that range in age from the mid-1850s to the mid-1980s. All of these buildings were photographed and mapped and a complete inventory of these resources is appended at the end of this report. The reconnaissance survey phase of the project was then followed by the second phase, the intensive survey, which was completed in mid-September of 2011 This phase consisted of an intensive research effort that was designed to generate an overview of the history of the city, an overview of those historic themes that are most closely associated with this history, and basic historic information about the select group of the resources that were identified by the reconnaissance survey as being potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The primary objective of the intensive survey was the identification of all the individual resources and groups of resources within the project area that are of architectural or historical significance and that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A secondary but equally important objective of the survey was the creation of a comprehensive data base of information about Stevens Point's historic resources that can be used by the City in making planning decisions for the community.

Funding for both the reconnaissance survey and the intensive survey was provided by a grant-in-aid to the City of Stevens Point from the U.S. Department of the Interior as administered by the DHP. Both the reconnaissance survey and the intensive survey phases of the overall project were conducted by Mr. Heggland and were monitored by Mr. Joe DeRose, Staff Historian at the DHP, and by Mr. Michael Ostrowski, the Community Development Director of the City of Stevens Point, who is acting as the City's Project Manager. Additional oversight was provided by Mr. Jim Draeger of the DHP, who is Wisconsin's Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

PRELIMINARY STEPS

The City determined the boundaries of the project area and made the decision to exclude from further consideration the eleven individual buildings and the single historic district in the city that are already listed in the NRHP prior to the hiring of a consultant. Consequently, the first step in the reconnaissance survey consisted of a pre-survey during which the consultant undertook a series of drives and walks through the project area. This was done both to familiarize the consultant with the project area and to uncover any unusual aspects of it that might call for special treatment. The first finding of this pre-survey was that the historic residential core of Stevens Point is still readily definable and has been only slightly altered by the intrusion of modern buildings, which, for the most part, are located around the periphery of this residential core. The second finding, and one of significance for the future of the project, was that there is still a large concentration of intact historic resources while within the project boundaries.

Consequently, it was decided to survey all the resources within the project area that were believed to be fifty years old or older and which still retain their original appearance and exterior cladding. Unfortunately, this decision also meant that many of Stevens Point's' older resources could not be surveyed due to their lack of integrity. In addition, the scope of the survey was also expanded to include a number of intact buildings dating from the 1960s and later that are good representative examples of their different styles and which it is believed will be of historic interest to the City in the near future.

While the issue of deciding what to survey was being considered, the process of identifying pertinent historic resource materials was also begun. This involved a search of the resources held by the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, the WHS's Area Research Center (ARC) at the University of Wisconsin's Stevens Point's campus, the Portage County Public Library in Stevens Point, and the City of Stevens Point. As anticipated, the WHS , and especially its Stevens Point ARC, proved to be an especially fruitful source that produced the majority of the items listed in the bibliography that follows this report. Along with such essential items as Portage County plat maps and plat books, Bird's Eye View of Stevens Point (1874 and 1891), microfilm copies of Stevens Point newspapers, and Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps of Stevens Point, the WHS's Visual and Sound Archives also produced historic photos of Stevens Point and its Division of Historic Preservation added additional information that is contained in its files. Another essential resource that is located in the ARC is all of the extant historic City of Stevens Point Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls and published Stevens Point-related city and county histories.

Another early goal of the survey was to find suitable base maps that could be used to record the locations of the resources surveyed. Ideally, such maps would show building footprints, lot lines, and addresses, although it was not anticipated that such maps would be found. Fortunately, the City of Stevens Point's Assessor's Office was able to provide excellent large scale maps of the city dating from 2010 that show lot lines and parcel identification numbers for the entire city as of that date. This meant that satisfactory maps were already in existence and did not have to be produced for the survey; a significant savings in time and money.

Yet another task performed prior to the beginning of the field survey was the identification of all the resources in the project area that had previously been surveyed by the DHP, which uses survey projects such as this one to update information it already has on file and to identify buildings that have been demolished since earlier surveys were undertaken. This involved searching the DHP's Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) for inventory cards that matched addresses in the project area, a search that identified 368 buildings and other resource types that had been previously identified in various surveys undertaken primarily in 1978 and 1982, seventy of which have since been demolished.[1] The 298 surviving

[1] These 368 buildings include the 70 buildings located within Stevens Point's NRHP-listed Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Main Street Historic District and the eleven other individual Stevens Point buildings that are listed in the NRHP. These listed buildings were not resurveyed.

previously surveyed buildings and other resources, however, represented only those buildings that the early surveyors felt met the survey criteria and architectural knowledge of their times. While the new survey reviewed these buildings and resurveyed and rephotographed them as part of the current project, it was also charged with evaluating the architecture of the entire project area, which necessitated analyzing not only examples of the recognized architectural styles but also the large numbers of vernacular form buildings that were left unsurveyed and unanalyzed by the earlier surveys. Specific methodology at this point consists of a judgment being made in the field by the consultant to include a building in the list of inventoried resources because of some aspect of its architectural composition. Following this decision, field notes are made on the building and it is then photographed. Not surprisingly, this level of analysis results in the inventorying of many more resources than a windshield survey.

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Once the survey criteria had been decided, the field survey itself began, which consisted of identifying all the resources within the project area that met the survey criteria and taking digital color photos of them. The consultant began this work in mid-November, a time when there was no snow on the ground and little or no foliage to obscure the buildings, thereby making it possible to produce superior photos. The resulting survey recorded 787 resources of all types within the project area. In addition to rechecking the still extant Stevens Point resources previously identified in the 1978 and 1982 surveys that are not already listed in the NRHP, every other building and built resource located within the project area was also evaluated and more than 600 additional resources, being primarily buildings of architectural interest, were added to the existing inventory. All of these resources are listed in the inventory at the end of this report and a smaller group of these resources was researched in greater detail as part of the intensive survey.

Following completion of the field work, field notes were checked and organized to facilitate the site-specific research that would take place in the intensive survey phase. Each site already had or was assigned an address and this number was then transferred to the base maps of the project area that help both the DHP and the City of Stevens Point locate surveyed resources. These maps also assisted the consultant in identifying areas where surveyed resources appear to be concentrated and which, following field review, could be considered candidates for historic district status. This resulted in the identification of seven additional historic districts where potentially eligible inventoried resources are concentrated. After further analysis, separate draft maps showing the individual resources within these provisional district boundaries were prepared for each of these historic districts and district survey forms and maps for them are located at the end of this report.

The reconnaissance survey concluded with a tour of the project area. Mr. Jim Draeger, who is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the DHP, met with the consultant in Stevens Point on March 18, 2010, in order to review the findings of the reconnaissance survey. The result was that twenty-nine individual buildings or groups of buildings were found to be potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the five proposed historic districts were also evaluated at this time and the district boundaries were refined. The results are included in the summary section of this report.

INTENSIVE SURVEY

With the photographs and the list of resources inventoried by the reconnaissance survey in hand, the consultant began the task of organizing the inventoried resources into groups based on stylistic attributions. Once this task was completed, each of these groups was further evaluated and the best examples in each group became the subject of the more intensive research process that forms the core of the intensive survey. For example, all buildings surveyed that represent the Italianate style were grouped together to identify the typical stylistic subtypes and building forms that this style displays in Stevens Point. These were then compared and evaluated to determine which were the best examples within each subtype. The best examples were then evaluated against National Register criteria and those which appeared to meet the criteria were designated as "potentially eligible." The results of this evaluation process can be found in the Architectural Styles section of this report. It needs to be noted, however, that at this stage this designation is advisory only and represents just the best judgment of the consultant. Actual designation of "eligible"

process or through the Determination of Eligibility process, both of which are evaluated by the staff of the DHP and the Keeper of the National Register in Washington D.C.

While this evaluation process was taking place, the reconnaissance survey maps were being compared with the 1915 Portage County Atlas map of Stevens Point and the several Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps of Stevens Point (1884, 1891, 1898, 1904, 1912, 1922, and 1922 updated in 1934 and again in 1945) in order to determine approximate building construction dates for the buildings surveyed. The information thus obtained resulted in a list of approximate (sometimes *very* approximate) building construction dates for many of the buildings surveyed, which dates, though necessarily inexact, were still of great value in narrowing the focus of the subsequent intensive research effort that was to follow.

The revised building list, complete with approximate construction dates, was then compared with the results of the style evaluation process described above and buildings that ranked high in their respective stylistic categories were included in the intensive research effort. Also included in the intensive research effort were all of the buildings that were included within the provisional historic district boundaries, and all buildings and other resources considered to be potential eligible individually.

The sheer number of buildings on the resulting list made it impossible to do individual historic tax assessment roll research on all of them, although many had previously been researched by Wendell Nelson for his book *Houses That Grew*. Instead, a thorough search of the *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, which is now available online for the years between 1875 and 1975 and which is searchable by keyword, was made instead, which provided detailed information about most of the individual buildings in Stevens Point that are believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, this search also provided much more information about the work that has been done by architects working in Stevens Point than could otherwise have been gathered. Additional research also utilized the computerized City of Stevens Point Assessor's Records, which is also available on-line and which provided building dates for most of the buildings that were surveyed. This research occupied much of the months of June through August of 2011 and it ultimately produced approximate or exact building construction dates and for most of the properties on the list and also some of the original owner's names.

While this research was being conducted a parallel effort was being made to identify and research those historic themes that have been important to the history of Stevens Point. The basis of this research is the large group of historic themes that have already been identified by the extensive research that is embodied in the DHP's *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, which research is ongoing and is intended to accomplish the same goals, but on a statewide basis. These themes cover or will eventually cover nearly every aspect of the built history of Wisconsin and it is intended that the research conducted for site-specific projects such as the Stevens Point Intensive Survey will be complimentary to this larger ongoing effort.

At the community level the purpose of thematic research is to develop an overview of the history of a community that will facilitate the identification of those remaining resources that can be considered historically and possibly architecturally significant from the standpoint of the National Register program and local preservation efforts. Preliminary research undertaken at the onset of the Stevens Point Survey suggested that the following themes, which are listed in alphabetical order, were important and would prove productive:

Architecture
Education
Government
Industry
Religion
Transportation

The research that followed the identification of these themes relied heavily on secondary sources such as the very fine guide to Stevens Point's residential architecture that was written by Wendell Nelson in 1983, historic maps of the community, and especially historic Stevens Point newspapers, one of which, the

historic maps of the community, and especially historic Stevens Point newspapers, one of which, the *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, is now available online and is searchable by keyword. The information thus generated is included in this report and will be found in the historic themes section.

Ultimately, the intensive survey concentrated on researching approximately 195 of the 787 resources that were identified in the reconnaissance survey phase, although all 787 resources were photographed and evaluated in light of NRHP and DHP criteria. In addition, every property surveyed during the course of the project has had an electronic database entry prepared for it in accordance with DHP standards. These entries consist of a digital photo of the resource, a summary of the historical and architectural analysis performed on the subject property, and they also include other required information such as an address and a parcel identification number. These entries were made for the DHP as additions to its Architectural Historic Inventory (AHI), which now includes more than 200,000 building located throughout the state. In addition, all the written information contained in these entries and additional historic data was copied into the DHP's electronic data base using the software developed by the DHP and this can be viewed by accessing the Wisconsin Historical Society's web site: www.wisconsinhistory.org.

INTENSIVE SURVEY FINAL REPORT

Several of the historic theme chapters in this report that deal with only a few extant resources such as Industry, Religion and Education, have been in progress since June of 2011. Most of the other chapters, however, including especially those relating to architectural styles, had to wait until the newspaper research was completed before they could be written. With the completion of the newspaper research in August of 2011, work on the final chapters of the intensive survey report commenced and was completed by November of 2011. In addition to the thematic chapters, the building inventory list, and the bibliography, this report also includes copies of the Historic District Survey Forms prepared for the seven proposed historic districts.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The consultant worked closely with employees of the City from the onset of the project and received valuable support and assistance from them throughout the course of the survey. Presentations were made to the City by the consultant and the first public meeting with the larger community took place on April 26, 2011, when a presentation by the consultant and Mr. DeRose of the DHP was made to the Stevens Point Historic Preservation/ Design Review Commission. A final meeting is scheduled for January, 11, 2012, when a final report on the survey will be made to the community by the consultant and a member of the DHP staff.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF STEVENS POINT'S BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Good general histories of the early years of the city of Stevens Point can be found in the 1919 published history of Portage County that is cited in the references and additional information about the history of the city as a whole is contained in the 1958 Centennial History of the city that was published by the *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. In addition, the *Gateway to the Pineries* guidebook written by Thomas Brown in 1988 contains an excellent general history of the city, much of which is quoted below. Consequently, the 2011 report will not attempt to cover ground that has been well traveled before. Instead, the history that follows will take a general look at the architectural trends that have evolved in Stevens Point in the years since its founding and it will also look at the physical growth of the city.

Today, Stevens Point is the county seat of Portage County and in 2000 the city had a population of 24,551. In the late 1830s, though, when Henry Mullarkey established a trading post on the east bank of the Wisconsin River at the foot of what is now Main Street in Stevens Point, all this land was included within the boundaries of the larger and as yet undivided Portage County, which in those days stretched north from the north boundary of Sauk County to Lake Superior, and it was then without formal governmental organization. Within ten years, however, the first signs of civilization began to emerge.

> On September 10, 1844 Andrew Mullarky claimed land around the site of his brother's original trading post and sold a portion of this land to Mathias Mitchell in 1845. Mitchell established a tavern house and on November 12, 1847 filed the original plat which included a public square. This plat showed Main and Clarke, late shortened to Clark, Streets running east and west, along with First and Second streets running north and south. He dedicated the land for the Public Square and laid out lots around the square, west to the river and north to the slough.
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> The county seat was moved to Plover Portage in 1844 from Fort Winnebago and in 1847 a voting precinct was established at the house of Mathias Mitchell in what is now Stevens Point. The area was governed by the County Board until 1849, when the Township of Middleton was formed. Its name was changed to Stevens Point in 1850 and the growing village was incorporated as the City of Stevens Point on May 17, 1858.
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> Stevens Point earned the nickname "Gateway to the Pineries" during the logging and lumbering years from the 1830's to the 1890's. It was the staging area for the great lumbering boom upriver in the great white pine forests of Wisconsin's northwoods. ... With Shaurette, Bloomer, and Conant Rapids stretching for miles to the south, this was the logical place for shipping provisions north up the Wisconsin River and for use as a staging area for sending logging rafts south. Numerous sawmills sprang up along the banks here. In 1846 the first sawmill in the city was established by William Johnson at the foot of Mill Street, now Arlington Place. Owen Clark later acquired this mill and added a grist mill. Like many others, it burned, was rebuilt, and burned again.
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> When Albert G. Ellis visited here in 1851, several tavern houses, stores, and residences had already been built. In 1853, when Stevens Point had a population of some 600, he started the Wisconsin Pinery newspaper and in 1857, published his "Hand Book of Stevens Point and the Upper Wisconsin." At that time he estimated that there were some 500 buildings in the village that had grown to a population of 2,000. These buildings included 270 houses, 23 stores, 6 hotels, 10 saloons, 1 brewery, 7 carpenter shops, 5 shoe shops, 4 blacksmith shops, 3 cabinet and furniture shops, 2 churches, 2 stage offices, 2 dry kilns, 2 wagon shops, 2 law and land offices 2 watchmaker shops, 2 millinery stores, 2 paint shops, 2 banks, 3 school houses, plus a grist mill, planing mill, meat market, bakery, lath factory, harnessmaker, dressmaker, newspaper and printing office, livery stable, railroad office, post office and U. S. Land Office. He also noted 6 physicians, 5 lawyers, 1 surgeon-dentist, 3 music teachers, 4 surveyors, 4 ministers and 3 Daguerreotype photo shops.[2]

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[2] Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 4. The "slough" was the outflow of the now filled-in Moses or Mosey's Creek, which entered the Wisconsin River just north of Main Street and which extended back as far east as Meadow Street through much of the nineteenth century.

The growth that Stevens Point experienced between 1851 and 1857 was due primarily to the enormous upsurge that the north woods logging industry experienced during this period, which created something of a boom town atmosphere in Stevens Point. One result of all this was the rapid growth was that nine new plats were created in Stevens Point during this same period in order to create lots on which all this building activity could take place. The first of these plats was the (Milo) Smith, (Ann) Briggs, and (John) Phillips Addition, which was entered in August of 1853 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Smith, Main, Reserve, and Portage streets. Next was (Milo) Smith's Addition, which was entered in June of 1856 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Jefferson, Division, Center, and Reserve streets. The same month also saw the platting by Cornelius and Martha and Abram and Sarah Helm's Helm's Addition, which was roughly bounded by Patch, Division, Dixon, and Reserve streets. After this was (A. B.) Crosby and (Carleton G. and H. D.) McCulloch's Addition, which was entered in July of 1856 and enclosed the area bounded by Division, Dixon, and Reserve streets that is located just below Smith's Addition. This was followed by (Valentine) Brown and (William) Walton's addition, which was entered in December of 1856 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Frederick, Portage and Third streets and by Fourth Ave. The next month saw the creation of (William) Fellows Subdivision, which was entered in January of 1857 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Water, Brawley, and Elk streets and by Arlington Place. Six months later came (John) Phillips Addition, which was entered in July of 1857 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Second and Frederick streets and by Fourth and Bukolt avenues, which was followed two months later by (Cephas) Shekell's Addition, which was entered in September of 1857 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Francis, Water, and Church streets and by River View Drive. Next came (Isabella) Fay and (Jonathan G.) Spaulding's Addition, which was entered in October of 1857 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Ellis, Fremont, McCulloch, and Reserve streets, and the last plat that was entered during this period was Strongs Addition, which was entered by Moses M. & Caroline Strong of Milwaukee, in November of 1857 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Wisconsin, Park, Division and Wood streets and by Bliss Avenue.

Historic photos from this early period are few and far between but those that have been found suggest that most of the buildings that were constructed in Stevens Point prior to 1857 were either Boomtown style commercial buildings or Front Gable, Side Gable, and Gable Ell vernacular form residences, and nearly all of these buildings would have been of frame construction and would have been sided in clapboards. Buildings like these could have been easily and quickly built by any carpenter of that day and they would have been relatively inexpensive as well, thanks to the plentiful supply of sawn lumber that was being produced by area sawmills at the time. When more elaborate buildings were contemplated they were most likely frame and clapboard-clad examples of the Greek Revival style such as the Northern Institute's building that was once located on Division St.[3]

> By 1858 the North Side [of Stevens Point] was platted as far as Franklin street, with a slender arm running up N 3rd street to what is now Bukolt avenue. On the South Side, Church and Water streets are shown on the plat to Heffron street and beyond. And on the East Side, a finger ran out Clark and Ellis streets as far as Minnesota avenue. On the West Side there was nothing. The same is true of most of the outlying areas on the east side of the river. This does not mean that no one lived in these areas or that the platted areas was all thickly settled. All it meant was that lots and streets had been laid out in many areas in anticipation of future home building.[4]

Nevertheless, the Stevens Point community was growing and growing rapidly and it was developing needs that needed to be addressed. Prior to 1858, the community had been governed by the Stevens Point Town Board, but by this time Stevens Point had reached the point where a more formal form of government was needed. Consequently, on May 17, 1858, Stevens Point's petition to the State legislature for incorporation as a city was approved and it then became the City of Stevens Point, which it still is today.

Along with its new status as a city came new institutions, both religious and secular, and by the end of the 1850s the city had acquired its first churches and schools, and the area around the public square and along

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[3] *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 2 p. 2.
[4] Ibid, Section 2, p. 6.

Main Street just to the east of the square had also evolved into the city's commercial district by this time as well.

The 1860s were relatively quiet ones in terms of Stevens Point's built environment and just a single pat was made during these years. This was the (Albert G. & Eliza) Ellis Addition, which was entered in October of 1861 and enclosed the area bounded roughly by Brawley, Ellis, Church, Main, and Division streets. In 1867, the first wagon bridge was built across the Wisconsin River from the west end of Clark St. and in 1868, after a contentious period, the county seat was moved from Plover to Stevens Point, where it has since remained. This led to the construction of the first Portage County courthouse in the city in 1870, which was an Italianate style building that was one of the first examples of what was to become a popular style in the city.

The most important change that occurred in Stevens Point in the 1870s, though, was the completion of the Wisconsin Central Railroad's tracks from Menasha to Stevens Point in November of 1871 and the arrival of the first train to reach the city. This, and the railroad's decision to make Stevens Point its divisional headquarters, marked a turning point in the city's history. The most immediate effect was on the city's lumber industry, whose products could now be shipped by land instead of on rafts down the Wisconsin River.

> Prior to the arrival of the railroads, most of the lumber was in the form of logs or rough lumber sent over the dam and downriver. The railroad made it possible to plane and ship lumber undamaged. This development led to a whole new industry. By 1879 there were 7 planing mills, with the first being the Herren and Whitney mill.[5]

Interestingly, the first Bird's Eye View of Stevens Point, which was published in 1874, shows the railroad tracks and the railroad yard as an accomplished fact but most of the buildings that were then extant were located in the plats that had been established in the 1850s.[6] That, however, was about to change. The arrival of the railroad also spurred a new round of platting activity in the city in anticipation of the construction activity that would occur because of the new jobs that would directly and indirectly be created by the arrival of the railroad. The first of these plats was the largest that had been platted so far. This was the Central Addition, which was entered in July, 1872 by A. F. Wyatt, trustee for the St. Paul Land Co. This plat was roughly bounded by the railroad line to the south, Minnesota Ave. to the east, Jefferson St. to Michigan Ave. to Ellis St. to the north, and Fremont St. to the west. A year later, David W. Vaughan and J. A. Martin platted the Vaughan and Others Addition, which was entered in July, 1873, and which was roughly bounded by Fremont. Clark, and Reserve streets, and by what is today's Lincoln Ave. This was followed by the J. A. Walker Addition, which was entered in May of 1874 by John A. and Lizzie Walker and which was roughly bounded by Bukolt Ave., Maria Dr., and Frederick and First streets. Also platted in the same month was (Jacob) Patch's Addition, which was entered in May of 1874 and was roughly bounded by Fifth and Sixth avenues and by Frederick and Forest streets. A month later , Seth W. Homestead platted Homestead's Subdivision of a block of Shekell's Addition, which was roughly bounded by Warner, Mathilda, Church, and Francis streets, and in July of 1874, Moses M. Strong, now of Mineral Point, platted Strong's Second Addition, which was bounded by Church, Wisconsin, Elk, and Shaurette streets. The last plat entered in 1874 was in November, when E. B. and Horace Grant platted E. B. & H. Grant's Addition, which was bounded by Frederick Washington, and Lee streets and by the Wisconsin River.

That all of these new plats were needed quickly became evident. Within a few years of the arrival of the railroad, the population of Stevens Point doubled, from some 1,200 in 1872 to more than 4,000 in 1876, putting great pressure on the existing building stock.[7] Even all these new plats were not sufficient to meet the demand. In 1876, two more plats were entered. The first was entered in February of 1876 by C. D. and Julia C. Roys as J. C. Roys Addition, which was roughly bounded by Dixon, Fremont, and Center streets and by Michigan Ave. The next was Eliphet H. Vaughan's E. H. Vauhgan's Addition, which was entered in June of 1876 and which was bounded by Jefferson and Ellis Streets and by Wisconsin (now Welsby) and Illinois

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[5] Brown, Thomas. Op. Cit. , p. 5.
[6] Bird's Eye View of Steven Point, Wisconsin. Milwaukee: A. J. Cleveland, 1874.
[7] *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* November 14, 1914, p. 1.

avenues, and Matthew Wadleigh platted Matthew Wadleigh's Addition in the same month, which was roughly bounded by Monroe, Reserve and Dixon streets and by Illinois Ave.

The replacement of the original wooden wagon bridge across the Wisconsin River by a new iron bridge in 1877 also made it feasible to begin platting land on the west bank of the river across from the main portion of the city, which was located on the east bank. The first of these west side plats was (William) Avery's Addition, which was entered in September of 1877 and was roughly bounded by West Whitney St., River St. (today's West Cornell Ave.), West Pearl St., West Quarry St., and West River Dr., and which was probably also prompted by the presence of the large saw mill (non-extant) of the Wisconsin River Lumber Co. that was located just to the north of the plat along the river bank. Stevens Point's 1870s platting activities were completed in February of 1879 by John A. Walker's J. A. Walker's Second Addition, which was roughly bounded by Franklin, Union, and Meadow streets and by Sixth Ave.

By 1880, the population of Stevens Point had increased to 4,445 and the architecture of the city was changing and evolving as well. The architectural styles found in Stevens Point at this time were typical of other communities of the day. Older houses tended to be built in the Greek Revival style or were vernacular expressions of it and were mostly built of wood, as were the community's first commercial buildings, the most elaborate of which were clad in stone. By the 1870s, however, the newly fashionable Italianate style was appearing in Stevens Point. Older commercial buildings were beginning to be replaced by larger brick examples whose designs reflected the Italianate style. Likewise, the new showplace houses of the community such as the Major Edwin R. Herren House, located at 1975-77 Church St., which was built in 1875 and expanded in 1884 (see inventory) were also fine examples of this style. Not surprisingly, a large number of the new houses that were built in Stevens Point in the 1870s were modest in size and tended to be concentrated near the railroad yards or near the sawmills where many of the owners worked. This was, after all, still a time when most people walked to work and needed housing that was not too far from their place of work.

The 1880s saw the continued growth of the city and of its industrial capacity despite the winding down of the logging activities that had given it its start. This growth was accompanied by still more platting activity that was spurred on by the city's continuously growing population. The first of these was Mary S. Schofield of Wausau's Mary Schofield Addition, which was platted in July of 1881 and was roughly bounded by Third, Franklin, and Second streets and by Sixth Ave. This was followed by N. Boyington and V. P. Atwell's Boyington and Atwell's Addition, which was entered in June, 1884 and was roughly bounded by Jefferson, Reserve, Clark, and Division streets, and in September, by the E. B. Grant's Addition, which was roughly bounded by Frederick and Front streets and by Washington and Fifth avenues. Next was (J. E.) Dwinnel's Addition, which was entered in July of 1885, was roughly bounded by Water, Matilda, and Church streets and by Whiting Ave., and was a replatting of part of Schekell's addition, and this was followed by N. Boyington and V. P. Atwell's Boyington and Atwell's Second Addition, which was entered in June, 1886, and was roughly bounded by Portage, Reserve, Franklin, and Division streets.

By 1889, the population of Stevens Point had nearly doubled to 7,896 and this considerable growth was evident not only in the new buildings that were being built on lots in the city's newest additions, but also in the new buildings that were being erected on the still empty lots that were located in those plat that had previously been developed. The city was also becoming a more mature city and was losing its pioneer appearance and this growing maturity was being expressed in its architecture as well. By the mid-1880s, many of the original frame business blocks located in the downtown commercial core around the public square and along Main and Clark streets were being replaced with larger, more modern brick and stone-clad fireproof equivalents and the same was true of the city's schools as well, which were increasing in size and in number as the number of school age children in the city increased. These schools were important in themselves but they were also important because they spurred development in the areas where they were located. In a day when most people walked to work and to school, living near either was a decided advantage and houses quickly sprung up on lots in their vicinity.

Another product of the rapid growth that the city was experiencing at this time was the construction of new houses throughput the city. Houses designed in the Queen Anne style also began to appear in neighborhoods throughout the city in the late 1880s, although they were most likely to be seen in the more expensive

neighborhoods located just to the east and south of the central business core along Main and Clark streets, which reflected the fact that many of those who owned Stevens Point's downtown commercial establishments and could afford the new, larger houses that were being built, also walked to work. New vernacular form houses continued to be built throughout the city as well and were especially numerous in areas located adjacent to the city's factories and railroad corridors. A notable feature of the houses being built during this period is the fact that many of them were now being built out of brick, which may reflect the increased prosperity of the period and may also reflect the establishment of the Langenberg Brick Yard's works just north of the city in the mid-1880s, whose products quickly became the material of choice in Stevens Point and helped the firm become one of the region's largest brick manufacturers.

By 1891, the population of the city had reached 8,000 and both the Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps of the city that were published in that year and the second Bird's Eye View of Stevens Point that was published in the same year showed that by that time the lots in that part of the city that was bounded by the Wisconsin River to the west, Briggs Street to the north, Fremont Street to the east, and the railroad tracks to the south were largely full, and the blocks on both sides of N. First and N. Second streets north of Briggs St. were filling up as well.[8] Not surprisingly, the city's continuing growth was once again expressed in new platting activity. The first of these was Jacob and Jane B. Patch's Patch's Third Addition, which was entered in August of 1890 and was roughly bounded by Frederick and Front streets, Sixth Ave., and Maria Dr. Next was (M.) Wadleigh and (H. D.) McCullock's Addition, which was entered in August of 1892 and was roughly bounded by Franklin and Smith streets, Pulaski Place, and Fourth Ave. This was followed by N. Boyington and V. P. Atwell's Boyington and Atwell's Third Addition, which was entered in September of 1893, and was roughly bounded by Fremont, Brown (today's College Ave.), and Main streets and Michigan Ave. The next one was a west side plat, this being John R. McDonald's J. R. McDonald's Addition, which was entered in December of 1896, and was roughly bounded by W. Clark, Pearl, and Jackson streets and by West Wilson Ave. The last plat entered in the 1890s was Mallek and Wadleigh's Addition, which was entered in May, 1899 by Matthew Wadleigh and Vincent Mallek and was roughly bounded by Franklin, Smith, and Prentice streets and by Fourth Ave.

The 1890s in Stevens Point were especially notable for the significant changes that were made to the city's industrial capacity during this decade.

> In 1887 the last great lumber fleet was sent over the dam and down the Wisconsin River from the Wallace and Redford mill on the Little Eau Claire [River] above Stevens Point. The years like 1855, when 3,000,000 board feet of lumber went over the dam in a day, were over. Following the growth in planing operations, the focus soon shifted to wood products manufacturing. In 1893 the Vetter Manufacturing Company started producing window sash and doors. In 1899 the Coye Furniture Co. was founded, changing hands in 1917 and renamed Joerns Furniture.[9]

In the long term however, the most important event that occurred in Stevens Point in the 1890s was the creation of the State Normal School at Stevens Point in July of 1893 by the State of Wisconsin, this being the sixth of the State's normal schools, which were established to train elementary school and secondary school teachers. Within a year of its creation the School's superb new brick-clad Romanesque Revival style school building designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Perkins & Selby was a reality and this building, which is now listed in the NRHP, was the first building in what today is the University of Wisconsin's Stevens Point campus, which is now one of the city's largest employers.

The beginning of the twentieth century, however, saw Stevens Point experience a reversal in fortunes. In 1900, the population of the city stood at 9,524 but late in 1899 the Wisconsin Central Railroad decided to remove its shops to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin and by 1900, the move, with its consequent loss of several hundred jobs, was a reality and Stevens Point's economy suffered as a result. Fortunately, other forces were at work that helped compensate for the loss.

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[8] Bird's Eye View of Steven Point, Wisconsin. Milwaukee: C. J. Pauli, 1891.
[9] Brown, Thomas. Op. Cit. , p. 6.

> Somehow, way back in 1899 and 1900, when the pessimists howled dismally on every and all occasion that that the city was dead and might as well be buried, prosperity would not down and instead of old Stevens Point hanging out crepe and going to its own funeral it experienced a period of industrial enthusiasm and many new enterprise were started that not only enabled the city to hold its own but even to make material advance strides. New industries have been developed and those we had have been enlarged. The Coye Furniture factory, the Joernes Table and Desk factory the Vetter Wood Finish factory, the Phoenix Wall Paper factory, the Stevens Point brewery, the Automatic Cradle factory, the Clifford sawmill and planing mill, the Week planing mill, the Racine Underwear mills, the Frost Fly factory, the Mitchell sawmill, the Polish brewery, the Stevens Point foundry, the Commee Metallic Packing plant, Haertel's marble works and many other smaller industries, that might no doubt be appropriately mentioned, have originated or witnessed their principal development since the shop left Stevens Point in 1900.[10]

The success of Stevens Point's other industries notwithstanding, however, the city's population still declined to 8,692 in 1910. Nevertheless, some development still continued and even a single additional plat was entered between 1900 and 1910. This was the Patch & Others Addition, which was entered by J. Patch in July of 1907 and was roughly bounded by Rice and Patch streets and by Minnesota and Michigan avenues, this being the first plat to be located south of the railroad tracks and east of Church Street. Then, in 1910, the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which had been purchased by the Soo Line Railroad in 1909, reestablished its divisional headquarters at Stevens Point.

Partly as a result, two more plats were developed in Stevens Point in the decade that followed. The first was Boyington and Atwell's Fourth Addition, which was entered in June of 1912, and was roughly bounded by Reserve, Fremont, and High streets and by the Jordan Rd. (today's Stanley St.). This was followed Boyington and Atwell's Fifth Addition, which was entered in August of 1917, and which was roughly bounded by College and Michigan avenues, the Jordan Rd. (today's Stanley St.), and Fremont St. This decade is also notable for an historically important event that occurred in 1912. In that year, the offices of the Hardware Mutual Insurance Co. were moved to Stevens Point from Berlin, Wisconsin. This company was the first incarnation of what subsequently became the Sentry Insurance Co. , which has long been one of Stevens Point's largest industries and the city's largest private employer.

By the time of the United State's entrance into World War I, most of the land that now constitutes the historic core of Stevens Point had been platted and most of the lots in these plats were now occupied. During this same period, the new residences that were built in the city showed that there had been significant changes in architectural tastes since the turn of the century. By and large, houses designed in the once dominant Queen Anne Style were no longer built in Stevens Point after 1905. Instead, the city's new houses were almost all examples of the Progressive styles such as the American Foursquare Style, the Craftsman Style, and the Bungalow Style. There were even a few examples of the Prairie School style as well, although most of Stevens Point's examples of the latter were public buildings such as Nelson Hall, the State Normal School's first dormitory, or the new Soo Line Passenger and Freight Depots, or the new First Baptist Church. After the war ended, tastes changed once again and subsequent houses in the city built up until the start of World War II would mostly be example of the Period Revival styles, the most frequently encountered being examples of the Colonial and Tudor Revivals. The change in architectural tastes was also visible in new public buildings as well such as the outstanding new Neo-Classical Revival style Hardware Mutual Insurance Co.'s headquarters' building , the new Neo-Classical Revival style Hotel Whiting, and the new Neo-Classical Revival style Normal School Training School building.

Stevens Point's population reached 12,000 in 1922 and by 1934 it had reached 13,622, but while the 1920s and 1930s were a period of sustained growth for the city they represented an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary period as far as Stevens Point's built environment went. Many of the institutions in the city that had been established in the nineteenth century rebuilt their buildings on a larger and more permanent basis during this period. With the sole exception of St. Peter's Church itself, all of the city's other Catholic churches and their associated schools, to name just one example, were built anew during these years. The same was also

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[10] *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* July 23, 1910, p. 1.

true of many of the city's ward schools as well and of its public high school. Manufacturing continued to dominate the Stevens Point economy until the start of World War II, and as a consequence, the city was hard hit by the Great Depression. Very little new building occurred in the city in the first half of the 1930s and not much was built in the second half either, although what was built in the way of public buildings especially, was of high quality, thanks to the involvement of various federally funded assistance programs.

Never-the-less, Stevens Point's pre-World War II history produced hundreds of buildings that are of high quality and considerable architectural interest. Much of this fine architectural heritage has been well preserved and the visible evidence suggests that it is still appreciated today. This is important because since the end of World War II Stevens Point has experienced substantial growth, thanks in part to the great increase in size of the Sentry Insurance Co. and UW-Stevens Point and the number of employees of each institution. The results of this growth can easily be seen in the large numbers of post-war suburbs that now ring much of older portion of the city. Fortunately, this new growth has left the historic core of Stevens Point largely intact and it is to be hoped that this will continue to be true in the future.

Today, remarkably, many of the city's historic downtown commercial buildings are still largely intact and still retain much of their historic appearance, thanks in part to their being included in the NRHP-listed Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Main Street Historic District. However, the functions of these buildings have changed a great deal. The day-to-day retail life of Stevens Point has now largely moved out of the downtown core into other areas of the city, and the retail activities that are still present are of a different kind than the ones of a century ago. Fortunately for Stevens Point, the lack of construction in the downtown core of the city between 1920 and the end of World War II has resulted in the retention of many of the historic commercial buildings that were constructed in the district prior to 1941. As a result, much of the city's historic commercial history is still visible in all its diversity today. The buildings within the district constitute the still intact historic business district of Stevens Point and they bear witness to the way in which it has evolved from the late 1860s to the late 1930s. Besides their significance as the most intact commercial buildings in the city, these buildings have also been occupied by a good proportion of all the commercial enterprises that existed in Stevens Point prior to the end of the war. These enterprises have included hotels, banks, restaurants, hardware stores, general stores, post offices, drugstores, harness makers, grocery stores, and other usages, all of which were once central to the life of Stevens Point and the surrounding area.

Also intact is much of Stevens Point's historic and architecturally rich residential building stock. While many of the buildings in the city have now been altered, many of the best have not and relatively few have been lost, a fact that holds out promise for the future. After all, much of what has been done can be undone if the will is there and the will can be found if Stevens Point's citizens decide that this is a goal worth pursuing.

GOVERNMENT

Local Government

A number of different buildings housed the various functions of the village, city, and county governments in Stevens Point in the nineteenth century, the most notable of which was the first Portage County Courthouse, a stone-clad Italianate Style building the was built in 1870 on the site of the current courthouse and which was demolished in 1956.(**1**) Another now non-extant nineteenth century Portage County building was the Portage County Jail, a brick-clad Queen Anne style building that was built across Church Street from the first Courthouse in 1897 and which was demolished ca.1960.(**2**) A now non-extant nineteenth century City of Steven Point building was Fire Engine House No. 1 (North Side), located on N. Second Street, which was built out of stone in 1874 and demolished in 1984.(**3**) Still another now non-extant nineteenth century City of Steven Point building was built in 1887-1888 in what is now Bukolt Park by the private Stevens Point Water Co. This was the brick-clad Romanesque Revival style water pumping station building, which was subsequently acquired by the City in 1922 and was destroyed in a fire in 1970.(**4**) The only remaining nineteenth century building that is associated with the services provided by either the City of the County is the now altered Fire Engine House No. 2 (South Side), located at 1949 Strongs Ave. which was built out of brick in 1885 to a design supplied by Stevens Point architect Frank K. Hewitt and was afterwards expanded to its present size in 1897 to a design supplied by Bernard Kolpacki of Milwaukee.(**5**)

Buildings built in Stevens Point between 1900 and 1945 by either the City or the County have fared no better. Stevens Point's Neo-Classical Revival Style Carnegie Library, which was built on the corner of Strongs Ave. and Clark St. to a design by Green Bay architects Foeller and Schober in 1904, was demolished in 1969.(**6**) Also now demolished is the former Washington School Building, which was remodeled into the city of Stevens Point's new city hall in 1936 to a design supplied by the Stevens Point architectural firm of Taylor and Maas.(**7**) Gone too, now, is the City of Stevens Point's Water Department Building, a two-story stone-clad structure designed by Stevens Point architect Frank Spalenka in 1936 on the corner of Briggs and N. Third streets and built using WPA funds and labor.(**8**)

Fortunately, the Stevens Point Sewage Treatment Plant located at 300 Bliss St. is still extant. This excellent late Art Deco style sewage treatment plant consists of a two-story treatment plant/office building and two large circular plan digester tanks and they were constructed between 1939 and 1940 to a design supplied by the Chicago engineering/architectural firm of Consoer, Townsend, and Quinlan, and were built using funds supplied by both the city and the Progress Works Administration (PWA), a federal program initiated by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. The plant is still exceptionally intact, it is still in use as the city's principal sewage treatment plant today, and it is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**9**) Also still extant the is the City of Stevens Point's Water Pumping Plant, built in 1922 in what is now Jules Iverson Park and which is also believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource in the park.(**10**)

In addition, two buildings built by Portage County during this period and located in Stevens Point are also still extant. The oldest is the Stevens Point Armory-Pavilion, located at 2442 Sims Ave. Built in 1921 as a combined armory for the Stevens Point unit of the Wisconsin National Guard and as a cattle exhibition barn and cattle sales pavilion for the Portage County Fair, this brick-clad, largely intact building has a tall octagonal plan central core from which three one-story wings radiate, it was designed by Major Henry C. Hengels, the State of Wisconsin's military architect, and it is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**11**) Twenty years later, in 1941, the County also built a new Highway Department Building at 2608 Water St. as well.

After World War II ended, however, the needs of the post-war city made it necessary to build new buildings to accommodate the roles that government was expected to fulfill. The most notable of these was the construction of a new combined City Hall/Portage County Courthouse building. This Contemporary Style building is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP and it was completed in 1957 to a design supplied by St. Paul, Minnesota architect Ray R. Gauger & Assoc. This large two-story building occupies an entire city block and it has an H-plan with the Strongs Avenue wing being given over to the City of Stevens Point's governmental offices, while the Church Street wing contain Portage County offices and the County courtrooms. This

building is still used for its original purpose today and it is exceptionally intact, both inside and out and is one of the state's best early post-World War II courthouses.(**12**)

Other Contemporary Style buildings that were erected by the City in the 1950s and 1960s include: the Stevens Point Municipal Airport Terminal, built in 1952 to a design supplied by Flad & Assoc. of Madison, Wisconsin;(**13**); the Charles M. White Memorial Library building, built n 1965 to a design supplied by architect Lawrence Monberg of Kenosha, Wisconsin;(**14**) and the new Stevens Point Fire Station, built in 1966 at 1701 Franklin St. and designed by Thern Assoc. of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.(**15**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

AHI# 74151	1949 Strongs Ave.	Fire Engine House No. 2 (South Side)	1885/1897
AHI# 70974	2442 Sims Ave.	Stevens Point Armory-Pavilion	1921
AHI# 216721	4201 Main St.	Stevens Point Water Pumping Plant	1922
AHI 211042	300 Bliss St.	Stevens Point Sewage Treatment Plant	1939-1940
AHI# 150163	2608 Water St.	Portage County Highway Department Building	1941
AHI# 211421	1516 Church St.	Portage County Courthouse/Stevens Point City Hall	1957
AHI# 220041	4509 State Highway 66	Stevens Point Municipal Airport Terminal	1952/
AHI# 73215	1325 Church St.	Charles M. White Memorial Library	1965
AHI# 214642	1701 Franklin St.	Stevens Point Fire Station	1966

Endnotes:

1. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 113.
2. Ibid, p. 118. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* November 13, 1896; September 6, 1897, p. 1; September 16, 1897, p. 4.
3. Ibid, p. 116.
4. Ibid, p. 17.
5. Ibid, p. 117. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* July 11, 1885, p. 5; November 21, 1885, p. 1.
6. Ibid, p. 114. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 10, 1904, p. 1; May 3, 1904, p. 4.
7. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* October 11, 1938, p. 1; November 18, 1938, p. 8; December 24, 1938, p. 1.
8. Ibid, June 24, 1936, p. 1; October 21, 1936, p. 1; July 15, 1937, p. 1.
9. Ibid, January 12, 939, p. 1; February 8, 1939, p. 1; February 9, 1938, p. 1; September 21, 1939, p. 9; May 31, 1940, p. 2; May 8, 1940, p. 1.
10. Ibid, March 17, 1936, p. 8; April 1, 1936, p. 2; July 2, 1936, p. 1.
11. Ibid, August 28, 1920, p. 1; November 26, 1920, p. 1; December 10, 1920, p. 5; December 7, 1921, p. 8; December 9 1921, p. 7; December 19, 1921, p. 1; November 1, 1923, p. 6.
12. Ibid, August 10, 1955, p. 11; January 7, 1956, p. 1; January 18, 1956, p. 1; September 20, 1956, p. 1; June 11, 1957, p. 1; August 15, 1957, p. 1; August 16, 1957, p. 1.
13. Ibid, September 10, 1953, p. 1.
14. Ibid, October 9, 1965, p. 1; November 10, 1965, p. 1.
15. Ibid, June 2, 1966, p. 1; September 16, 1966, p. 1.

TRANSPORTATION

Early Rail Lines

Like almost every other city of its size in Wisconsin, the history of Stevens Point has been largely shaped by its associations with the theme of transportation. Prior to the arrival of the first railroad in 1871, the only means of getting the lumber that was the principal product of the city into and out of it was the Wisconsin River.

> Until then [1871], timber could be cut in the pineries, dumped into the Wisconsin River and floated to here [Stevens Point] to be sawed into lumber. But then came the uncertainty of getting it out to markets where it could be sold. The river was the only route – and floating huge rafts of lumber over rapids, through swift currents and past many natural hazards presented a task for only the hardiest. Millions of board feet went down the Wisconsin, into the Mississippi River and to St. Louis, Mo. in this manner.(**1**)

The creation of the Wisconsin Central Railroad changed all that.

> In 1864, Congress passed a land grant for the benefit of Wisconsin railroad building, which was specifically designed to assist in the construction of a line from Berlin, Doty's Island (Menasha) Fond du Lac, or Portage, via Stevens Point, to Bayfield, in the lake Superior region of Northern Wisconsin. The legislative contest over this grant was not decided until 1866, when provision was made for the building of two lines—one from Portage to Stevens Point and the other from Menasha to Stevens Point. George Reed was president of the Winnebago and Superior line—the Menasha-Steven Point road—and at once began to build it from the southern terminus. The other railroad was the Portage and Superior, and in 1871 the two companies were consolidated, with the addition of the Manitowoc and Mississippi road, and were called the Wisconsin Central.(**2**)

Work began on the Menasha to Stevens Point section of the road in June of 1871 and the arrival of the first train over the completed line in November 15 of that same year was perhaps the single most important day in the nineteenth century history of Stevens Point because the products of its sawmills now had a direct year round outlet to the rest of the country. In addition, the operating headquarters of the railroad was also located in Stevens Point as well at this time and the railroad would continue to be the principal industry in the city until 1900, when the headquarters and shops were moved to Fond du Lac. During the years from 1872 until 1900, however, the railroad complex in Stevens Point was a source of great civic pride. This complex originally included "the native stone roundhouse with its six stalls, locomotive repair shops, coach and paint shops, iron storage and blacksmith shops with eight forges, an oil house and storeroom, a coal shed with hand power bucket hoists, a water tank and sand house and eight rip tracks. For years these shops were an attraction and drew crowds of onlookers on Sunday visiting days."(**3**)

Remarkably, the most important buildings in this complex still survive today and are still in active service. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Yard Complex is located at the end of Patch Street and it consists of the original brick and stone roundhouse and two adjacent brick repair shop buildings, all of which were built in 1872 (the roundhouse was expanded in 1917) and all three of which are still used today by the Canadian National Railway, which has a major switching facility in Stevens Point.(**4**) These are all Astylistic Utilitarian Vernacular Form buildings and they are rare, very early examples of the types of buildings that were constructed specifically for railroad purposes, they are collectively believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, and their significance is heightened by the fact that they are still used for their original purposes today. Also still extant is the Wisconsin Central Railroad Bridge, which carried the railroad's line across the Wisconsin River in Stevens Point. Historic photos suggest that this bridge was later replaced with the more massive one of similar design that is still extant today. If so, this bridge could be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its engineering significance as a good representative example of the kind of modifications that were made to early historic bridges in order to extend their service life.(**5**)

In addition to its Stevens Point service buildings, the Wisconsin Central Railroad also constructed a passenger and freight depot in the city as well. The first depot, a frame building, was built in 1872. The second, more elaborate depot, also a frame building, was built in 1882, at which time the original depot was reused for other purposes. In 1917, however, the second depot was destroyed in a fire and the railroad, which by this time was part of the Soo Line, then rebuilt the depot out of brick. The new Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Depot is still extant and is located at 1625 Depot St. This large brick-clad two-story passenger depot railroad building and its adjacent two-story freight depot building were both completed in 1918 and both of them were designed and built by Christian Madsen, a successful builder/architect whose firm, known as the Withee Construction Co., was located in Withee, Wisconsin. Remarkably, both buildings are still in use today as the Stevens Point depot of the Canadian National Railroad, but what is especially notable about them is the fact that both buildings are good, quite intact examples of the Prairie School style. Since Prairie School style railroad depots are extremely rare, these two buildings are also believed to be eligible for NRHP listing, both for their architecture and for the part they have played and continue to play in the city's railroad history.(**6**)

The importance of the railroad in Stevens Point's history cannot be overstated. The railroad put the city on the regional map and it also played a vital part in its economic life, it being the principal means by which the products of the city's factories and the produce of the surrounding countryside were shipped out of the area and new goods brought in until well into the second half of the twentieth century, and it is still an important factor in the city's economic life even today.

Later Road Networks

The advent of gasoline-powered automobiles and trucks and the creation of the state highway system to serve them has had a profound effect on both Stevens Point and on every other community in Wisconsin and their influence continues today. Not surprisingly servicing these new machines created a need for new kinds of buildings, just as the creation of the railroads had earlier, and the most ubiquitous of these new buildings are the gasoline filling stations that now dot the highways and city streets of the state and the nation. The earliest examples of this resource type were very small; buildings that housed the pump attendant and some minimal storage and office space. As the type evolved, however, one or more service bays were often added to the office, which then served both the pumping attendant and the auto mechanic. Fortunately, Stevens Point still retains a single highly intact early example of this combined type. This small, unassuming one-story-tall Astylistic Utilitarian Vernacular Form building is located at 1232 Park St. and it was built ca.1930 and housed an automobile service garage and gas station.(7) Early examples such as this are becoming very rare and this building's significance is considerably enhanced by its very high degree of integrity and it is believed to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

AHI# 74123	Patch St.	Wisconsin Central Railroad Roundhouse	1872/1917
AHI# 74124	Patch St.	Wisconsin Central Railroad Shop	1872
AHI# 74125	Patch St.	Wisconsin Central Railroad Shop	1872
AHI# 74169	Wisconsin River	Wisconsin Central Railroad Wisconsin River Bridge	1877/
AHI# 70969	1625 Depot St.	Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Depot	1918
AHI# 217321	1232 Park St.	Gas Filling Station/Service Station	1930

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 8, p. 4.
2. *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, p. 119.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* Op. Cit. June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 8, p. 4.
4. Ibid, August 17, 1898, p. 1; March 24, 1917, p. 1.
5. Ibid, June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 3, p. 2. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 11.

6. Nelson, Wendell. *The Dream of Years: A History of the Wisconsin Central/Soo Line/Canadian National Depots in Stevens Point, Wisconsin.* Bancroft, WI: Old Keene Store Publishers, 2009. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. March 17, 1917, p. 1.
7. City of Stevens Point Assessor's Records.

INDUSTRY

Industry

Industry has played an enormous part in the history of Stevens Point and continues to do so to this day, although in a very different guise. Unquestioning belief in the potential benefits of industrial development was present in the community from the earliest days of its existence and was, in fact, the principal reason for the ultimate success of the Stevens Point site. Detailed histories of Stevens Point's past and present industries are contained in Volume 1 of *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin* and in the *Stevens Point Daily Journal*'s Stevens Point Centennial issue. The information that follows borrows heavily from these sources and also from contemporary newspaper accounts and it is concerned primarily with the extant buildings that were surveyed in the course of this project.

Logging and Lumber Milling

The earliest industries in Stevens Point were all situated along the Wisconsin River and these were the numerous sawmills that sprang up beginning in the 1850s to process the logs that were starting to be sent down the river from the forests that were located to the north at this time.

> From the beginning of the logging era in the pineries, Stevens Point was a logical lumber center. Located at the head of Shaurette Rapids between Little Bull Falls (Mosinee) and Grand Rapids (Wisconsin Rapids),Stevens Point was the natural place for the layover of supplies and a resting place for lumbermen journeying up and down the river. It was at the head of a long runoff fast water to Pointe Basse and at the end of a long stretch of smooth water from Little Bull Falls.
>
> In addition several tributaries running deep into the forests emptied into the Wisconsin near Stevens Point. Here and on these streams sprang the first saw mills.(**1**)

The first saw mills in Portage County were both built in 1839 at Mill Creek just to the west of present day Stevens Point by Abraham Brawley and by Perry and Veeder. "And Campbell and Conant built a sawmill at Conant's Rapids (Whiting) on the Wisconsin River. In 1840 Bloomer and Harper put up a mill on McGreer's Rapids (Jordan) on the Big Plover River and Thomas H. McDill started a mill at Mill creek."(**2**) Numerous saw mills were subsequently developed both upstream and downstream from Stevens Point in addition to the ones that were located in Stevens Point itself. Among these were the mills of Bosworth an Reilly, Sanford R. Karmer, Meehan Brothers and Co., E. M. Copps & Co., Brown Brothers, Simon A. Sherman, Herren & Wadleigh, the Wisconsin River Lumber Co., all of which were in operation in 1880, and a year later they were joined by the John Week Lumber Co., which continued to exist until the early 1930s, and in the 1890s by the Pfiffner Co., which finally closed in 1956.(**3**)

Today, however, none of these firms or their successors are extant and all the buildings that housed them have been demolished save one. This is the Pfiffner Lumber Co. building located at 425 Franklin St., which was built out of brick Ca.1924 and which has now been remodeled into multi-unit living space.

Pulp and Paper Production

Once the old growth timber in the pineries was largely exhausted, industrial attention began to turn to the softwood forests that could be transformed into paper products. Paper production came somewhat late to Stevens Point but once it did it became the city's most important twentieth century manufacturing industry. Paper production along the Portage County and Wood County stretch of the Wisconsin River was dominated by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., which had been established south of Stevens Point in Wisconsin Rapids in 1902. In the years that followed, the company purchased other mills at Biron and Appleton, Wisconsin, on July of 1918 "the Oneida Paper Co. was organized for the purpose of acquiring the water power site owned at Stevens Point by the Jackson Milling Co. ... Construction of the Stevens Point hydroelectric plant was started and when the facility was competed, Consolidated entered the specialty paper field with the construction of the Stevens Point Division, completed in March, 1919."(**4**) In the years that

followed, Consolidated became one of Stevens Point's biggest employers and its factory was gradually expanded. Today, however, the only portions of it original plant that are still extant are its hydroelectric power plant building and its associated dam, both of which are still used by the modern, much larger New Age Paper Co. paper mill that now occupies the site of the original paper mill. The powerhouse and its associated dam are believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP for their architectural and engineering significance and for their important continuing role in the industrial history of Stevens Point.(**5**)

Wood Products

The manufacture of wood furniture and millwork continued to be major industries in Stevens Point for many years after the logging era that preceded them ended. The earliest of these industries were small planing mills and sash and door factories, and none of the buildings associated with these small companies have survived. In 1893, however, Herman A. Vetter took over one of these mills and began to manufacture millwork. By 1909, however, what had begun as a small business with just a local distribution had increased to the point where it was manufacturing doors, windows, moldings, interior trim, cabinet work, and special millwork and a new factory was needed. The result was a four-story-tall Astylistic Utilitarian form brick building located at 2116 Wood St whose reinforced concrete frame was the first of its kind in Stevens Point. In 1915, the continued growth of the firm necessitated the construction of an adjacent three-story warehouse building of similar design and these two buildings and an earlier stone powerhouse building are all still highly intact today and while the Vetter Manufacturing Co. itself is no longer extant, the buildings in the complex are eligible for NRHP listing for both architecture and history.(**6**)

Three other Stevens Point industries that specialized in the production of wooden furniture were also successful as well. These were: the Lullabye Furniture Co. located on N. Third St. and Sim Ave., which was founded by the Bukolt family in 1897, and manufactured juvenile furniture; the Joerns Brothers Furniture Co., which was founded in 1899, and manufactured furniture in a factory located in the 500 block of Shaurette St; and the Folding Furniture Co., which manufactured folding furniture and which was established in 1919.(**7**) Of these three, the Folding Furniture Co., which was founded by John Worzalla and is located at 1020 N. First St., is the only one whose resources are still extant and its factory building is now listed in the NRHP.(**8**)

Milling

Saw mills were not the only industries that benefitted from the water power that could be generated from the Wisconsin River. Grist and flour mills were also early users of the river and while all the buildings that were once associated with them have now been demolished, at least one of them was still extant well into the 1980s. Among the earliest flour mills in the city was the Lambert Star Mill, which was located on the Wisconsin River at the foot of the appropriately named Mill St. This brick mill was built in 1875 and it was taken over in 1887 by the Jackson Milling Co. of Wisconsin Rapids, which operated it under their name until sometime between 1922 and 1934, when it was demolished.(**9**) Located just across Water St. from the Jackson Mill was still another grist mill. This was the Pagel Mill, a timber frame building that was built in 1912 at 924 Arlington Place and which was still extant as late as 1988 but which has also now been demolished.(**10**)

Brewing

The first brewery in Stevens Point was already in operation by 1857 and was operated by Ruder and Wahle in buildings located on what is today's Water St. Jake and Andrew Lutz bought the brewery in the 1860s. Two other breweries were also established about this time as well. One was founded by Adam Kuhl on College Ave. and Prentice streets in 1867 and they continued to operate it until it burned down in 1892. Another one was founded in 1888 on S. Michigan Ave. between Jefferson and Center streets by George Illenberger and it operated until the late 1890s, when it too burned down.(**11**) In the meantime, the Lutz Brothers Brewery continued to operate under their name until 1897, when it was taken over Gustav Kuenzel who, in 1901, sold it to the Stevens Point Brewing Co. The Stevens Point Brewery Complex, which is located at 2617 Water St., still occupies the site of the brewery begun by Ruder & Wahle and parts of today's brewery complex already

existed in 1897, the year that Gustav Kuenzel bought the brewery from the Lutz family. In 1907, the Stevens Point Brewing Co. complex was rebuilt and expanded using designs supplied by Richard Griesser, a Chicago architect and brewery specialist, and much of today's complex dates from that year. In 1936, the present brewery garage building was built alongside the brewery to a design supplied by Christian Madsen, a Stevens Point architect. While changes have been made to the complex since then it is still largely intact, it is now the oldest intact industrial complex remaining in Stevens Point, it is believe to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and its historic significance is heightened by the fact that it is still used for its original purpose today.(**12**)

In 1907, still another brewery was built in Stevens Point. This was the brick-clad Polish Brewery, located on the corner of Wood and Wisconsin streets, which was subsequently demolished in 1994.(**13**)

Insurance

Ironically, the biggest industry in Stevens Point today has nothing to do with the manufacturing of goods. Pride of place now goes to the Sentry Insurance Company, which got its start in Berlin, Wisconsin, in 1903, when the Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association was formed and established the Hardware Mutual Insurance Company in order to provide its members with less costly fire insurance. In 1912, the offices of Hardware Mutual were moved to Stevens Point and by 1920, the company had added casualty insurance to its offerings and had grown to the point where a large new headquarters building was necessary. The company then hired Childs and Smith of Chicago to design it and by 1922 the company's outstanding new Neo-Classical Revival Style building was ready for occupancy. The company continued to thrive and prosper , however, so much so that by 1929 a major addition that tripled the size of the original building was again designed by Childs and Smith and completed in 1930, and this building, which is still occupied by Sentry Insurance today, was listed in the NRHP in 1994.(**14**) In 1971, however, the by now greatly expanded company changed its name to Sentry Insurance, which now offers a wide range of insurance protection, and in 1972, Flad & Assoc. of Madison, Wisconsin, was hired to design a new corporate headquarters for the company. The exceptional new Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Complex, located at 1800 North Point Dr. is the result and it consists of two Contemporary Style buildings, both of which were completed in 1974. The principal building is the Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Building, which is a massive, large-scale suburban office building, and the second building is the much smaller but equally distinctive and complementary Sentry Insurance Public Amenities Building, which houses a theater and dining facilities.(**15**) Both buildings are clad in limestone panels over reinforced concrete and they constitute, arguably, the finest suburban corporate headquarters complex in Wisconsin and will be eligible for NRHP-listing for their architectural significance in 2024, when they are 50 years old.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

AHI# 73277	425 Franklin St.	Pfiffner Lumber Co. Building	Ca.1924
AHI# 73195	Ca.707 Arlington Pl.	Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. Power Plant	1919
AHI# 74168	Ca.707 Arlinton Pl.	Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. Dam	1919
AHI# 211021	707 Arlington Pl.	New Page Paper Mill	/2001
AHI# 220128	2116 Wood St.	Vetter Manufacturing Co. Factory	1909
AHI# 70964	2116 Wood St.	Vetter Manufacturing Co. Warehouse	1915
AHI# 28242	1020 N. First St.	Folding Furniture Works Building	1919/1931
AHI# 27632	2617 Water St.	Stevens Point Brewery	/1897/1907/2011
AHI# 150161	2617 Water St.	Stevens Point Brewery Garage	1936
AHI# 31429	1421 Strongs Ave.	Hardware Mutual Insurance Co. Building	1922/1931
AHI# 217201	1800 North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Building	1974
AHI# 217221	1800 North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance Public Amenities Building	1974

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 6.
2. Ibid.

3. Ibid. See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, p. 215.
4. Ibid, June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 3, p. 4.
5. Ibid, February 12, 1919, p. 6; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 3, p. 4.
6. Ibid, April 6, 1907, p. 1; April 13, 1909, p. 9; May 17, 1909, p. 4; June 12, 1909, p. 9; July 10, 1909, p. 8; November 13, 1909, p. 1; April 23, 1910, p. 9; February 27, 1915, p. 1; January 9, 1922, p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 4.
7. Ibid, June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 4.
8. Ibid, March 24, 1917, p. 1; May 16, 1931, p. 1.
9. *Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 217-218. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 24.
10. Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 51.
11. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. June 28, 1958, Section 5, p. 6 (Centennial Issue).
12. Ibid, November 4, 1897, p. 1; April 23, 1898, p. 14; February 23, 1907, p. 8; March 16, 1907, p. 9; August 27, 1936, p. 1; June 28, 1958 Section 5, p. 6 (Centennial Issue).
13. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 26. See also p. 25 for an early picture of the Stevens Point Brewing Co.
14. Ibid, January 3, 1922, p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 7, p. 8 (Centennial Issue).
15. *Wisconsin Architect*. May, 1978, p. 7.

EDUCATION

Public Primary and Secondary Education

All but one of Stevens Point's nineteenth century public and parochial primary and secondary schools have now been demolished but several that were built in the first half of the twentieth century still remain and are still in use today. The following is copied from *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.*

> The first school in Stevens Point was organized by Mrs. Bliss in 1847. It was located on the north side of the public square where the Chilla building now [1919] stands. Later Mr. Bliss taught school in her own home which stood on the lot just south of the Bruce Hotel. .. J. C. F. Maloney —was the first man ever employed as a teacher in Stevens Point. Beginning in 1854, together with his wife, he conducted school in the house now [1919] occupied by Miss Lizzie Cadman at No. 420 Clark St. In 1858 the White School was erected and Mr. Maloney transferred to that building. The White School was a frame building and contained three rooms, two on the first floor and one above. In this school, benches and boxes served for seats and place for books. One hundred and fifteen children were housed in the primary room.
>
> The Pinery [newspaper] announced on July 9, 1858, that the new schoolhouse for District No. 1 had been completed. It was a wooden building, 60 by 30 feet, the posts being 24 feet and making a structure two stories high. Martin Perkins was named as the builder. The paper adds: "It is the best finished building in the city. It only wants a tower to render it a model piece of architecture."
>
> The Stevens Point High School was organized in 1876 under the Free High School Law. It was located in a building erected in 1876 on the site of the present [1919] Washington (First Ward) School. In addition to this and the White School in the Second Ward, a school had been erected in what is now [1919] the Fourth Ward, on the site of the present [1919] St. Peter's, and one in the Fifth Ward during 1871, where the Jefferson School now [1919] stands. .. [By 1889] The ward schools had been increased to five by the removal to the Sixth Ward in 1888 of the old Fifth Ward building. Two years later we find 36 grade teachers employed together with five kindergarten teachers. a supervisor of music and supervisor of drawing, making the total number of teachers 48, including the superintendent. The first kindergarten had been opened in the Fifth Ward in April, 1896. This was soon followed by the opening of one in the Second Ward, and in September by the opening of kindergartens in the Fourth and Sixth wards.
>
> The buildings now [1919] occupied are for the most part adequate to the public needs, the original structures having been replaced by very serviceable and modern schools. The Washington (First Ward) School was erected in 1896; the Garfield (Third Ward) in —— ; the Grant (Fourth Ward) in 1887; the Jefferson (Fifth Ward), also in 1887; the McKinley (Sixth Ward) in 1904; and the Jackson (West Side) in 1897. The present [1919] High School building was erected in 1893-94, and is fast becoming inadequate to care for the increasing enrollment, which in June, 1917, amounted to 302 and at the same time in 1918 to 323.
>
> The last building to be replaced was the old White School which, after a period of abandonment, was moved in 1913 to make room for the new Second Ward (Lincoln) School, which was opened at the beginning of the school year in 1914.(**1**)

In order to alleviate the crowding in the high school that is mentioned above, the Collegiate Gothic style Emerson School (non-extant) was built on the corner of Ellis St. and East Ave. in 1924.(**2**) In 1938, however, an entirely new high school building was completed on the corner of Main St. and N. Michigan Ave. This large, excellent late Art Deco style high school building was constructed between 1936 and 1938 to a design supplied by the Madison, Wisconsin architectural firm of Law, Law, & Potter and it was largely built using WPA funds and labor. The excellent stone-clad exterior of the school; is especially notable, both for its design and because it also represents the kind of labor-intensive work that was favored by the WPA, for whom maximum employment was a principal goal. This school is now one of only two public school buildings in

Stevens Point that predate World War II and it is still exceptionally intact and its significance is further enhanced by the fact that it is still in use as a school today and is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**3**) All the other public school buildings that were built in Stevens Point prior to the end of World War II have now been demolished with a single exception. This is the now-altered Richardsonian Romanesque Style brick-clad Jackson School, which was built in 1897 and expanded in 1938.

Parochial Primary and Secondary Education

Parochial schools have also played an important role in Stevens Point's educational history as well. All four of the city's Catholic parishes have had and continue to have schools associated with them. The oldest of these were both completed in 1932. The first is the school associated with St. Stephen's R. C. Church, this being a fine Collegiate Gothic stone-clad building designed by Childs & Smith of Chicago and built in 1932.(**4**) The second is the school associated with St. Peter's R. C. Church, this being an equally fine brick-clad building designed by Frank J. Stepnoski of Fond du Lac that was also built in 1932. Both of these schools are still intact and in use as schools today an both are believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of their associated church complexes.(**5**) In addition, the school associated with St. Joseph's R. C. Church is also still extant as well and is still in use as a school today. The first story of this Art Deco style brick school was built in 1940 to a design by Erhard Brielmaier and Sons of Milwaukee and the second story was added n 1958 to a design by Billmeyer & Sons of Wisconsin Rapids.(**6**) In addition, the Diocese also built two high schools in Stevens Point in the late 1950s; Maria High School for girls and Pacelli High School for boys. Later on, the two school populations were combined and the original Pacelli High School became the Stevens Point YMCA and the original Maria High School was renamed Pacelli High School and continues to be used as a Catholic high school today. This very fine, largely unaltered Contemporary Style school building was designed by La Crosse, Wisconsin architect Robert A. Hacker and it was completed in 1956. This is now the finest of Stevens Point's several 1950s and 1960s post-World War II era school buildings and it is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.(7)

Post Secondary Education

In addition to its public and parochial elementary and secondary schools, Stevens Point is also home to the University of Wisconsin's Stevens Point campus. First created in 1896 as the sixth of Wisconsin's Normal Schools that were intended to educate the teachers who would staff the state's elementary and secondary schools, the Stevens Point Normal School has since grown to become to become the city's largest institution and the University's large campus now contains important buildings from every stage of its history. The two oldest buildings on campus, the Stevens Point Normal School Building, built in 1893 to a design by Perkins & Selby of Chicago, and Nelson Hall, built in 1915 to a design by Van Ryn and DeGelleke of Milwaukee, are both listed in the NRHP.(**8**) In addition, the campus's other pre-World War II building, the Neo-Classical Revival Style Normal School Training School building, which was completed in 1930 and was designed by Arthur Peabody, the State architect, is also believed to be eligible for NRHP listing as well.(**9**)

Several post World-War II Contemporary Style buildings on the campus may also be eligible for NRHP-listing when they become 50-years-old. These are: the UW-Stevens Point Classroom Building, built in 1966; the UW-Stevens Point James Albertson Learning Center and Library, built in 1968 and added on to in 1985; and the UW-Stevens Point Professional Studies Building, built in 1971.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

AHI# 70901	410 West Clark St.	Jackson School	1897/1938
AHI# 74116	2400 Main St.	P. J. Jacobs High School	1938
AHI# 212341	1335 Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. School	1932/
AHI# 73167	708 First St.	St. Peter's R. C. School	1932
AHI# 215222	1901 Lincoln Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. School	1940/1958
AHI# 216881	1301 Maria Dr.	Pacelli High School	1956
AHI# 16983	2100 Main St.	Stevens Point Normal School Building	1893/1901/1915

AHI# 73278	1209 Fremont St.	Nelson Hall	1915
AHI# 74130	1101 Reserve St.	UW-SP Normal School Training School	1928-30
AHI# 220159	1801 Fourth Ave.	UW-SP Classroom Building	1966
AHI# 70971	900 Reserve St.	UW-SP Albertson Learning Center	1968/1985
AHI# 70972	1901 Fourth Ave.	UW-SP Professional Studies Building	1971
AHI# 74114	800 Reserve St.	UW-SP Fine Arts Building	1971

Endnotes:

1. *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 168-170. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, pp. 67, 72-73, 75, and 80.
2. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 68.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 15, 1933, p. 1; April 15, 1935, p. 1; April 29, 1935, p. 1; January 21, 1936, p. 1; June 17, 1936, p. 1; July 2, 1936 p. 1; September 14, 1936, p. 1; October 12, 1937, p. 1; October 11, 1938, p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 12. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 69.
4. Ibid. August 4, 1932, p. 1; September 25, 1933, p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 9 (Centennial Issue). See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 79 for a picture of the original St. Stephen's school.
5. Ibid. May 16, 1931; May 18, 1931; May 23, 1931; June 25, 1931; September 13, 1932. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 77 for a picture of the original St. Peter's school.
6. Ibid. May 25, 1940; September 26, 1940; March 12, 1958. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 76 for a picture of the original St. Joseph's school.
7. Ibid. June 1, 1954, p. 1; April 21, 1955, p. 1; May 18, 1955, p. 1; May 27, 1955, p. 1; February 23, 1956, p. 1; March 2, 1956, p. 1; March 23, 1956, p. 1; May 3,1956, p. 1; August 28, 1956, p. 1.
8. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., pp. 119, 122.
9. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 11, 1928, p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 13, (Centennial Issue).

RELIGION

Stevens Point's historic churches are among the city's most architecturally significant buildings and several are believed to be eligible for NRHP listing. Detailed histories of Stevens Point's past and present churches are contained in Volume 1 of *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin* and Section 6 of the *Stevens Point Daily Journal*'s Stevens Point Centennial issue. The information that follows borrows heavily from these sources and also from contemporary newspaper accounts and it is concerned primarily with the extant buildings that were surveyed in the course of this project.

The first religious services held in nineteenth century Stevens Point took place in the area's pioneer schoolhouses, commercial buildings, and in private houses owned by members of the future congregations. Gradually, these pioneer congregations either faded away or expanded and were able to build their first real houses of worship. None of the first churches associated with Stevens Point's nineteenth century congregations are still extant in an intact state. The oldest surviving intact churches in the city are the Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church and the Episcopal Church of the Intercession, both of which were begun in 1892 and both of which are believed to be eligible for NRHP listing. Also potentially eligible is St. Peter's R. C. Church, Stevens Point's oldest Roman Catholic (R. C.) church, which was completed in 1897, as was the now altered German Evangelical Friedens Church. Stevens Point's other historic nineteenth century churches have either now been greatly altered or have been replaced by newer and larger churches built between 1900 and World War II. What follows is an alphabetical listing of the Stevens Point congregations whose churches were surveyed and also information about the houses of worship that they constructed.

Baptist

Stevens Point's Baptist Church congregation is one of the oldest in the city, it having been first organized in 1855. In 1858, lots were purchased on Main St. and construction on the congregation's first church started the next year and was completed several years later. In 1877, the enlarged congregation built a new frame Gothic Revival style church on lots on Church St. and this church served the congregation until 1916, when a new church was built on the same site.(**1**) This brick-clad church was built in 1916 to a design supplied by Milwaukee architect Clare C. Hosmer and it is a very fine example of a church designed in the Prairie School style. Interestingly, parts of the earlier Gothic Revival style church on this site belonging to this congregation appear to have been incorporated into the newer building as well and a Women's Parlor addition that was built in 1925 is also attached to one side of the 1916 building.(**2**) Prairie School style churches are very rare and the First Baptist Church is potentially eligible for NRHP listing and it is still the home of the First Baptist congregation today.

Catholic

The earliest records of regular services being held in the Roman Catholic faith in the Stevens Point area in the nineteenth century suggest that the first ones were held in Stevens Point in a schoolhouse on Clark St. in 1853. The first Catholic church in Stevens Point was the first church of the St. Stephens congregation, this being a small, frame building that was built in 1856 on the corner of Clark and Cross streets. This church continued in use until 1866, when a larger, Gothic Style, 39 by 78-foot clapboard-clad church was completed.(**3**) This new church was located 1401 Clark St. and it served its congregation until 1919, when it was destroyed in a fire. It was then replaced on the same site by an outstanding new stone-clad Neo-Gothic Revival Style church building (1401 Clark St.) that was completed in 1922 to a design supplied by Childs and Smith of Chicago.(**4**) This church is still in excellent, highly original condition today, it is still used as a church by the St. Stephens congregation, and it is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of the Church of the Intercession-St. Stephens R. C. Church Historic District, which also includes the St. Stephen's Church rectory (1401 Clark St.), built in 1932, its school (1335 Clark St.), built in 1932, and its convent (1408 Ellis St.), built in 1954.(**5**)

The second oldest Catholic parish in Stevens Point is that of the St. Peter's congregation. This parish was formed in 1876 to serve the city's rapidly growing Polish population and its first church was located on Fourth

Ave. between N. Second and N. First streets and was built in 1876. This was a clapboard-clad building with twin steeples and it served its congregation until it was destroyed in a fire in 1896. A fine new brick church was then built on the same site and it was completed in 1897. This excellent, largely unaltered Gothic Revival style brick church was designed by Milwaukee architect Bernard Kolpacki and its original convent and rectory buildings were located next door on Fourth Ave, and the associated parish school was located on the southeast corner of the block bounded y Fourth and Washington avenues and West and First streets. In 1924, the original convent was replaced by the much larger American Foursquare style-influenced brick building located at 820 Fourth Ave, that is still extant today and in 1932, the original school was replaced by the fine, much larger brick-clad Collegiate Gothic style school that was designed by Fond du Lac architect Frank Stepnowski and which is located diagonally across the corner from the convent at 708 First St. All of these buildings are still in use today and they are still largely intact, and taken together they constitute a architecturally significant group of church-related buildings that is believed to be eligible for NRHP listing as the St. Peter's R. C. Church Complex.(**6**)

The third Catholic parish to be established in Stevens Point was St. Joseph's R. C. Church in 1884. The first church that served this predominately German-speaking congregation was built in 1884 on the corner of Wyatt Ave. and Jefferson St. and it was clad in clapboards and measured 40 by 75-feet. This church served its congregation until it was destroyed by fire in 1915. Two years later, a new brick-clad Romanesque Revival style church that still serves the congregation today was built on the same site. This excellent church was designed by Milwaukee architect Erhard Brielmaier & Sons, who also designed the new brick rectory next door that replaced the original one that had also been destroyed in the 1915 fire. In addition, an new parish school was built around the corner from the church in 1940 and a second story was added to this building in 1958.(**7**)

The fourth Catholic parish to be established in Stevens Point was St. Stanislaus R. C. Church in 1916. This church was established in response to the growth of the Polish population of Stevens Point, which, by 1916, had reached a point where it was too large for all of its members to be accommodated in St. Peter's R. C. Church. As a result, a new parish was created and lots were purchased on N. Fremont St. Work then started on a new brick Romanesque Revival; style church designed by Stevens Point architect Frank Spalenka, and the resulting church, which has now been altered, is still in use by the St. Stanislaus congregation today as is the neighboring rectory and school.(**8**)

In addition to the four parishes listed above, Stevens Point is also the home of another important Catholic religious institution. This is the Sisters of St. Joseph Convent, located at 1300 Maria Drive. The first portion of this fine brick-clad Romanesque Revival Style convent was built in 1902 at a cost of nearly $200,000 and it was then and still is one of Stevens Point's most impressive buildings. Although primarily used as a convent for this Roman Catholic order, the building also once housed a girl's school as well and in 1915-1917 a large addition designed by the prominent Milwaukee architectural firm of Erhard Brielmaier & Sons was added onto the original building in order to house this expanding program. Additional buildings were later added to the grounds of the convent as well, including a grotto and a chapel for the Sister's cemetery. In 1959 the attic story of the convent was remodeled and then, in 1965, the convent greatly enlarged by the addition of a new wing housing a new chapel and infirmary that was designed in a Contemporary Style by Robert Hackner, an architect based in La Crosse, Wisconsin. After the new Maria High School for girls was built in Stevens Point in 1956, the convent once again reverted to its original purpose as the mother house of its order and it remains so to this day and may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**9**)

Episcopal

Stevens Point's Episcopal congregation is the oldest active congregation in the city, it having been established in 1852, several years before the city itself. This congregation is called the Church of the Intercession, its first church was built in 1853, and it continued to serve its congregation until 1892, when a new site on the corner of Church and Ellis streets was purchased that was located one block south of the old church, and a new church was begun.(**10**) The congregation's new church was designed by the Madison, Wisconsin architectural firm of Conover & Porter, and this outstanding High Victorian Gothic style stone

building is still in excellent, highly original condition today, it is still used by the Church of the Intercession congregation, and it is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of the Church of the Intercession-St. Stephens R. C. Church Historic District, which also includes the church's Tudor Revival style rectory (1316 Ellis St.), which was built in 1934 to a design by Stevens Point architect Gage Taylor.(**11**)

Evangelical Association

In 1895, the German Evangelical Friedens Church congregation was formed and it held its first services in the old Church of the Intercession building (non-extant) . In 1897, the congregation built its own church, a modest Gothic Revival style brick building located on the corner of Dixon St. and Center Ave. This now-altered building, which was also later known as the Peace Evangelical church, is still in use today as the Peace United Church of Christ Church. In 1940, a new brick school wing was also added to the rear of the church.(**12**)

Jewish

Stevens Point's Jewish congregation was formed in 1904 and within a year they had purchased land on Water St. and had erected a clapboard-clad Gothic Revival style synagogue building on the property that was completed in 1905.(**13**) This building is still extant today, it now houses the Portage County Historical Society Museum, and it was listed in the NRHP in 2007.(**14**)

Lutheran

Today's Trinity Lutheran congregation in Stevens Point was originally organized in 1873 as the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. For the next 25 years the congregation shared the use of church building located at the corner of Shaurette and Elk streets that belonged to the German Lutheran Congregation (now known as St. Paul's Lutheran Church). In 1898, the name of the congregation was changed to the Trinity Congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and in the same year the congregation purchased lots on the corner of Strongs Ave. and Brawley St. as the site of a church of its own. Construction on the new church began later in the year and in 1900 the new church was completed. This excellent clapboard-clad Gothic Revival style building was designed by Stevens Point architect J. H. Jeffers & Co. and it housed its congregation until 1950, when the congregation decided t boil a new church on Clark St.(**15**) Today, the old church is no longer in use as such, but it is still in excellent, original condition and it would probably be eligible for listing in the NRHP if its steeple had not been removed.

Presbyterian

Stevens Point's Presbyterian congregation began as a Congregational organization in 1853 and it built a church a year later on Main St. In 1865, however, the congregation decided to become a Presbyterian congregation and purchased the 1854 church. This was a frame, rectilinear plan building and it served the congregation until 1892, when the need for a larger church resulted in land being purchased on the corner of Main and Church streets for the construction of a new church. This excellent brick-clad Gothic Revival Style church was completed in 1892 to a design supplied by Isaac Pursell, a noted Philadelphia, Pennsylvania architect who specialized in the design of churches. This church is still highly intact today and continues to serve the Presbyterian congregation and it is eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its architectural significance as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style.(**16**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

AHI# 70966	1948 Church St.	First Baptist Church	1916
AHI# 212341	1335 Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. School	1932/
AHI# 212361	1401 Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. Rectory	1932
AHI# 70980	1401 Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. Church	1923
AHI# 214501	1408 Ellis St.	St. Stephen's R. C. Convent	1954

AHI# 149721	820 Fourth Ave.	St. Peter's R. C. Church	1897
AHI# 210021	800 Fourth Ave.	St. Peter's R. C. Convent	1924
AHI# 73167	708 First St.	St. Peter's R. C. School	1932
AHI# 70947	1709 Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Church	1916
AHI# 220129	1709 Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Rectory	1916
AHI# 215222	1901 Lincoln Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. School	1940/1958
AHI# 70973	824 Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Church	1917/1972
AHI# 214661	838 Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Rectory	1923
AHI# 74118	1300 Maria Dr.	St. Joseph's R. C. Convent	1902/1909/1915/ 1959/1965
AHI# 70938	1417 Church St.	Church of the Intercession	1894
AHI# 214481	1316 Ellis St.	Church of the Intercession Rectory	1934
AHI# 70926	1756 Dixon St.	German Evangelical Friedens Church	1897/1940
AHI# 27631	475 Water St.	Temple Beth Israel	1905
AHI# 70995	1700 Strongs Ave.	Trinity Lutheran Church	1900
AHI# 70933	1300 Main St.	Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church	1892

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 9 (Centennial Issue). See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 187-188. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 87.
2. Nelson, Wendell. *From an Eternal Faith, A Gift of Timeless Art: The First Baptist Church of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 1855-2005.* Bancroft, WI: Old Keene Store Publishers, 2005. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 24, 1916, p. 1.
3. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 91. See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 183-185.
4. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 26, 1920, p. 8; April 26, 1920, p. 1; March 17, 1922, p. 1.
5. Ibid. August 4, 1932, p. 1; September 25, 1933, p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 9 (Centennial Issue).
6. Ibid. February 13, 1897, p. 1; March 27, 1897, p. 6; May 24,1897, p. 1; July 10, 1897, p. 1; December 18, 1897, p. 1; May 16, 1931, p. 1; May 18, 1931, p. 7; May 23, 1931, p. 1; June 25, 1931, p. 1; September 13, 1932 p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 12 (Centennial Issue). See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 188-190.
7. Ibid. January 29, 1916, p. 6; March 17, 1916, p. 6; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 13 (Centennial Issue). See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 191-193.
8. Ibid. March 24, 1917, p. 8; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 14 (Centennial Issue). See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, p. 190. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 85.
9. Ibid. January 7, 1909, p. 1; December 11, 1909, p. 1; May 6, 1911, p. 3; February 13, 1915, p. 1; March 27, 1915, p. 5; January 5, 1916, p. 1; July 22, 1916, p. 2; July 25, 1916 p. 1; August 17, 1922, p. 2; January 12, 1959, p. 1; February 3, 1965, p 16. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 70.
10. Ibid. February 20, 1892, p. 7; September 10, 1892, p. 1; December 23, 1893, p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 14 (Centennial Issue). See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, p. 186. ..
11. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 85. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 31, 1934, p. 3.

12. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 20,1897, p. 4; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 13 (Centennial Issue). See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 194-195. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 90.
13. *Stevens Point Gazette.* August 9, 1905.
14. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 15 (Centennial Issue). See also: Seiler, Mark R. *The Jewish Community of Stevens Point.* Stevens Point: 2008, pp. 15-17.
15. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*: September 22, 1898, p. 1; October 16, 1901, p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 13 (Centennial Issue). See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 890.
16. Ibid. March 12, 1892, p. 5; May 28, 1892, p. 5; October 1, 1892, p. 1; September 6, 1897, p. 1; April 16, 1907, p. 4; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 10 (Centennial Issue). See also: *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, Vol. 1, pp. 186-187. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 84.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES and VERNACULAR BUILDING FORMS

The principal intent of the National Register of Historic Places is to assist in the identification, evaluation, and preservation of America's historic and archeological resources by creating a nationwide list of the most significant examples of each type. Because inclusion on the National Register implies that a listed resource meets standards which have been developed to apply to all similar resources in the nation; federal, state, and local governments and private citizens can use this list to make better informed decisions regarding which resources should be preserved and protected by comparing unlisted resources with those already on the list.

The process of creating this National Register has been complicated because in a nation the size of America there exist a staggering variety of resources which can legitimately claim a place on this list. As a result, one of the principal tasks of the National Register program has been that of identifying and categorizing these resources and then adopting criteria which make it possible to select the most significant examples within each category. A good example of this larger process of identification and categorization has been the creation of the catalog of architectural styles which is used to describe and identify the nation's buildings. The history of this catalog actually begins with those European architects of the Renaissance and Baroque periods who sought to identify and understand the underlying design principles they believed were present in the Greek and Roman buildings of antiquity. One of the methods they devised to study such buildings consisted of assigning them to different categories (or "styles") based on an analysis of their visual characteristics. This was done by describing and labeling the building's component parts and then analyzing how the various parts were used to make up the whole. When enough buildings having a similar appearance had been analyzed to create a consensus of opinion as to their common characteristics, they were given a descriptive name (such as Greek or Roman) which was then called a "style". When the formal study of architectural history began in the early nineteenth century this method became a standard interpretive tool because categorizing buildings according to style proved to be of great value in giving a sense of coherence to the historic progression of architecture and to the design of the built environment.

The subsequent efforts of several generations of architectural historians resulted in the creation of a long list of architectural styles and the process of adding new names to this list and refining the definitions of existing ones continues to this day. The ongoing nature of this process must be emphasized because existing stylistic definitions are sometimes modified and even superseded by newer, more accurate ones when knowledge about historic buildings increases and understanding of common stylistic characteristics becomes more sophisticated. When the National Register program first started, for example, a whole group of late-nineteenth century buildings were lumped together under the general heading of the "picturesque style" for want of a better name. Today this term is no longer in use, it having been superseded by several more narrowly defined and accurate ones. Consequently, an updated catalog of architectural styles has been incorporated in each successive version of the National Park Service's (NPS) Guidelines For Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms (now National Register Bulletin No. 16A) and the evaluation of buildings based on their stylistic characteristics has always been an integral part of the process of assessing the potential National Register eligibility of architectural resources. The NPS' justification for evaluating buildings based on their stylistic characteristics was originally stated in the beginning of the architectural classification listings on p. 54 of Bulletin No. 16A: " The following list [of architectural categories] reflects classification by style and stylistic influence, which is currently the most common and organized system of classifying architectural properties."

The National Park Service's early acceptance of the concept of architectural styles and its subsequent drafting of an approved list of such styles were events of considerable significance for the current study of America's built environment. Because so much of the effort of state and local preservation organizations today centers around placing buildings on the National Register, the criteria used by the National Register automatically become the standard criteria used by each state. Therefore, the net result of the National Register program has been to codify architectural styles at the national level. It is fortunate, then, that the National Register program was set up to treat the process of defining architectural styles as an ongoing one. Definitions used by the National Register are routinely updated as more and better information becomes

available from such important sources as intensive surveys such as the one undertaken in Stevens Point. One of the principal tasks of an intensive survey, after all, is to produce quantitative information about the architectural resources within the area being surveyed. When the results of several intensive surveys are compared and synthesized, our understanding of the evolution and distribution of architectural resources is increased accordingly and this is sometimes manifested in revised and expanded stylistic definitions.

The importance of the National Register as an influence on other, more specialized studies of the nation's buildings can best be shown by examining its influence on such works as the *Comprehensive Resource Management Plan* (CRMP) published in 1986 by the State of Wisconsin's Department of Historic Preservation. This multi-volume work is ultimately intended to provide a thematic overview of all the built resources in the state of Wisconsin and one of the themes covered in the three volumes already published is that of Architectural Styles. The CRMP's definitions of the various architectural styles found in Wisconsin are essentially the same as those used by the National Park Service except that those in the CRMP also include information on the Wisconsin manifestations of these styles gleaned from the many intensive surveys the State of Wisconsin has conducted. Consequently, these have become the standard stylistic definitions used at the state level to describe Wisconsin's architectural resources and they are used in paraphrased form in the following architectural styles portion of this chapter. Each stylistic definition found on the following pages describes in some detail the way that style was used in Stevens Point and mentions any manifestations of the style peculiar to Stevens Point. The resulting definitions are consistent with those used by the National Park Service but also reflect the local usage found by the intensive survey.

Stevens Point was first platted in 1851, and the city contains buildings that represent most of the important architectural styles that were found in Wisconsin between 1851 and 1961. The resulting stylistic diversity is part of the special heritage of Stevens Point's architecture. What makes Steven Point special today, though, is both the high quality of the buildings it contains and also the fact that so much of what was built in the past has survived until the present day.

Three of the potential historic districts identified by the Stevens Point Intensive Survey consist of portions of the large historic residential areas that surround the city's historic NRHP-listed downtown commercial historic district. Many of the houses in these residential districts were associated with those who owned the buildings in the downtown and who ran the businesses that filled them. These districts contain examples of architectural styles that date from the early days of the city on up to the Period Revival style of the 1930s and 1940s and also the Contemporary styles that came into use following World War II, and they include most of the finest intact Stevens Point examples of these styles.

Besides surveying those buildings which fall within the standard stylistic definitions, the Stevens Point Intensive Survey also surveyed many vernacular examples of these styles as well. Vernacular examples are ones that were built during the same time period as their more stylistically sophisticated brethren but which are generally simpler, less complex buildings that use only some of the salient design elements that are characteristic of a style to achieve a similar, but generally more modest appearance. More often than not such buildings represent a local builder's interpretations of whatever style was popular at the moment. Thus, for every true Queen Anne style building in Stevens Point there are usually also several vernacular Queen Anne style buildings that exhibit some of the same characteristics such as irregular plans and complicated roof lines. The survey also noted some variants of the more common styles which are loosely grouped under the classifications "combined examples" and "transitional examples." Combined examples are created when an addition in a later style is added to a pre-existing building as, for example, when an Craftsman style wing is added to a Queen Anne style house. A transitional example occurs when the original design of a building reflects major characteristics of two or more different types as when a late Greek Revival style building contains elements of the Italianate style that supplanted it.

What follows is a catalog of the most common styles and vernacular forms identified by the Stevens Point Intensive Survey and also several that, although they may have only one surveyed building, are, none the less, of architectural significance. The style names and the periods of their occurrence are taken directly from the CRMP as are the basic definitions of each style. This is followed by more specific information about the way each style was used in Stevens Point and by a list of addresses of both the most important and

the most typical of the intact and extant local examples of each style that were identified by the survey. Further information on the styles themselves can be found in the second volume of the CRMP and in its bibliography.

Greek Revival (1830 - 1870)

The Greek Revival style was the first national style that was popularly used in Wisconsin and in Stevens Point. The style characteristics most commonly associated with it include porticos and corner pilasters that use Doric, Ionic or Corinthian Orders; prominent, generally front-facing gable ends framed with heavy moldings; low-pitched roofs; and classically inspired cornices with returns. The style is generally symmetrical and orderly and features regularly spaced door and window openings, but departures and adaptations from the norm were common depending on the kinds of building materials that were locally available. In addition, there are numerous vernacular structures with limited Greek Revival details such as rectangular massing, regular fenestration patterns, and returned cornices. The Greek Revival style was used for everything from state capitols and churches to stores but was most frequently seen in Wisconsin in residential buildings. While both brick and stone examples exist, the vast majority of such buildings were originally of frame construction and were clad in clapboard siding.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Early photos show that some of Stevens Point's earliest public and private buildings such as the Curran House Hotel on Main St. (non-extant), and the Old White School (non-extant) located on Elk Street just south of Mill Street, were built in the Greek Revival Style or its vernacular equivalents.(**1**) This has proven to be true elsewhere in Wisconsin as well in communities of the same early vintage as Stevens Point and it reflects the east coast heritage of many of the state and the city's early settlers.

Stevens Point also originally contained a considerable number of Greek Revival style residences as well, but few survive today and fewer still have their style-defining features intact. Fourteen Greek Revival style examples still survive in Stevens Point today and most are examples of the Gable Ell form and have a front-facing gable-roofed two-story wing that is attached to a typically less tall one-story side gable wing, and all of the extant Stevens Point examples of this type have either been resided, usually in vinyl, or else have had later additions attached to them.

Two of the three most intact examples of the Greek Revival style in Stevens Point are clapboard-clad Front Gable form examples; the Silas Walsworth House, built ca.1860, which was moved to this site in 1928, and the smaller but very fine house that is located at 1217 West Pearl St.(**2**)

AHI# 73251	1749 College Ave.	Silas Walsworth House	Ca.1860/1928
AHI# 220111	1217 West Pearl St.	House	Ca.1860

The most intact Greek Revival style building in Stevens Point, however, and also the most unusual, is the clapboard-clad John White House, built ca.1860, which is a very rare Cross Gable example of the style.(**3**)

AHI# 73276	545 Franklin St.	John White House	Ca.1860

Endnotes:

1. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, pp. 73,110.
2. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 72.
3. Ibid, p. 96.

Italianate (1850-1880)

Italianate Style residences are typically two stories in height and they are typically clad in either clapboard or brick, but stone examples are also found. The typical hallmarks of the many Italianate residences in Wisconsin include wide eaves that are visually supported by elaborate brackets, low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, and often a polygonal or square cupola placed on the roof. These buildings typically have either "T," "L," or cruciform plans, they frequently have smaller ells attached to the rear or side of a main block, and they tend to have boxy proportions. Other common characteristics include verandahs or loggias, balustraded balconies, bay windows, and tall, frequently segmental-arched windows crowned with hood molds or pediments.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point is rich in Italianate Style residences, 24 examples having been surveyed, and almost all of them were built in the late 1870s and early 1880s. The reason for this is not certain but is most likely due to the increased prosperity that followed the arrival of the first railroad in Stevens Point in 1872. Historic photos show that Stevens Point also once had at least one impressive Italianate Style public building as well. This was the stone-clad Portage County Courthouse, which was built in 1870 and which survived until it was replaced by the current courthouse in 1957.(**1**)

Most of the surviving residential examples of this style in Stevens Point are similar in design. These examples are two-story-tall, rectilinear plan buildings that have main blocks that are sheltered by very shallow-pitched hip roofs, and many also had or have one-story and sometimes two-story-tall rear or side wings. The best, most intact brick-clad examples of these houses are listed below.

AHI# 73217	1532 Third St.	Richard Cook House	1882(**2**)
AHI# 70927	1918 Division St.	Forrest W. Kingsbury House	1883(**3**)
AHI# 70897	516 Franklin St.	Egbert M. Copps House	1881(**4**)
AHI# 70990	2027 Lincoln St.	Martin Cahill House	1885/1928(**5**)
AHI# 74106	1908 Main St.	James O. Raymond House	1879(**6**)
AHI# 70994	1554 Strongs Ave.	J. H. Carlisle House	1882(**7**)

Clapboard-clad examples of these houses exist as well and the best, most intact example is the Thomas W. Anderson House, located at 1249 Clark St., which is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AHI# 73233	1245 Clark St.	Thomas W. Anderson House	1877(**8**)

Other fine intact examples are listed below.

AHI# 73209	1925 Center St.	Charles Beach House	1879(**9**)
AHI# 74100	1640 Main St.	John Slothauer House	1877(**10**)
AHI# 74110	2017 Main St.	Edward McGlachlin House	1876(**11**)

Stevens Point's grandest Italianate Style house is the Major Edwin R. Herren House, located at 1975-77 Church St., which was built in 1875 and expanded in 1884. Unfortunately, this house, which was originally clad in clapboards, has now been resided in asbestos shingles; otherwise it too would also probably be individually eligible for NRHP listing.(**12**)

AHI# 73223	1975-77 Church St.	Maj. Edwin R. Herren House	1875/1884

The most unusual examples of the Italianate Style in Stevens Point, however, are a number of residences that consist of a nearly square-plan one-story-tall main block to whose rear or side elevations is attached a one-story wing. Vernacular examples of this house type, which is called the One-Story-Cube vernacular form, are some of the most frequently found 1880s era houses in Stevens Point and they are dealt with in a

separate chapter in this section. The most elaborate examples, however, are actually Italianate Style designs and all the surveyed examples are built out of brick, the finest being the Taylor Smedley House, which started out as a clapboard-clad house and was then reclad in brick, and is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**13**)

AHI# 70967	1925 Church St.	Taylor Smedley House	Ca.1885

Other fine intact examples are listed below.

AHI# 73270	1948 Elk St.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 31549	1740 Madison St.	David J. Ellenwood House	1879(**14**)
AHI# 74164	2532 Water St.	House	Ca.1880

Surviving Italianate style commercial buildings are also plentiful in Wisconsin. These buildings are usually two-to-three stories tall and typically have bracketed cornices, flat or very shallow-pitched roofs, and tall windows decorated with hood molds or pediments. Although there are several extant Italianate style commercial buildings in the downtown area of Stevens Point, such as the H. D. McCulloch Block at 956 Main St., they lie outside the scope of this survey. Information on these buildings can be found in the Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Main Street Historic District National Register Form, which covers the entire historic commercial core of the city.

Endnotes:

1. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, pp. 113.
2. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 11.
3. Ibid, p. 81. Also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, October 13, 1883.
4. Ibid, p. 95.
5. Ibid, p. 110. Also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, November 21, 1885, p. 1. This house was moved to this site in 1928.
6. Ibid, p. 134. Also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, March 29, 1879, p. 4.
7. Ibid, p. 180. Also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, May 13, 1882, p. 4
8. Ibid, p. 26. Also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, January 12, 1878, p. 6.
9. Ibid, p. 5.
10. Ibid, p. 121. Also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, July 21, 1877, p. 3; January 12, 1878, p. 6.
11. Ibid, p. 140.
12. Ibid, p. 22. Also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, May 31, 1884, p. 7.
13. Ibid, p. 21.
14. Ibid, p. 111.

Gothic Revival (1850-1880)

The Gothic Revival style had its origins in the renewed interest in spirituality and religion that occurred in late eighteenth century England and France as a partial reaction to that period of intensely intellectual activity known as the Enlightenment. This reaction also extended to architecture as well and a period of disenchantment with the orderliness of the classical period of design set in. As a result, some architects turned to the products of the Gothic period as a source of both spiritual and architectural inspiration and the results became known as the Gothic Revival style.

The most common design element of the Gothic Revival style is the pointed arch. Other Gothic Revival features include steeply pitched roofs, pinnacles, exaggerated hood molds over windows and doors and the use of "Gothic" style curvilinear ornament on and about the bargeboards under the eaves. The style proved especially popular for religious buildings, which were often built of brick or stone but also out of wood as well. Religious buildings in the Gothic Revival style generally used a basilican plan with a steeple centered

on the on the entrance front, but numerous cruciform plan churches with a centrally-placed steeple were also constructed.

Besides having the obligatory pointed arch windows and/or doors, residential examples of the Gothic Revival style almost always include such features as steeply-pitched gables, decorative bargeboards, a verandah or porch, and on larger examples, sometimes a tower or turret. A variety of materials were often to clad these buildings and the more elaborate wooden examples were sometimes called "Carpenters' Gothic," but the general appearance of these houses was essentially monochromatic.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

All of Stevens Point's surviving examples of the Gothic Revival Style are churches. Of these, the earliest surviving example is the very fine and intact brick-clad Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church, which was completed in 1892 to a design supplied by Philadelphia architect Isaac Pursell and is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**1**) Next oldest, by just a year, is the equally fine brick-clad, St. Peter's R. C. Church, which was completed in 1893 to a design supplied by Milwaukee architect Bernard Kolpacki, and which is also believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**2**) This church was followed by the now-altered brick-clad German Evangelical Friedens Church, which was built in 1897, (**3**) and by the very fine clapboard-clad Trinity Lutheran Church, built in 1898 to a design by J. H. Jeffers, which would also be eligible for NRHP listing were it not for the loss of its steeple.(**4**) The last example was the clapboard-clad Temple Beth Israel, which was built in 1905 and is now listed in the NRHP.(**5**)

AHI# 70933	1300 Main St.	Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church	1892
AHI# 149721	820 Fourth Ave.	St. Peter's R. C. Church	1893
AHI# 70926	1756 Dixon St.	German Evangelical Friedens Church	1897
AHI# 70995	1700 Strongs Ave..	Trinity Lutheran Church	1898-1901
AHI# 27631	1475 Water St.	Temple Beth Israel	1905

Other Stevens Point examples of the Gothic Revival style that have now been demolished include the first First Baptist Church, which was located at 1948 Church St. and was built in 1877, and the first St. Stephens R. C. Church, which was built in 1873 and was located at 1401 Clark St. where the present church is now located.(**6**)

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* March 12, 1892, p. 5, May 28, 1892, p. 5; October 1, 1892, p. 1; September 6, 1897, p. 1; April 6, 1907, p 4. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, pp. 84.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 13, 1897, p. 1; March 27, 1897, p. 6; May 24, 1897, p. 1; July 10, 1897, p. 1; December 18, 1897, p. 1.
3. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 90.
4. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal.* March 18, 1898, p. 4; September 22, 1898, p. 1. See also *Stevens Point Gazette*: October 16, 1901, p. 4. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 89.
5. *Stevens Point Gazette.* August 9, 1905.
6. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., pp. 87, 91. Both of these churches were clad in clapboards.

Second Empire (1870-80)

The universally recognizable design element of the Second Empire style is its mansard roof, and curbs at the tops of the visible roof slopes and dormer windows set into the roof slopes are both typical design elements used to embellish the roof. Second Empire structures are generally tall and often bear heavy ornamentation. Many Second Empire buildings also include Italianate style details such as heavily

bracketed eaves because the popularity of the two styles overlapped in time. The style was particularly popular for large public and institutional buildings during its period of peak popularity and this may explain why so few examples have survived and why many of those that do have a feeling of monumentality.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point has just two houses designed in the Second Empire style, but they are excellent ones. The earliest is the fine clapboard-clad Louis P. Moen House, which was built in 1885 by Melvin T. Olin, who was also its designer.(**1**) The most impressive, however, is Stevens Point's largest historic house, the red brick-clad Christina Kuhl House, located at 1416 Main St., which was built a year later, in 1886, and which is already listed in the NRHP.(**2**)

AHI# 74101	1656 Main St.	Louis P. Moen House	1885
AHI# 70932	1416 Main St.	Christina Kuhl House	1886

Two other Stevens Point examples of the Second Empire style that have now been demolished were the two-and-one-half-story-tall Commercial Hotel, which was built out of brick in the mid-1880s on Clark St. (**3**) and the Jacobs House Hotel, which was built in 1873, also on Clark St., as a two-story building and was given a Mansard-roofed third story later on.(**4**) Two additional now demolished examples of the style were both built for the Catholic Church; the first St. Joseph's R. C. School, a brick-clad vernacular example built in 1890, and the second St. Peter's R. C. School, a brick-clad example that was built in 1905.(**5**)

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* November 21, 1885, p. 1. See also: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point: 1983, p. 123.
2. Ibid. August 21, 1886, p. 11; November 19, 1975, p. 10. See also: Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 116.
3. Ibid. June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 10. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 7.
4. Ibid. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 47.
5. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., pp. 76-77.

Stick Style (1870-1890)

Stick style buildings resulted from a short-lived interest in Swiss Chalet style residential buildings and the term is most properly applied to buildings which reproduce some aspects of the roof-heavy proportions of such buildings. Most commonly, however, the Stick Style was used as a system of wooden ornamentation which was applied to buildings which more truly belong to other styles such as the Queen Anne style. The name Stick Style derives from the straightforward but ornamental use of stick-like framing boards to delineate different exterior surface areas. Buildings designed in this style all have this visible decorative stick work which can be used horizontally, vertically, diagonally or in combinations of these. Such buildings are generally tall and have complex and irregular forms and are covered with steeply-pitched multi-gable roofs with wide, overhanging bracketed eaves.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Most Stick Style buildings are of frame construction and are residential buildings and true examples of the style are very rare in Wisconsin. Just two intact examples were found in Stevens Point but they are excellent ones. The first is the beautifully restored clapboard-clad John D. Shafer House, which is located at 1716 Clark St. and was built in 1885.(**1**) The Shafer House is a prototypical example of the style, virtually every style-defining feature described above is present and it is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource in the proposed Clark St.-Main St. Historic District. Also included as a

contributing resource within this district is the clapboard-clad Andrew Scott House, which is located at 1708 Clark St., and which was built in 1886 by Melvin T. Olin.(**2**)

AHI# 213121	1716 Clark St.	John D. Shafer House	1885
AHI# 70941	1708 Clark St.	Andrew Scott House	1886

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point: 1983, p. 47.
2. Ibid, p. 45. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. June 26, 1886, p. 9.

Romanesque Revival (1855-85)

As its name implies, the Romanesque Revival style was a modern reuse of the style which had preceded the Gothic style in European architecture. The dominant stylistic feature of the Romanesque Revival style is the round arch, which was used in windows, doors, and corbel tables. The style was especially popular for church buildings and was used for this type of building long after it ceased to be used for other types of buildings. Church buildings designed in this style frequently have pairs of bell towers of different heights, creating an asymmetrical composition, but symmetrical massing is also common. Towers, sometimes with parapets or a pyramidal roof, are often seen, and monochromatic brick or stone were the most popular building materials.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The three surviving examples of the Romanesque Revival style in Stevens Point are all later examples that were built in the first two decades of the twentieth century and they were all built for various congregations of the Roman Catholic Church. The earliest surveyed example is the first building erected for the brick-clad St. Joseph's R. C. Convent, which was built in 1902 to the design of an as yet undiscovered architect and which may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.(**1**) The next oldest example of the style and the best in Stevens Point was the now altered and expanded brick-clad St. Joseph's R. C. Church, built in 1916 to a design by Erhard Brielmaier & Sons of Milwaukee, who had also designed the first addition to the St. Joseph's Convent in 1915.(**2**) A year later, in 1917, still another fine brick Romanesque Revival style church was completed in Stevens Point, this being the now altered St. Stanislaus R. C. Church, which was designed by Stevens Point architect Frank Spalenka.(**3**)

AHI# 74118	1300 Maria St..	St. Joseph's R. C. Convent	1902/1909/1915/1959/1965
AHI# 70947	1709 Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Church	1916
AHI# 70973	824 Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Church	1917

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. January 7, 1909, p. 1; December 11, 1909, p. 1; May 6, 1911, p. 3; February 13, 1915, p. 1; March 27, 1915, p. 5; January 5, 1916, p. 1; July 22, 1916, p. 2; July 25, 1916 p. 1; August 17, 1922, p. 2. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson*. Stevens Point, 1998, p. 70.
2. Ibid. January 29, 1916, p. 6; March 17, 1916, p. 6.
3. Ibid. March 24, 1917, p. 8. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 85.

High Victorian Gothic (1865-1900)

The High Victorian Gothic style is a later manifestation of the Gothic Revival style and emphasized heavier detailing and more complex massing than its predecessor while still retaining the same emphasis on the use of the pointed arch. One of the hallmarks of the best and most typical examples of the style is the use of surface materials of differing colors and textures to create a polychromatic appearance.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

High Victorian Gothic style designs were used on as wide a variety of building types as Gothic Revival and can be found on both institutional and commercial examples as well as on churches. Residential examples of the style, however, are very rare, but one is found in Stevens Point and it is, arguably, the most architecturally significant house in the city, this being the NRHP-listed David MacMillan House, an outstanding cream brick-clad example that was built in 1873-1873 and is located at 1924 Pine St.(**1**)

The city's only surviving public building designed in this style is the equally outstanding and highly intact, monochromatic, stone-clad Church of the Intercession, which was designed for the city's Episcopalian congregation in 1892 by the Madison, Wisconsin, architectural firm of Conover & Porter and which is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of the Church of the Intercession-St. Stephen's R. C. Church/ Historic District.(**2**)

AHI# 74084	1924 Pine St.	David MacMillan House	1872-73
AHI# 70938	1417 Church St.	Church of the Intercession	1892

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point: 1983, p. 164.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. February 20, 1892, p. 7; September 10, 1892, p. 1; December 23, 1893, p. 1.

Richardsonian Romanesque Revival (1880-1900)

Named after its principal exponent, Henry Hobson Richardson, this style is characterized by solidity and strength. Developed from the Romanesque style and retaining the use of round arches over windows and doors, Richardsonian Romanesque Revival walls are generally constructed of masonry and are often rough-faced when built of stone. The visual impression these buildings convey is one of massive strength and this is heightened by using robust detailing to emphasize the size and physical strength of the various design elements. Many public buildings executed in this style also feature towers, which are often shorter and more substantial in appearance than those used in other styles.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point originally possessed several fine public buildings designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and two of these still survive. Gone now, though, is the old Stevens Point High School (2000 Block of Clark St.), a fine example of the style that was designed by W. A. Holbrook and built out of brick in 1892.(**1**) Gone too is the old St. Paul United Methodist Church on the northeast corner of Strongs Ave. and Brawley St., which was also built of brick in 1890 and destroyed in a fire in 1959.(**2**). Still another fine, now demolished example was the first Citizens National Bank building located at 1055 Main St., which was built in 1894 to a design by William Waters and later replaced by the present bank on the site.(**3**)

Fortunately, two of Stevens Point's Richardsonian Romanesque examples still survive. Unquestionably the finest is the superb brick-clad Stevens Point Normal School Building built in 1894 to a design by the Chicago architectural firm of Perkins & Selby, which is now listed in the NRHP.(**4**) Also still extant is the now altered brick-clad Jackson School, which was built ca.1897 and expanded in 1938.(**2**)

AHI# 16983	2100 Main St.	Stevens Point Normal School	1894/1901/1915
AHI# 70901	401 West Clark St.	Jackson School	Ca.1897/1938

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 4, 1892, p. 5; September 23, 1893, p. 1. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 67.
2. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 82.
3. Ibid, p. 39. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* November 25, 1893, p. 5; July 18, 1894, p. 5; September 12,1894, p. 1. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 26.
4. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* October 28, 1893, p. 4; October 20, 1894, p. 4; October 24, 1894, p. 1.

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

Most American examples of the Queen Anne style are residential buildings and because the period of this style's greatest popularity coincided with a period of enormous suburban growth in America, extant examples are numerous and now virtually define the Victorian period house in the popular imagination. Queen Anne style houses can be identified by their apparently irregular plans, complex use of often classically inspired ornamentation, and asymmetrical massing. The designs of these buildings often include polygonal bay windows, round or polygonal turrets, wrap-around verandahs, and steeply-pitched multi-gable or combination gable and hip roofs which usually have a dominate front-facing gable. Use of a variety of surface materials, roof shapes, and wall projections are all typical in Queen Anne designs and are represented in a seemingly endless number of different combinations. Shingle or clapboard siding is common, and they are often combined in the same building, sometimes above a brick first story.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Queen Anne style houses are by far the most frequently encountered examples of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century high style residential architecture in Stevens Point. The Stevens Point Intensive Survey surveyed 79 examples of the Queen Anne style, which is 10% of the total number of buildings surveyed. Although many of the city's best examples of this style have now been resided or altered by additions, fine intact examples of the Queen Anne style can still be found throughout the city. The finest example is the clapboard-clad John L. Jensen House located at 1100 Brawley St., which was built in 1901 to a design supplied by J. H. Jeffers, and which is listed in the NRHP.(**1**) Another very fine early example is the A. J. Agnew House located at 1901 Pine St., built in 1883, which is a contributing resource in the proposed Plover Street-Pine Street Historic District.(**2**) Another unusual early example is the large, brick-clad Dominick Dyer House, located at 1709 Clark St., which was built in 1886.(**3**) Among the last Queen Anne style houses to be built in Stevens Point was the fine John S. Worzalla House, located at 716 Second St., which was built in 1914.(**4**)

AHI# 28722	1100 Brawley St.	John L. Jensen House	1901
AHI# 74127	1901 Pine St.	A. J. Agnew House	1883
AHI# 70940	1709 Clark St.	Dominick Dyer House	1886
AHI# 73172	716 Second St.	John S. Worzalla House	1914

The great majority of Stevens Point's Queen Anne style houses, however, lack the wealth of detailing that is usually associated with the best examples of this style. This is also true in most other cities in Wisconsin as well, however, and is indicative of the expense involved in creating really elaborate Queen Anne style designs. Most home builders of the period were content to use just the most basic design elements associated with the style such as an irregular floor plan and an exterior that combined clapboard-clad first and second stories with gable ends clad in two or three different patterns of wood shingles. Other design elements that were often used included both large and small porches decorated with varying degrees of trim, multiple dormers, bay and oriel windows, and, less frequently, towers or turrets.

Regardless of the number and variety of materials and design elements used, Stevens Point's intact Queen Anne style houses are clad primarily in clapboards or else in brick and are of just two types. These are

either cruciform plan or T-plan houses that are usually topped with multi-gable or gable and hip roofs; or else they are essentially rectilinear plan houses that are usually topped with typically less complex gable or multi-gable roofs.

The best of the intact Stevens Point examples of the cruciform or T-plan type include:

AHI# 73198	1101 Brawley St.	Charles E. Van Ecke House	1903(**5**)
AHI# 73225	2101 Church St.	Harvey P. Maxfield House	1891(**6**)
AHI# 212741	1617 Clark St.	Herman H. Pagel House	1899(**7**)
AHI# 70955	1808 Clark St.	Mrs. David R. Clements House	1895(**8**)
AHI# 73237	2008 Clark St.	Simon W. Carley House	1903(**9**)
AHI# 73267	1508 East Ave.	House	1895
AHI# 73268	1616 East Ave.	House	1890
AHI# 74153	1964 Strongs Ave.	John C. Campbell House	1887(**10**)

The best of the intact Stevens Point examples of the rectilinear plan type include:

AHI# 212501	1408 Clark St.	House	Ca.1910
AHI# 73235	1612 Clark St.	Michael H. Ward House	1899(**11**)
AHI# 213761	1400 College Ave.	Nicholas Ossowski House	1895(**12**)

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point: 1983, p. 1. See also: *Stevens Point Gazette*, November 27, 1901, p. 4.
2. Ibid, p. 161. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. October 13, 1883, p.
3. Ibid, p. 46. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 15, 1886, p. 9; August 21, 1886, p. 1.
4. Ibid, p. 173.
5. Ibid, p. 2. See also: *Stevens Point Gazette*. August 14, 1901, p. 4.
6. Ibid, p. 25. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. October 31, 1891, p. 1.
7. Ibid, p. 38. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. June 17, 1899, p. 6; July 5, 1899, p. 1.
8. Ibid, p. 50.
9. Ibid, p. 59. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. October 17, 1903, p. 1.
10. Ibid, p. 183. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. August 27, 1887, p. 8.
11. Ibid, p. 37. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal,* March 24, 1891, p. 1; April 22, 1899, p. 8.
12. Ibid, p. 68.

Neo-Classical Revival (1895-1935)

A style which became especially popular for public, institutional, and commercial buildings after the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Neo-Classical Revival style was classical in inspiration and planning and stressed symmetry and the use of classical detailing. This detailing typically includes such characteristic elements as porticos whose roofs are supported by classical order columns, and symmetrically balanced windows and doors. The use of columns is all but ubiquitous in Neo-Classical design and they may be either freestanding or used as engaged design elements such as pilasters and pilaster strips. Public examples of the style were usually executed in either stone or brick and feature materials designed to express a feeling of monumentality and permanence.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

Stevens Point once had four notable non-residential buildings that utilized fully modeled columns in their design. Two of these have now been demolished. The first was the Stevens Point Public Library, which was located on Clark St. and was built out of limestone in 1904 to a design supplied by Foeller & Schober of Green Bay.(**1**) The second was the Stevens Point Post Office located on Main St., which was built in

1913.(**2**) Fortunately the two others are still extant. The finest example is the Hardware Mutual Insurance Co. Building, located at 1421 Strongs Ave., completed in 1922 and expanded in 1931 to designs supplied by Chicago architects Childs & Smith, which is listed in the NRHP.(**3**) Another excellent commercial example is the Citizens National Bank Building located at 1045 Main St., built in 1921 to a design supplied by A. Moorman & Co. of Minneapolis.(**4**)

AHI# 31429	1421 Strongs Ave.	Hardware Mutual Insurance Co. Building	1922/1931
AHI# 26967	1045 Main St.	Citizens National Bank	1921

There are also several impressive public buildings in Stevens Point that are designed in the Neo-Classical idiom but whose use of columns is confined to pilaster strips on the main facade or to the use of other classically derived design elements. One of these is on the UW-Stevens Point campus; the Central State Teachers College Training School building located at 1101 Reserve St., which was designed by Wisconsin State Architect Arthur Peabody, and which was built in 1928 and is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**5**) Still another excellent example is the Hotel Whiting, located at 1408 Strongs Ave., which was built in 1923 to a design supplied by Alfred C. Clas of Milwaukee, and which is also listed in the NRHP.(**6**)

AHI# 74130	1101 Reserve St.	Central State Teachers College Training School	1928
AHI# 74083	1408 Grant St.	Hotel Whiting	1923

A third example is located on the Wisconsin River, the power plant of the former Consolidated Water Power & Paper Mill, which was built in 1919 and is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**7**)

AHI# 73195	Ca.707 Arlington Pl.	Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. Power Plant	1919

The Neo-Classical Revival style was also used for residences as well and the use of the classical portico is the most characteristic feature of such buildings. There are three fine examples of this style in Stevens Point, all of which are listed below.

AHI# 70944	1900 Clark St.	Edward H. Rothman House	1906(**8**)
AHI# 70949	1701 Main St.	Bernard E. Nigbor House	1942(**9**)
AHI# 219821	2801 Sims Ave.	House	1941

Endnotes:

1. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 114. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 10, 1904, p. 1; May 3, 1904, p. 4.
2. Ibid, p. 115. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 3, 1912, p. 1.
3. Ibid, p. 42. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 3, 1922, p. 1; July 19, 1929, pp. 1-2.
4. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* March 15, 1920, p. 1; April 30, 1920, p. 10; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 4, p. 5. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 26.
5. Ibid, April 11, 1928, p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 13. This building is now known as Mitchell Hall.
6. Ibid, December 7, 1922, p. 2; March 16, 1923, Hotel Whiting Edition.
7. Ibid, February 12, 1919, p. 6; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 3, p. 4.
8. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point: 1983, p. 51. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* March 24, 1906, p. 2; April 18. 1906, p. 4; August 11, 1906, p. 1.
9. Ibid, p. 126.

American Craftsman (1900-1920)

Like the associated Arts and Crafts style, the American Craftsman style had its origins in the work of English architects and designers who sought a new approach to house design by using simplified elements of traditional vernacular houses to produce a comprehensive design in which exterior and interior elements worked together to produce a unified whole. Unlike Arts and Crafts designs, however, the American Craftsman style did not choose to imitate its English heritage. Instead, by applying the basic principles of Arts and Crafts design to American needs and building materials, designers such as Wisconsin native Gustave Stickley were able to fashion buildings having a specifically American appearance. The American Craftsman style is characterized by quality construction and simple, well-crafted exterior and interior details. Natural materials are used both inside and out in a manner appropriate to each and wood is by far the most common material used both inside and out with brick, stucco, and wood shingles also being typical exterior building materials. Frequently the exteriors of American Craftsman style houses use broad bands of contrasting materials (such as wood shingles above stucco) to delineate different stories. American Craftsman style homes usually have broad gable or hipped main roofs with one or two large front dormers and widely overhanging eaves, exposed brackets or rafters, and prominent chimneys. Most designs also feature multi-light windows having simplified Queen Anne style sash patterns. Open front porches whose roofs are supported by heavy piers are a hallmark of the style, and glazed sun porches and open roofed wooden pergola-like porches are also common.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Stevens Point Intensive Survey identified thirty residences and a single public building that are examples of American Craftsman Style design. Six of these houses are located in the proposed Clark Street-Main Street Historic District and they are all exceptional contributing examples that would also most likely be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP as well. Most of these houses were probably designed by as yet unidentified architects, but at least one, the brick-clad George B. Nelson House, located at 1701 Clark St. and built in 1916, is the known work of the Milwaukee architectural firm of Van Ryn & DeGellke.(**1**) These six houses are listed below.

AHI# 80534	1701 Clark St.	George B. Nelson House	1916
AHI# 70954	1717 Clark St.	J. M. Bischoff House	1909(**2**)
AHI# 213201	1800 Clark St.	House	1907
AHI# 213261	1908 Clark St.	William Ensign Atwell House	1913(**3**)
AHI# 216581	2117 Main St.	John F. Sims House	1911(**4**)
AHI# 216621	2308 Main St.	Prof. Charles F. Watson House	1916(**5**)

There are many other American Craftsman Style houses in the city as well, however, and these divide themselves into two main categories, houses which are essentially front gable in form, and houses that have hip roofs.

Stevens Point's best examples of the front gable variant include the following:

AHI# 211002	2501 Algoma St.	House	1934
AHI# 211864	2109 Church St.	House	1925
AHI# 212621	1524 Clark St.	Vetter Mfg Co. Rental House	1930(**6**)
AHI# 213943	2266 College Ave.	House	1930
AHI# 213962	2306 College Ave.	House	1920
AHI# 216603	2300 Main St.	Prof. James E. Delzell House	1916(**7**)
AHI# 218121	1741 Plover St.	House	1933
AHI# 220052	1973 Strongs Ave.	Vetter Mfg. Co. Rental House	1930(**8**)

Stevens Point's best examples of the hipped roof variant include the following:

AHI# 211122	1501 Brawley St.	House	1930

AHI# 214241	2105 Division St.	House	Ca.1918
AHI# 220047	1709 Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1918

In addition to the above, there is another hipped roof example in the city that also has strong ties to the American Foursquare style as well. This is the St. Peter's R. C. Church Convent, located at 800 Fourth Ave. and built out of brick in 1924.(**9**)

AHI# 210021	800 Fourth Ave.	St. Peter's R. C. Church Convent	1924

In addition to front gable and hipped roof designs, Craftsman style elements and design principles were also applied to houses that were designed in other styles and vernacular forms as well, most frequently to examples of the Bungalow style. Stevens Point has several examples of houses that share Bungalow Style elements but which also utilize Craftsman style elements in their design.

AHI# 211124	1609 Brawley St. .	House	1924
AHI# 215101	2240 Jefferson St.	House	1921
AHI# 219783	2321 Sims Ave.	House	1926
AHI# 219784	2337 Sims Ave.	House	1922
AHI# 220127	1516 Wisconsin St.	House	1919

Stevens Point also has a single intact public building that was designed in the American Craftsman style as well. This is the brick-clad Parker Memorial Field House building located at 2500 Main St., which was built in 1934 to a design supplied by Stevens Point architect Christian Madsen.(**10**) Another now demolished example was the Stevens Point Normal School's Domestic Science Building, which was located on Fremont St. on what is now the UW-Stevens Point campus. This brick building was built in 1915 and it was demolished in the early 1950s.(**11**)

AHI# 70987	250 Main St.	Parker Memorial Field House	1934

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point: 1983, p. 44. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 10, 1916, p. 1; July 22, 1916, p. 2.
2. Ibid, p. 48. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 1, 1909, p. 9.
3. Ibid, p. 53. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. April 22, 1913, p. 3.
4. Ibid, p. 144. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. July 26, 1911, p. 1.
5. Ibid, p. 150. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. October 28, 1916, p. 1.
6. Ibid, p. 34.
7. Ibid, p. 149. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. July 18, 1916, p. 1.
8. Ibid, p. 184.
9. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 12 (Centennial Issue).
10. Ibid, May 28, 1934, p. 6.
11. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson*. Stevens Point, 1998, p. 120.

American Foursquare (1900-1930)

A residential style popularized by builders across the country, the American Foursquare is easily identified by its box-like form and broad proportions. As the name implies, examples of this style are often square in plan although examples having a slightly rectilinear plan are also very common. Examples are almost always two or two-and-a-half stories in height and usually have a shallow-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, and centrally placed dormers which are occasionally placed on each of the four slopes of the more elaborate hip roofed examples. Entrance doors were originally almost always sheltered by porches and most examples of the style feature a one-story, full-width front porch which is often supported

by Tuscan columns. Exterior materials include brick, stucco, concrete block, clapboard or wood shingles, or combinations of these materials. American Craftsman style-influenced designs often alternate exterior finishes by floor, creating a banded appearance. Decoration is minimal, though some of the better examples are embellished with period details or American Craftsman style details such as porch piers decorated with trellis-like abstract designs which, in the finest examples, strongly suggest membership in another stylistic category such as the Colonial Revival or Prairie School styles. Never-the-less, the overall proportions of even the most elaborate of these buildings always give them away and reveals their American Foursquare style roots.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

American Foursquare style houses are one of the more common early twentieth century styles found in Stevens Point, twenty-six examples having been surveyed. One of the best is located in the proposed Clark Street-Main Street Historic District, this being the Craftsman Style-influenced clapboard and wood shingle-clad George B. Atwell House located at 1916 Clark St., built in 1913.(**1**) Another large example is the J. W. Moxon House, located at 1700 College Ave., which was built in 1913 out of rock-faced concrete blocks that Moxon made in his shop, which is located behind the house.(**2**). Still another very late example is the brick-clad Hubert Kluck Duplex, located at 1557-1159 Church St., which was built in 1935 to a design supplied by Stevens Point architect Frank Spalenka.(**3**)

AHI# 213241	1916 Clark St.	George B. Atwell House	1913
AHI# 213841	1700 College Ave.	J. W. Moxon House	1913

Clapboard-sided examples of the style are the most common in Stevens Point and the most intact examples include:

AHI# 211602	1901 Church St.	Nicholas J. Knope House	1911(**4**)
AHI# 212581	1508 Clark St.	Herman H. Menzel.House	1922(**5**)
AHI# 214061	1205 Division St.	House	Ca.1910
AHI# 214081	1213 Division St.	House	Ca.1910
AHI# 214502	1549 Ellis St.	House	1915
AHI# 214782	240 George St. N.	House	1920
AHI# 219861	801 Smith St.	House	1915

Examples of the American Foursquare style built of brick are slightly less common in Stevens Point. The best include:

AHI# 211341	2700 Center St.	House	1922
AHI# 214623	1232 Franklin St.	House	1910
AHI# 219881	908 Smith St.	House	1934
AHI# 220078	318 Washington St.	House	Ca.1918

Two other fine brick-clad examples were also built as rectories for two of the city's Roman Catholic congregations. The earliest was the rectory of St. Joseph's R. C. Church, located at 1709 Wyatt Ave., which was built in 1916 to a design supplied by Milwaukee architectural firm of E. Brielmaier & Sons.(**6**) Seven years later a still larger example was built at 838 Fremont St for the St. Stanislaus R. C. Church.(7)

AHI# 220129	1709 Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Church Rectory	1916
AHI# 214661	838 Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Church rectory	1923

Still other examples are clad in a variety of materials such as the brick and stucco-clad example below.

AHI# 220133	1209 Wisconsin St.	House	1922

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point: 1983, p. 55. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. April 22, 1913, p. 3.
2. Ibid, p. 71. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. April 22, 1913, p. 6.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. July 19, 1935, p. 10; January 20, 1936, p. 3.
4. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 20. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 13, 1911, p. 20.
5. Ibid, p. 32.
6. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. March 17, 1916, p. 6; December 2, 1916, pp. 6-7.
7. Ibid, May 8, 1923, p. 5.

Bungalow (1910-1940)

The term Bungalow has the unusual distinction of being both the name of a style and the generic name for a particular type of small residential building. Consequently, it is quite usual to speak of Colonial Revival style Bungalows when describing some houses of small size having pronounced Colonial Revival style design elements even as it is usual to speak of other houses as being in the Bungalow style. Bungalow style houses themselves are generally small-sized, have either square or rectilinear floor plans, and are usually one-story-tall. When a second story is needed, it is placed under the slope of the main roof in order to maintain the single story appearance and dormers are typically used to admit light. Bungalow designs typically have a horizontal emphasis and are covered with wide, projecting gable or hip roofs which often have protruding rafter ends or brackets supporting the eaves. On almost every example of the style the front door is sheltered by a porch and full-width front porches are commonplace. The roofs of these porches are often supported by piers having a battered shape although many other shapes can be found depending on the amount of influence other styles had in the overall design. Horizontal clapboard siding is the usual exterior surface material for these buildings although stucco, concrete block, brick veneer, wood shingle and even log examples are also found. Detailing is usually structural rather than ornamental and features plain, well-executed woodwork.

Occasionally, Bungalows feature design elements borrowed from other styles such as the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School styles and sometimes these other styles are so dominant that they take precedent over the Bungalow style. In general, though, Bungalows can be divided into three principal types: side-gabled; front-gabled; and hip-roofed. Each type can have either square or rectilinear plans and can be either one or one-and-a-half stories tall and their exteriors can be surfaced in any one of the materials listed above or in combinations of them.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Bungalow Style houses are by far the most frequently encountered examples of early twentieth century high style residential architecture in Stevens Point. The Stevens Point Intensive Survey surveyed 90 examples of the Queen Anne style, which is 11.5% of the total number of buildings surveyed. The best intact examples of these buildings are listed below by type regardless of the other stylistic influences that are present or the type of siding materials present.

The finest side gabled Bungalow is the wood shingle-clad James Mainland House located at 2124 Clark St., which was built in 1912 and is considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, both individually and as a contributing resource in the proposed Clark Street-Main Street Historic District.(**1**)

AHI# 73245	2124 Clark St.	James Mainland House	1912

Stevens Point's best intact examples of stucco-clad side-gabled Bungalow Style examples are:

AHI# 213941	2032 College Ave.	House	1921
AHI# 214562	1034 Francis St.	House	1920

Stevens Point also has many other fine side-gabled Bungalow Style example as well that are clad either in brick, or more typically, in clapboard, usually in combination with another material such as wood shingles. These include:

AHI# 210841	601 Second St.	House	Ca.1920
AHI# 210861	813 Second St.	House	1915
AHI# 210862	840 Second St.	House	1923
AHI# 211582	1745 Church St.	House	1925
AHI# 213481	2265 Clark St.	House	1916
AHI# 213821	1656 College St.	House	1925
AHI# 213881	1916 College St.	House	1922
AHI# 214522	1640 Ellis St.	Clinton W. Copps House	1916(**2**)
AHI# 215281	2133 Lincoln St.	House	1922
AHI# 215542	1925 Madison St.	House	Ca.1925
AHI# 216601	2241 Main St.	House	1921
AHI# 216602	2249 Main St.	House	1922
AHI# 70986	2617 Main St.	House	1926
AHI# 216921	1708 McCulloch St.	House	Ca.1926
AHI# 216963	1116 Michigan St.	House	1925
AHI# 217002	1610 Michigan St.	House	1915
AHI# 218081	1717 Plover St.	House	1919
AHI# 218381	742 Portage St.	House	1920
AHI# 218401	1248 Portage St.	House	1916
AHI# 219702	1332 Shaurette St.	House	1920
AHI# 219801	2344 Sims Ave.	House	1920

Stevens Point's best intact examples of front-gabled Bungalows include:

AHI# 210622	909 Fifth Ave.	House	1921
AHI# 211502	1564 Church St.	House	1905
AHI# 214583	753 Franklin St.	House	1922
AHI# 214622	1225 Franklin St.	House	1930
AHI# 215221	1816 Lincoln St.	House	1930
AHI# 220067	301 Union St.	Sam Skibicki Rental House	1935(**3**)
AHI# 220069	401 Union St.	House	1927

Stevens Point's best intact examples of hip-roofed Bungalows include:

AHI# 211062	517 Bliss St.	House	1915
AHI# 211221	1024 Bukolt Ave.	House	1914
AHI# 211621	1909 Church St.	House	1920
AHI# 213801	1632 College Ave.	House	1910
AHI# 213921	2009 College Ave.	House	1915
AHI# 216922	1908 McCulloch St.	House	1920
AHI# 217241	1724 Oak St.	House	Ca.1928
AHI# 217881	1718 Pine St.	William H. Allen House	1913(**4**)
AHI# 220050	1909 Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1924

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point: 1983, p. 63. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. September 30, 1911, p. 6; August 7, 1912, p. 6.
2. Ibid, p. 89.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. January 18, 1936, p. 3.
4. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 159.

Prairie School (1895-1925)

An indigenous American style with roots in the American Arts and Crafts movement and the Shingle style, the Prairie School style originated in Chicago and became an important regional style in the Midwest in the years before WWI. The popular image of a Prairie School style building today is dominated by the contributions of the style's greatest practitioner, Wisconsin-born architect Frank Lloyd Wright. These buildings can be characterized by their horizontal lines. Horizontality was emphasized by the use of long, low hipped or gabled roofs with widely overhanging boxed eaves, grouped or banded windows, and a belt course or shelf roof between stories. Residential designs also typically feature massive chimneys which help to anchor the buildings to their site visually and serve as counterpoints to the prevailing horizontality. Wood, stucco, and brick were typical building materials and their natural beauty was emphasized. Stylized and abstracted motifs were frequently used in leaded glass windows and interiors. Although most often used for residences the Prairie School style was also used for many other building types as well including banks, retail stores and schools.

The finest examples of buildings designed in the Prairie School style are those in which the style is expressed in all the exterior and interior elements. These buildings have a unity which is especially characteristic of the Prairie School style and which is found in relatively few examples not designed by the acknowledged masters of this style. More typically, local architects utilized elements of the Prairie School style in the same way they used elements of the Colonial Revival or Neo-Classical styles to create up-to-date, fashionable buildings. Buildings created in this manner vary greatly, some having the distinctive feel of true Prairie School examples, with others having only the details.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point has only four Prairie School style buildings, but remarkably, three of the four are public buildings and they either are already listed in the NRHP or else are believed to be eligible for NRHP listing. The oldest of the three and the one that is already listed in the NRHP is the brick-clad Nelson Hall on the UW-Stevens Point campus, which was built in 1915-1916 as what was then the Stevens Point Normal School's first dormitory, the design being supplied by the Milwaukee architectural firm of Van Ryn & DeGellke.(**1**) The next to be built was the new First Baptist Church building in 1916, a fine brick building that was attached to the already existing church located at 1948 Church St., and which was designed by Milwaukee architect Claire Hosmer. (**2**) The last example is the very fine brick-clad Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Passenger and Freight Depots, built in 1918 at 1625 Depot St. to a design supplied by Stevens Point builder/architect Christian Madsen.(**3**) Both of these last two buildings are also believed to be eligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

AHI# 73278	1209 Fremont St.	Nelson Hall	1915-1916
AHI# 70966	1948 Church St.	First Baptist Church	1916
AHI# 70969	1625 Depot St.	Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Depot	1918

The fourth Stevens Point example is its only residential example of this style. This is the fine stucco-clad William E. Ule House, located at 1417 Main St., which was built in 1915 and is a contributing resource in the proposed Clark Street-Main Street Historic District.(**4**)

AHI# 74098	1417 Main St.	William E. Ule House	1915

In addition, there was also another Prairie School Style-influenced public building in Stevens Point that has now been demolished. This was the former Second Ward School located at 1519 Water St., which was built in 1913 to a design by Alban and Hausler of St. Paul, Minnesota.(**5**)

AHI# 70979	1519 Water St.	Second Ward School	1913

End notes:

1. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 122.
2. Nelson, Wendell. *From an Eternal Faith, A Gift of Timeless Art: The First Baptist Church of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 1855-2005.* Bancroft, WI: Old Keene Store Publishers, 2005. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 24, 1916, p. 1.
3. See: Nelson, Wendell. *The Dream of Years: A History of the Wisconsin Central/Soo Line/Canadian National Depots in Stevens Point, Wisconsin.* Bancroft, WI: Old Keene Store Publishers, 2009. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* March 17, 1917, p. 1.
4. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point: 1983, p. 117. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* July 19, 1915, p. 1; September 16, 1974, p. 8.
5. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 13, 1914, p. 6; August 24, 1914, p. 1; September 5, 1914, p. 9.

PERIOD REVIVAL STYLES (1900-1940)

The phrase "period revival" is a generic term used to describe the many different historic styles and design elements that architects revived and reinterpreted for modern use in the first decades of the twentieth century. These "period" designs were the products of the scholarly study of architectural history and they began to exert more and more influence on architectural design as the nineteenth century matured. By the turn-of-the- century, the study of architectural precedent had become a basic part of architectural training and resulted in buildings which were increasingly careful copies of historic styles. The most accurate copies were usually produced for houses and churches; two building types for which historic models actually existed. More often, though, architects were confronted with the challenge of producing designs for building types for which there were no historic precedents such as high-rise office buildings and gas filling stations.

Stevens Point has many examples of the Period Revival styles and a number of them are excellent representative examples of their respective styles. A number of these are known to have been architect designed but several others are fine builder's interpretations of the styles. What follows are lists of the most common Period Revival style buildings found by the Stevens Point Intensive Survey.

Dutch Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

A popular early twentieth century building style, the Dutch Colonial Revival style was almost always used solely for residential buildings. Examples of this style can be readily identified by the hallmark gambrel shape roof. In general, Dutch Colonial Revival style residences can be divided into two types: those whose gambrel ends face to the front and those that face to the sides, although cross gable examples that have equal size front and side-facing gambrels are also found. Front-facing gambrel ends are more often found on earlier examples and on vernacular examples of the style while side-facing gambrel ends were favored for both larger and later examples. These buildings are generally symmetrical in appearance but side-gambrel examples often have a small sun porch wing at one end. Exterior walls are typically clad in either clapboards, wood shingles, brick, or stone and contrasting materials (such as clapboard above brick or stone) are also frequently used to delineate different floors and help to produce a more informal appearance. Most examples of the style are one-and-a-half stories tall and the use of large dormers to admit light to the second floor rooms is common, especially on later, side-gambrel examples.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival were the first Period Revival style examples to appear in Stevens Point and they are much less common than their Colonial Revival counterparts, the survey having identified thirteen examples. The best and most intact of the front-gambrel variants are listed below.

AHI# 70942	1809 Clark St.	House	1892
AHI# 73255	1935 Division St.	Herman A. Vetter House	1900(**1**)

AHI# 214503	1608 Ellis St.	House	1900
AHI# 218601	1316-20 Reserve St.	House	1920

The best and most intact examples of the side-gambrel variants are listed below.

AHI# 211441	1525 Church St.	House	1929
AHI# 211841	2100 Church St.	Harry Ewald House	1927(**2**)
AHI# 70946	2000 Clark St.	George W. Cate House	1902(**3**)
AHI# 214504	1609 Ellis St.	House	1932
AHI# 216622	2316 Main St.	Thomas M. Ostrich House	1921(**4**)
AHI# 218543	2324 Prais St.	House	1929

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 82.
2. Ibid, p. 24.
3. Ibid, p. 58.
4. Ibid, p. 151.

Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

Interest in America's historic Colonial Period architecture increased at the end of the nineteenth century at a time when a reaction to the stylistic excesses of the Queen Anne style was beginning to set in. The greater simplicity of Colonial examples gave new houses designed in this manner a fresh, modern appeal. The Colonial Revival style is simple and regular in design and typically features symmetrically placed windows and central doors. Usually, these buildings are two stories in height, they have exteriors sided in either clapboards or wood shingles, although brick and even stone examples are also found. Many Colonial Revival houses have an L shaped plan but most examples have rectilinear plans and post World War I examples often have an attached garage. Symmetrical designs are typical but not invariable. Borrowing architectural detailing from genuine Georgian, Federal, and Dutch Colonial examples is typical in Colonial Revival buildings although such details are usually not elaborate. These features include classically derived main entrances and front (and side) entrance porches that are typically supported by simple one-story-tall classical order columns and are topped by pediments. Other popular features include corner pilasters, denticulated cornices, and shutters. The great majority of Colonial Revival designs have simple gable roof designs although hip roof examples are also found, and dormers are also popular features.

The Colonial Revival style is primarily a residential one and although buildings designed in the style were occasionally quite grand, most were medium size houses and these were built in vast numbers all across America. Indeed, so enduring has the popularity of this style been that many modern homes in Wisconsin and elsewhere still imitate it. Not surprisingly, these houses come in many shapes and forms. Many are highly symmetrical in design but others are quite informal and rambling, it all depended on the particular historic precedent each was trying to emulate. Wall cladding also varies considerably. Houses clad entirely in stucco, brick, stone, wooden clapboards, or steel that imitates wooden clapboards are plentiful but so also are examples that mix these various materials, although few if any mix more than two kinds at once. Despite this variety of designs and materials, however, the use of some elements such as double hung multi-light windows, main roofs that have very shallow boxed eaves, and main entrance doors that typically have some classical allusions, is relatively consistent.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

One of the things that the intensive survey discovered is that with very few exceptions, houses designed in the Colonial Revival style did not begin to appear in Stevens Point until after World War I. From 1920 to just after World War II, however, Colonial Revival style residential buildings are the second most numerous Period Revival style surveyed, there being 62 examples; 8.5% of the total number of buildings surveyed.

Two of the best of Stevens Point's Colonial Revival houses were designed by the Stevens Point architectural firm of Taylor & Mass and built between 1936 and 1937. These houses are listed immediately below and it is also likely that this firm also designed the equally fine Leo A. Mingenbach house at 1916 Pine St, built in 1937, as well, but no documentation supporting this has yet been found.

AHI# 218602	1325 Reserve St..	W. S. Delzell House	1936(**1**)
AHI# 217961	1908 Pine St.	Dr. Austin G. Dunn House	1937(**2**)

The best and most intact of Stevens Point's Colonial Revival houses that follow a symmetrical design precedent are listed below:

AHI# 210103	1400 Fourth Ave.	House	1940
AHI# 212801	1636 Clark St.	House	1925
AHI# 70943	1901 Clark St.	/George Hoppen House	/1883/1927(**3**)
AHI# 213341	2108 Clark St.	Raymond X. Pfiffner House	1935(**4**)
AHI# 214141	1804 Division St.	House	1920
AHI# 215381	1108 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1947
AHI# 216583	2141 Main St.	John F. Sims House	1922(**5**)
AHI# 217981	1916 Pine St.	Leo A. Mingenbach House	1937(**6**)
AHI# 218061	1540 Plover St.	House	1927
AHI# 218181	1909 Plover St.	House	1932
AHI# 218341	1948 Plover St.	House	1941
AHI# 220070	417 Union St.	House	1948
AHI# 220080	1233 Washington Ave.	House	1932
AHI# 220114	2009 West River Dr.	House	1940

The best and most intact of Stevens Point's Colonial Revival houses that follow an asymmetrical design precedent are listed below:

AHI# 211001	2300 Algoma St.	House	1947
AHI# 211081	1401 Brawley St.	Dr. A. R. Cook House	1936(**7**)
AHI# 211121	1417 Brawley St.	J. M. Pfiffner House	1916(**8**)
AHI# 211181	2024 Briggs St.	Mary Pliske House	1935(**9**)
AHI# 211781	1972 Church St.	House	1938
AHI# 212821	1641 Clark St.	Clarence A. Loomans House	1941(**10**)
AHI# 213361	2116 Clark St.	Lyel N. Jenkins House	1936(**11**)
AHI# 213401	2125 Clark St.	House	1941
AHI# 215361	1001 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1940
AHI# 215383	1117 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1941
AHI# 215422	1209 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1941
AHI# 70959	2009 Main St.	House	1924
AHI# 217882	1734 Pine St.	House	1931
AHI# 218281	1937 Pine St.	House	1939
AHI# 218301	1940 Plover St.	House	1931
AHI# 218545	2333 Prais St..	House	1937
AHI# 218623	4217 Ridge Ct.	House	1941
AHI# 220126	1417 Wisconsin St.	Carl Vetter House	/1941(**12**)

Endnotes:

1. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal*. May 8, 1935, p. 11; June 24, 1936, p. 1.
2. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 162. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*, October 7, 1937, p. 4.
3. Ibid, p. 52.

4. Stevens *Point Daily Journal.* January 13, 1936, p. 8.
5. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 146. See also: Stevens *Point Daily Journal.* September 25, 1922, p. 4.
6. Ibid, p. 163. See also: Stevens *Point Daily Journal.* October 29, 1937, p. 1.
7. Stevens *Point Daily Journal.* June 24, 1936, p. 1.
8. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 4. See also: Stevens *Point Daily Journal.* January 27, 1917, p. 1.
9. Stevens *Point Daily Journal.* June 24, 1936, p. 1.
10. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 41. This house was designed by Milwaukee architect R. W. Dwyer.
11. Stevens *Point Daily Journal.* March 12, 1936, p. 3.
12. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 197.

Georgian Revival (1900-1940)

This style borrows from both the historic Georgian and Federal styles and uses such characteristic design elements as symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and accurate classical details to produce designs having a sense of formality about them which is not typical of examples of the related Colonial Revival style. Popular exterior design elements include corners sporting quoins, denticulated cornices, Palladian-style three-unit windows, and symmetrically disposed double hung windows having 6, 8, or 12 lights placed in the top sash (and sometimes in the lower sash as well). A favorite spot for elaborate ornamentation is the centrally-placed entrance door and typical features are broken pediments, classical order columns, semi-elliptical fanlights or transom lights, sidelights, and paneled entrance doors. Brick and stone are popular exterior materials and trim is often of wood although stone is also found on larger examples. Not surprisingly, then, examples of the Georgian Revival style are most frequently found in a community's more prestigious residential neighborhoods.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Only two examples of the Georgian Revival style were found by the Intensive Survey and both are later examples.

AHI# 214082	1316 Division St.	House	1941
AHI# 216682	4100 Main St.	House	1965

Tudor Revival (1900-1940)

Inspired by 16th century and 19th century English models, the Tudor Revival style has been used for nearly every type of building but most frequently for single family residences. The most characteristic feature of this style is the ornamental use of half-timber work filled in with stucco or brick applied over a conventional balloon frame. Residential examples in particular tend to be irregular in plan and the best examples often have massive and sometimes elaborately decorated brick or stone chimneys, multi-gabled steeply-pitched roof lines, and large multi-paned window expanses which are almost always made up of grouped casement windows on the finer examples. Although examples occasionally have elements sided in either clapboard or wood shingles, most examples are usually partially or completely sided in brick, stone, stucco, or combinations of them.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Stevens Point Intensive Survey identified 78 residential and non-residential buildings designed in the Tudor Revival style, this being the largest number of any of the Period Revival styles and 10% of the total number of surveyed buildings. The three finest of these are all architect-designed. The first is the stone-clad parsonage of St. Stephens R. C. Church, which was built in 1933 to a design by Childs and Smith of Chicago.(**1**) Almost equal in importance is the rectory of the Episcopal Church of the Intercession, which was built out of stone and clapboard in 1934 to a design supplied by Stevens Point architect Gage Taylor.(**2**) The third is the Abraham L. Shafton House, built of stone and stucco in 1932 to a design supplied by Flad and Moulton of Madison, Wisconsin.(**3**)

AHI# 212361	1401 Clark St.	St. Stephens R. C. Parsonage	1933
AHI# 214481	1316 Ellis St.	Church of the Intercession Rectory	1934
AHI# 70956	1909 Clark St.	Abraham L. Shafton House	1932

There are a number of other fine examples that are also probably the work of still unidentified architects. The best and most intact of these are listed below.

AHI# 211101	1408 Brawley St.	House	1930
AHI# 212601	1516 Clark St.	Norman Masterson House	1930(**4**)
AHI# 214523	1708 Ellis St.	Joseph Haldvogl House	1936(**5**)
AHI# 73281	1308 Fremont St.	A. H. Glisczinski House	1926(**6**)
AHI# 214881	1202 Illinois Ave.	Daniel A. Kluck House	1932(7)
AHI# 215881	1648 Main St.	Charles W. Nason House	1927(**8**)
AHI# 215941	1709 Main St.	House	1930

The great majority of the surveyed examples of the Tudor Revival, however, are what might more accurately be called "builders examples" of Tudor Revival design since they utilize Tudor motifs in a general rather than a scholarly way. Almost without exception, these houses are of small to medium size and many are clad in clapboard while others are clad in brick with either brick or stone trim. Typically, though, these houses feature only a few of the style-defining characteristics mentioned above. The best and most intact examples of these houses are listed below.

AHI# 210061	1009 Fourth Ave.	House	1933
AHI# 210121	1408 Fourth Ave.	House	1933
AHI# 210901	120 Second St. N.	House	1936
AHI# 210961	933 Third St.	August Cyran House	1935(**9**)
AHI# 211461	1533 Church St.	House	1932
AHI# 212101	2877 Church St.	House	/1983
AHI# 212721	1609 Clark St.	Dr. Ferdinand R. Krembs House	1930(**10**)
AHI# 213161	1725 Clark St.	House	1935
AHI# 213601	2700 Clark St.	House	1932
AHI# 214441	1924 Elk St.	Blaine D. Carlton House	1936(**11**)
AHI# 215261	2125 Lincoln Ave.	Alois A. Hoffman Rental House	1935(**12**)
AHI# 215402	1140 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1936
AHI# 215761	1617 Main St.	House	Ca.1927
AHI# 21604	2025 Main St.	House	1942
AHI# 218102	1734 Plover St.	House	1935
AHI# 218542	2317 Prais St.	Wanda Moore Duplex	1935(**13**)
AHI# 219942	1201 Soo Marie Ave.	House	1941
AHI# 220065	216 Union St.	Vincent Shaftranski House	1935(**14**)
AHI# 220100	2021 Welsby Ave.	House	1937

In addition to the residences noted above, Stevens Point also contains a single public buildings designed in this style. This is the original portion of the brick-clad Wisconsin Telephone Company Building, located at 1045 Clark St., which is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**15**)

AHI# 70936	1045 Clark St.	Wisconsin Telephone Co. Building	1925

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 28. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. August 4, 1932, p. 1; September 25, 1933, p. 1.
2. Ibid, p. 85. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 31, 1934, p. 3.
3. Ibid, p. 54. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. January 13, 1932, p. 8; December 30, 1932, p. 4.

4. Ibid, p. 33.
5. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 24, 1936, p. 1.
6. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 100.
7. Ibid, p. 106.
8. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 122.
9. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 23, 1936, p. 5.
10. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 36.
11. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 24, 1936, p. 1.
12. Ibid, February 14, 1936, p. 5
13. Ibid, January 30, 1936, p. 2.
14. Ibid, February 6, 1936, p. 5.
15. Ibid, August 13, 1924, p. 1; September 26, 1925, pp. 4-6.

Neo-Gothic Revival (1900-1940)

Unlike Gothic Revival style and High Victorian Gothic style examples, the best Neo-Gothic Revival style buildings are typically the result of considerable architectural scholarship. Like their English Perpendicular style and late French Gothic style progenitors, the better Neo-Gothic Revival style designs have a pronounced vertical emphasis and use a much more subdued palette of exterior and interior colors than did the preceding Gothic Revival styles. The Neo-Gothic Revival style is characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, irregular massing, random ashlar stone construction, and the use of high-quality construction and materials. The vertical emphasis of the Neo-Gothic Revival also lent itself to the design of tall office buildings, but smaller commercial or office buildings occasionally carry Neo-Gothic ornamentation as well. This style was especially popular for religious and educational structures and the accurate use of historic models is especially visible in the beautifully wrought, highly carved stonework and excellent decorative metalwork which is characteristic of many of these designs. It should be noted that this style is also sometimes called "Late Gothic Revival." Because of the costly materials and extensive handwork involved in the construction of many Neo-Gothic Revival style buildings, such designs were expensive and examples are usually found only in the larger cities in Wisconsin.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point contains just one church built in this style but it is an excellent one, this being St. Stephen's R. C. Church, completed in 1922 and located at 1401 Clark St.(**1**) This outstanding stone-clad church was designed by the firm of Childs and Smith of Chicago and it is considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of the Church of the Intercession-St. Stephen's R. C. Church Historic District.(**1**)

AHI# 70980	1401 Clark St.	St Stephen's R. C. Church	1922

Endnote:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 26, 1920, p. 8; April 26, 1920, p. 1; March 17, 1922, p. 1.

Collegiate Gothic (1900-1940)

A subtype of the Neo-Gothic Revival style, the Collegiate Gothic style was used chiefly for the design of college buildings, secondary schools, and sometimes elementary schools and was based on medieval English university models. The finest examples of the style actually imitate the forms as well as the details of historic English buildings but most examples content themselves with using various elements of the style such s battlements, "keep-like" entrance pavilions, and carved stone or concrete finials to clothe what are otherwise normal modern school buildings. Other typical elements used in this style include Gothic and Tudor arches, crenellated parapets, steep, pinnacled gables, and heavily mullioned windows. As befits buildings of this type, the materials used were permanent in nature and fireproof with brick, stone and concrete being the ones most frequently employed.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point now contains just two examples of this style and they are both Roman Catholic parochial school buildings and they were both completed in 1932. The more typical example is the brick-clad St. Peter's R. C. School, which features most of the design elements mentioned above and which was built at 708 First St. to a design supplied by Fond du Lac, Wisconsin architect Frank Stepnowski.(**1**) The second example is the somewhat more modern-appearing stone-clad original portion of St. Stephen's R. C. School, which was also completed in 1932 to a design supplied by the Chicago firm of Childs and Smith.(**2**) Both of these buildings are believed to be eligible for NRHP listing as part of their respective church complexes.

AHI# 73167	708 First St.	St. Peter's R. C. School	1932
AHI# 212341	1335 Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. School	1932

One other Stevens Point example of the Collegiate Gothic style that has now been demolished was the two-story-tall Emerson School, which was built out of brick in 1923-1924 on the corner of Ellis St. and East Ave. (**3**)

AHI# 73266	1401 East Ave.	Emerson School	1923-24

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 16, 1931, p. 1; May 18, 1931, p. 7; May 23, 1931, p. 1; June 25, 1931, p. 1; September 13, 1932, p. 1.
2. Ibid. August 4, 1932, p. 1; September 25, 1933, p. 1.
3. Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 68.

French Normandy (1915-1945)

French Normandy style was a period revival style derived from the rural medieval farm houses in the Normandy region of France and it too was applied most often to residential buildings. The best examples of the style have a rambling plan and asymmetrical main facades, unlike the more formal French Provincial style, but share elements such as wall dormers, French windows, and steeply pitched often slate-covered hip roofs. The most distinctive feature of the style is the use of a round usually two-story tower that is typically set in the angle formed by the juncture of two wings or else on a corner of a building. These towers are usually capped with a conical roof and often contain the main entrance in the first story or the main staircase. Masonry is the typical cladding for these buildings and usually consists of stone or stucco, sometimes mixed with brick for a time-worn effect.

Like the Tudor Revival style, which is a similar medieval-derived style based on English precedents, the French Normandy style has many features in common such as grouped casement windows which often exhibit leaded glass sash, one or more massive exterior masonry chimney stacks, half-timber work, and stone decorative elements.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point has only a single example of this style, the Dr. Earle E. Kidder House at 1501 Clark St., which was built in 1933 and is the work of an as yet unknown architect.(**1**) Here can be seen the best and most typical features of the style; the asymmetrical main facade, the round tower, the massive chimney stack, and the knowing use of excellently fashioned masonry construction.

AHI# 212561	1501 Clark St.	Dr. Earle E. Kidder House	1933

Endnote:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 31.

Mediterranean Revival/Spanish Colonial (1900-1940)

These styles share a common heritage in the architecture of southern Europe and take as their inspiration the vernacular architecture of this region as modified by successive periods of high style designs. This mixture resulted in an architecture which clearly expresses volume by the use of flat surfaces that are relieved by the use of arcaded design elements such as doors, windows, and repeated decorative motifs, and by using terra cotta, plaster, and tile ornamentation. Both styles can be identified by these and other frequently shared elements such as tile-covered hipped roofs, which are often supported by heavy brackets under the eaves, and round-arched elements such as door and window openings. Both styles also invariably utilize some type of masonry material for exterior walls.

Mediterranean Revival style structures are generally more formal in plan and appearance than are Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings. The best examples of the Mediterranean Revival style have a pronounced classical feeling and typically utilize symmetrical elevations and plans, brick and/or stone wall cladding, and wrought iron elements such as balconets and window grills. Spanish Colonial Revival buildings are typically more informal in plan, they are much more likely to have plastered or stuccoed walls (although partially exposed brick walls are also sometimes used), and they make much more frequent use of wooden decorative elements. As a result, Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings typically have a more informal appearance than Mediterranean Revival style examples.

Two examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style were found in Stevens Point. The best example is an excellent brick-clad flat-roofed example of the style that was built at 2048 Dixon St. in 1937 for Carl H. Landa and which is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.(**1**) The second now altered example is the wood shingle-clad house located at 1908 Strongs Ave. that was built in 1924 and which was originally clad in stucco. This house was designed by the Sears Roebuck Co. and is an example of the Mission Style that Sears called "The Alhambra." This design first appeared in the 1918 *Sears Modern Homes Catalog* and it would continue to appear in their subsequent catalogs up until 1929.(**2**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 73264	2048 Dixon St.	Carl H. Landa House	1937
AHI# 70968	1908 Strongs Ave.	House	1924

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 83.
2. Stevenson, Catherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail.* Washington D.C: The Preservation Press, 1986, p. 286.

Rustic Style (1900-1940)

The Rustic Style emerged from the resort architecture of the Adirondack region in northern New York state in the 1870s. It is characterized by the use of indigenous materials, broad shingled roofs with wide overhanging eaves, open porches, and a generally informal massing and plan. Buildings were sited and materials shaped in an attempt to make them appear as if they belonged in the surrounding landscape and often included designed landscape elements such as bridges, walls and benches. Designs attempted to convey a sense of the past through a feeling of having been hand-crafted (which they often were) by pioneer builders.

The Rustic style was widely disseminated in the early twentieth century through architectural journals and the popular press and quickly became accepted as appropriate architectural imagery for backwoods vacation houses, roadhouses, resorts and camps. Although isolated examples may be found throughout Wisconsin, the highest concentration, not surprisingly, lies in the northern resort areas.

When the National Park Service was created in 1916 it quickly issued a policy statement calling for the harmonious design of roads, trails and buildings in the park landscape, resulting ultimately in the adoption of the Rustic Style for its park facilities. With the Park Service's seal of approval, the style soon spread throughout the nation, exhibiting regional expressions as it developed. By the 1920s, the Rustic Style was being used for buildings and structures in state and county parks as well as in the National Parks and the entire movement received a tremendous spurt of growth during the Depression through the combined efforts of park construction sponsored by the CCC and WPA relief programs. By WWII, however, the Rustic Style began to fall out of favor due to its labor intensive construction and the attraction of cheaper, more utilitarian designs, but the awareness of the importance of the style is now once again being felt nationwide.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Twenty-one examples of the Rustic Style were found by the Survey. All but two of these are located in one of two city parks and all but two were built during the Great Depression using funds and labor funded in large part by the CCC and WPA relief programs. Three of these examples are located in Bukolt Park and they are believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as is part of the park itself.

AHI# 73203	Bukolt Park St.	Bukolt Park Entrance gate	Ca.1940
AHI# 211241	Bukolt Park St.	Bukolt Park Shelter House	1940(**1**)
AHI# 73206	Bukolt Park St.	Bukolt Park Bath House	1936(**2**)

Sixteen of these examples are located in Jules Iverson Park and they are also believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as is the park itself. The principal buildings in the park are listed below but there are numerous other eligible landscape features as well that are not listed here.

AHI# 216701	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Memorial Monument	1935(**3**)
AHI# 216721	4201 Main St.	City of Stevens Point Water Pumping Plant	1922(**4**)
AHI# 216741	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Water Dept. Building	1936(**5**)
AHI# 216742	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Third Well Pump House	1938(**6**)
AHI# 73288	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Shelter House (West Side)	1936(**7**)
AHI# 216802	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Bath House	1940(**8**)
AHI# 216821	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Toilet Building (East Side)	1936(**9**)
AHI# 216761	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Shelter House (East Side)	1936(**10**)
AHI# 216823	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Community Building	1936(**11**)
AHI# 216701	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Jefferson St. Entrance Gates	1938(**12**)
AHI# 216482	4201 Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Caretaker's House and Izaak Walton League Clubhouse	1937(**13**)

In addition to these park structures the WPA also built the Guardian Angel Cemetery's Rustic Style stone gates as well.

AHI# 216661	Ca.3100 Main St.	Guardian Angel Cemetery Gates	1935(**14**)

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 18, 1940, p. 1.
2. Ibid, November 13, 1935, p. 1; February 28, 1936, p. 9; June 25, 1936, p. 12.
3. Ibid, July 3, 1935, p. 1; March 17, 1936, p. 8.
4. Ibid, March 17, 1936, p. 8; April 1, 1936, p. 2; July 2, 1936, p. 1.

5. Ibid.
6. Ibid, October 12, 1937, p. 1.
7. Ibid, August 20, 1936, p. 1.
8. Ibid, October 31, 1938, p. 2; September 6, 1939, p. 10; June 18, 1940, p. 1.
9. Ibid, March 17, 1936, p. 1.
10. Ibid, January 31, 1936, p. 5; March 17, 1936, p. 8.
11. Date Stone.
12. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* July 3, 1935, p. 1; March 17, 1936, p. 8.
13. Ibid, September 11, 1937, p. 4; September 16, 1937, p. 11.
14. Ibid, March 31, 1936, p. 9.

Contemporary Style (1946-)

The Contemporary Style is a provisional term which is applied to the vast numbers of buildings built after World War II that are truly modern in inspiration and which owe nothing to past designs or historic examples. Unfortunately, because the scholarly effort that will eventually categorize these buildings into styles is still in its infancy, it is easier to identify Contemporary Style buildings of architectural merit than it is to categorize them. In addition, many of these buildings are not currently eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, which normally accepts only those buildings that are 50 years old or older. Never-the-less, it is important that intensive surveys such as this one try to identify buildings that, by virtue of their fine design, may eventually be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Contemporary Style buildings in Stevens Point that were surveyed fall into two broad categories; non-residential buildings, and residential buildings.

The surveyed residential buildings can be subdivided into three main categories: Ranch Style houses; Split-level Style houses; and houses that lie outside these two categories. Of these three, Ranch Style houses were the most numerous, the Intensive Survey having found 31 examples that met survey criteria. Ranch Style houses are one-story-tall, they typically have rectangular, L-shaped, or U-shaped plans and most examples also have built-in garages as well or at least a carport, and these face the street. In addition, examples of this style also share a number of other common characteristics. "Asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roof predominate. Three common roof forms are used: the hipped version is probably the most common, followed by the cross-gabled, and finally, side-gabled examples. There is usually a moderate or wide eave overhang. This may be either boxed or open, with the rafters exposed as in Craftsman house. Both wooden or brick wall cladding are used, sometimes in combination. Builders frequently ad modest bits of traditional detailing, usually loosely based on Spanish or English Colonial precedents. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters are the most common. Ribbon windows are frequent as are large picture windows in living areas."(**1**)

Of the 31 surveyed Ranch Houses, only four were clad completely in wood or wood shingles. All the rest were clad either partially or completely n either brick or stone and the best of these are listed as follows:

AHI# 210921	300 Second St. N.	House	1961
AHI# 201042	3304 Fourth Ave.	House	1961
AHI# 213641	3003 Clark St.	House	1957
AHI# 214801	211 Green Ave.	House	1963
AHI# 214802	221 Green Ave.	House	1965
AHI# 214821	809 Green Ave.	House	1965
AHI# 214822	2909 Heffron St.	House	1967
AHI# 215321	626 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1952
AHI# 215401	1132 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1962
AHI# 215501	3825 Lorraine St.	House	1966
AHI# 217782	2720 Peck Ave.	House	1952

AHI# 219741	2801 Simonis St.	House	1964
AHI# 220061	4100 Sunset Fork	House	1957

Split-level Style houses are a subtype of the Ranch Style that "retained the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, and overhanging eaves of the Ranch house, but added a two-story unit intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing to make three floor levels of interior space. ... Families were felt to need three types of interior spaces: quiet living areas, noisy living and service areas, and sleeping areas. The Split-level form made it possible to locate these on separate levels. The lower level usually housed the garage and commonly, the "noisy" family room with its television, which was becoming a universal possession. The mid-level wing contained the "quiet" living areas and the upper level, the bedrooms."(**2**)

The Stevens Point Intensive Survey identified fifteen examples of the Split-level Style that met survey criteria. The best and most intact of these are listed below as follows:

AHI# 211361	3017 Channel Dr.	House	1970
AHI# 213661	525 Clayton St.	House	1966
AHI# 214841	3001 Heffron St.	House	1968/2004
AHI# 215001	832 Indiana Ave.	House	1968
AHI# 215461	3808 Lorraine St.	House	1962
AHI# 216902	3109 Martha's Lane	House	1966
AHI# 217081	1217 Minnesota Ave.	House	1953
AHI# 219761	2900 Simonis St.	House	1961
AHI# 220055	617 Sunset Blvd.	House	1961
AHI# 220102	1825 West Cottage St.	House	1960
AHI# 220106	516 West Maple Ridge Dr.	House	1978

In addition, 49 other Contemporary Style residences that did not fall into either the Ranch Style or Split-level Style categories were surveyed. These houses represent many different design strategies and a few are only a few years old. Never-the-less, a third category of Contemporary Style residences is evident when these houses are examined. These are flat-roofed one-story houses, a subtype that "is a derivation of the earlier International Style and houses of this subtype are sometimes referred to as American International. They resemble the International in having flat roofs and no decorative detailing, but lack the stark white stucco wall surfaces, which are usually replaced y various combinations of wood, brick, or stone."(**3**)

The Stevens Point Intensive Survey identified fifteen examples of the flat-roof subtype that met survey criteria. The best and most intact of these is the house located at 4213 Simonis St., which was built in 1959 and is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AHI# 219781	4213 Simonis St.	House	1959

Other fine, intact examples are listed below as follows:

AHI# 213982	2900 College Ave.	House	1959
AHI# 214803	517 Green Ave.	House	1952
AHI# 215341	817 Lindbergh Ave.	House	1952
AHI# 217761	2536 Peck Ave.	House	1953
AHI# 217781	2617 Peck Ave.	House	1952
AH# 217861	156 Pine St.	Apartment House	1961
AHI# 219261	1024 Ridge Rd.	House	1953
AHI# 219262	1032 Ridge Rd.	House	1954
AHI# 219301	1140 Ridge Rd.	House	1955
AHI# 21972	4100 Simonis St.	House	1959
AHI# 220059	4041 Sunset Fork	House	1955

In addition to the single family residences listed above, the survey also identified 32 public and private non-residential building that exhibit notable Contemporary Style design. The finest Contemporary Style public building in Stevens Point is the Portage County Courthouse/Stevens Point City Hall building located at 1516 Church St., which was built in 1957 to a design supplied by Ray R. Gauger & Assoc. of St. Paul. Minnesota, and which is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**4**)

AHI# 211421	1516 Church St.	Portage County Courthouse/Stevens Point City Hall	1957

Three other notable public examples that also have future NRHP potential are located on the UW-Stevens Point campus.

AHI# 220159	1801 Fourth Ave.	UW-Stevens Point Classroom Building	1966(**5**)
AHI# 70972	1901 Fourth Ave.	UW-Stevens Point Professional Studies Building	1971(**6**)
AHI# 70971	900 Reserve St.	UW-Stevens Point James Albertson Learning Center	1968(7)

Excellent private non-residential buildings were also found as well. Among them is the Pacelli R. C High School building located at 1301 Maria Dr., which was built in 1956 to a design supplied by Robert A. Hackner of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and which is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**8**)

AHI# 216881	131 Maria Dr.	Pacelli R. C. High School	1956

The finest private non-residential examples, though, and the most architecturally significant Contemporary Style non-residential buildings in Stevens Point, are the two buildings designed by Flad & Assoc. of Madison, Wisconsin, that make up the Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Complex located at 1800 North Point Dr., which were built in 1974. These two buildings comprise one of the best, and possibly *the* best post-World War II suburban corporate headquarters in Wisconsin and they are also believed to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing when they reach fifty-years of age.(**9**)

AHI# 217201	1800 North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Building	1974
AHI# 217221	1800 North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance Public Amenities Building	1974

Endnotes:

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 479.
2. Ibid, p. 481.
3. Ibid, p. 482.
4. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. August 10, 1955, p. 11; January 7, 1956, p. 1; January 18, 1956, p. 1; September 20, 1956, p. 1; June 11, 1957, p. 1; August 15, 1957, p. 1; August 16, 1957, p. 1
5. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 7, 1965, p. 1. See also: *Wisconsin Architect*. September, 1968, pp. 14-17.
6. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. November 20, 1969, p. 1; December 27, 1969, p. 1; March 11, 1970, p. 7; August 11, 1971, p. 18.
7. *Wisconsin Architect*. May, 1971, p. 20.
8. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. June 1, 1954, p. 1; April 21, 1955, p. 1; May 18, 1955, p. 1; May 27, 1955, p. 1; February 23, 1956, p. 1; March 2, 1956, p. 1; March 23, 1956, p. 1; May 3,1956, p. 1; August 28, 1956, p. 1.
9. *Wisconsin Architect*. May, 1974, pp. 4-6.

VERNACULAR FORMS

One of the most important developments that has come from a generation of intensive surveys has been the realization that an undistorted understanding of the totality of the built environment of America cannot be achieved by looking only at those buildings designed using the "high" styles. Such buildings account for

only a small percentage of the total number of existing buildings and intensive surveys have repeatedly documented the fact that buildings which lie outside the normal stylistic categories (collectively called vernacular buildings) play a crucial role in defining the look of the American landscape.

In order to better understand this role it has been necessary to develop a new set of categories to aid in the identification of these vernacular buildings. This effort has been greatly aided by intensive surveys such as this one which produce a systematic record of the environment when the data they contain is combined. This record then becomes the data base which researchers have used in developing the various categories of vernacular buildings currently in use. Because these categories are based on the appearance or form of identified buildings the names they have been given are descriptive in nature and are called "forms" rather than "styles." It needs to be emphasized that this process of identification and analysis is an ongoing one and that the names and definitions of the forms listed here may be subject to revision as new data is found and analyzed.

Front Gable (ca.1840-1925)

The front gable form is predominately found on small to medium-sized residences which have a rectangular plan and a simple gable roof, with the major facade of the building being that which is terminated vertically by the front- facing gable end. One-and-a-half story examples are the most common in Wisconsin, but one, two, and two-and-a-half story versions also occur. One-and-a-half story examples frequently have dormers on one or both roof planes. The front-facing principal facades are typically symmetrical and some have small entry porches or an uncovered stoop while others have full-width front porches having shed or hipped roofs. Ornamentation is generally simple, consisting of such details as turned porch posts, decorative shingles, oversize parlor windows sometimes including etched or stained glass transoms, and simply detailed sills and windows. Earlier examples are usually narrow in width and in proportion and have steeply pitched roofs; later versions are broader with more gently sloped roofs. The front gable form is usually a wood frame structure sided with clapboard. Less frequently, these buildings were sided in wood shingles, stucco, or brick. In addition, many twentieth century examples of this form are found more appropriately within the Bungalow style.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Stevens Point Intensive Survey recorded twenty-one examples of the Front Gable form. These examples vary widely in age and size but they tend to be small and most have or had clapboard-clad exterior siding. In addition, most of these houses are also either one-and-one-half or two-stories-tall, although there are one-story exceptions as well.

The following are the most intact brick-clad examples of the form.

AHI# 73188	748 Fourth Ave.	House	1904-1912
AHI# 219964	1749 Spruce St.	House	1929

In addition, there is a single brick-clad one-room school building and a single brick-clad commercial building that are also examples of this form.

AHI# 73178	Ca.300 Second St.	School	pre-1900
AHI# 73174	932 Second St.	Commercial Building	pre-1891

The following is a listing of the best and most intact of the surveyed clapboard-clad and wood shingle-clad examples of the form.

AHI# 210701	824 First St.	House	1912-1922
AHI# 211302	2045 Center St.	House	1935
AHI# 211583	1748 Church St.	W. E. Kingsbury Rental House	1912(**1**)
AHI# 211761	1933 Church St.	House	1924

AHI# 213621	2709 Clark St.	House	1880
AHI# 214421	1749 Elk St.	House	1929
AHI# 214582	717 Franklin St.	House	1929
AHI# 214961	2015 Illinois Ave.	House	1924
AHI# 215241	2032 Lincoln St.	House	1915
AHI# 215561	2008 Madison St.	House	1908
AHI# 216962	433 Meadow St.	John Pelowski House	1935(**2**)

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 18.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. March 18, 1936, p. 10.

Side Gable (ca.1840-1940)

This is a very common Wisconsin residential form whose characteristic features consist of rectangular plans and, usually, gentle-pitched gable roof. The major facade is placed on the long wall with gable ends being placed perpendicular to the street. The form is found in one, two, and three-story versions but is most often found in half-story versions, the one-and-one-half-story version being especially common. Buildings in this style are characteristically covered with clapboard but fieldstone, cut stone,, and brick examples are also found. Very early versions may be of timber-framed, half- timbered, or even of log construction. Early versions are generally narrower and less tall than later examples and wings extended off the rear of the main block were popular, both as original features and as additions.

Window openings are typically regularly spaced. A front porch, often having small brackets or turned posts, is frequently the only embellishment and these porches usually have shed, flat, or slightly hipped roofs. In addition, like the Front Gable form, many twentieth century examples of the Side Gable form are placed more appropriately within the Bungalow style. Side Gable houses are often somewhat larger than their Front Gable counterparts but this was not especially true of surveyed Stevens Point examples.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Side Gable form buildings are somewhat less common in Stevens Point, nineteen examples having been surveyed. All of these buildings are residences and they range in date of construction from the 1860s to the 1950s.

What follows is a listing of the best and most intact of the surveyed clapboard-clad examples of the form.

AHI# 210621	908 Fifth Ave.	House	1870
AHI# 211201	733 Bukolt Ave.	House	1900
AHI# 213502	2341 Clark St.	Harry E. Cartmill House	1886(**1**)
AHI# 214383	1716 Elk St.	House	1915
AHI# 214923	1700 Illinois Ave.	House	1869
AHI# 215983	1733 Main St.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 220095	1741 Water St.	House	Ca.1870

The following is a listing of the best and most intact of the surveyed brick-clad example of the form.

AHI# 209921	357 Fourth Ave.	House	1907
AHI# 214721	2016 Fremont St.	House	1952
AHI# 74128	924 Portage St.	James R. Luce House	1873(**2**)
AHI# 74142	2008 West River Dr.	John R. McDonald House	1889(**3**)

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 67.
2. Ibid, p. 166.
3. Ibid, p. 194.

Gabled Ell (ca.1860-1910)

A common nineteenth century residential vernacular form, the Gabled Ell form combines elements of both early front and side-gabled vernacular buildings and resembles them in construction materials, simplicity, and proportions. The gabled ell includes cruciform plan buildings as well as those with the more common "L" or "T" plans. The usual appearance of the main facade of the house is that of two gable-roofed wings of equal (or more typically) unequal height joined perpendicular to each other. Gabled Ell houses were built in a variety of heights, though most common is the one-story longitudinal wing connected to the one-story wing or "upright." Examples where both sections are of the same height are also common. The main entrance to these buildings is usually through a porch placed at the juncture of the ell on the main facade. The porch may reveal the only ornamental details, such as brackets, turned posts, and a balustrade. Window openings on gabled ell houses are generally regular. These buildings typically rest on low foundations and porch stairs are short. Clapboard was most commonly used on Gabled Ell buildings, although stone and brick examples exist as well. In addition, Gable Ell examples are usually larger than their Front Gable or Side Gable counterparts.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Stevens Point Intensive Survey recorded thirty-one examples of the Gable Ell form, making it the most commonly encountered vernacular form in the city.

The following is a listing of the best and most intact of the clapboard-clad examples of the form.

AHI# 209922	416 Fourth Ave.	House	1910
AHI# 209981	649 Fourth Ave.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 73242	2101 Clark St.	David Vaughan House	1878(**1**)
AHI# 214462	2100 Elk St.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 214541	2300 Ellis St.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 73283	1609 Fremont St.	Joseph Hoffman House	1894(**2**)
AHI# 214741	2025 Fremont St.	House	pre-1891
AHI# 215041	2033 Jefferson St.	House	Pre-1891
AHI# 218501	2549 Prairie St.	House	Pre-1891
AHI# 219841	800 Smith St.	House	Ca.1895/Ca.1915
AHI# 220098	1934-36 Water St.	House	Ca.1885

The following is a listing of the best and most intact of the surveyed brick-clad example of the form.

AHI# 210601	725 Fifth Ave.	House	1880
AHI# 70952	1501 Michigan Ave.	House	Ca.1880
AHI# 219901	924 Smith St.	House	Ca.1880
AHI# 74165	2556-58 Water St.	Andrew Lutz Sr. House	1897(**3**)
AHI# 150165	2725 Water St.	House	Ca.1875
AHI# 220121	900 Wisconsin St.	House	Ca.1885/Ca.1895

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 192. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 12, 1878, p. 6.
2. Ibid, p. 101.

3. Ibid, p. 192.

One-Story-Cube (Ca.1870-1930)

The One-Story-Cube is boxy in appearance and small in scale and gets its name from the fact that the distance between the ridgeline of its roof and the ground is approximately the same as the width of its front façade. This, and the invariable one-story height gives these buildings the cube-like proportions reflected in their name Early examples of these building commonly have a square floor plan but rectilinear floor plans predominate on examples built after 1900. A hallmark of this form is the hip roof, which is typically low-pitched and may occur with or without ridges or decks, although some examples (especially those with square plans) have steeply pitched pyramidal-shaped roofs. The main entrance is usually located in the center of the main façade and is usually covered by a full-width front porch which may be either recessed under the main roof slope or attached to the front. Early examples may have porches that feature decorative brackets and turned posts and these porches were frequently subsequently enclosed to provide additional interior space. While brick and stucco examples do exist, most buildings of this form have clapboard siding. Most examples also have simple windows, and small dormer windows with shed or hipped roofs are often used to light and ventilate the attic. Due to the minimal available wall space and functional nature of the fenestration, decoration is seldom found on these one-story-cube buildings. Additions are usually added to the back.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Stevens Point is unusually rich in examples of the One-Story-Cube form, the Intensive Survey having found twenty-two examples in addition to the more elaborate ones that are considered to be examples of the Italianate Style (which see). Many of the Stevens Point examples of this form have wings attached to them and Sanborn-Perris maps and Bird's Eye Views of the city show that these wings were sometimes added to the square plan original portion of the building at a later date.

The following is a listing of the best and most intact of the surveyed brick-clad example of this form.

AHI# 210822	500 Second St.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 70923	2151 Oak St.	Hose	Ca.1880
AHI# 218441	1901 Prairie St.	House	Ca.1880
AHI# 74129	2416 Prairie St.	House	Ca.1880
AHI# 220073	735 Union St.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 220079	917 Washington Ave.	House	Ca.1906
AHI# 220130	1816 Wyatt Ave.	House	1895

The following is a listing of the best and most intact of the surveyed clapboard-clad example of this form.

AHI# 210981	1016 Third St.	House	Ca.1910
AHI# 213781	1418 College Ave.	House	Ca.1885
AHI# 215121	2321 Jersey St.	Andrew F. Wyatt House	Ca.1870(**1**)
AHI# 216241	1924 Main St.	Dr. Alfred Earll House	Ca.1855(**2**)
AHI# 216901	1516 Maria Dr.	House	Ca.1890
AHI# 219641	918 Shaurette St.	House	Ca.1895
AHI# 220046	1571 Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1885
AHI# 220049	1790-92 Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1885/
AHI$ 220051	2109 Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1885

The most elaborate and largest of the clapboard-clad examples of this form, however, is the James Barr House located at 1418-20 Wisconsin St.

AHI# 70953	1418-20 Wisconsin St.	James Barr House	1865(**3**)

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 109.
2. Ibid, p. 136. This may be the oldest extant house in Stevens Point.
3. Ibid, p. 198.

Two-Story Cube (Ca.1850-1910)

The Two-Story-Cube form is limited to residential buildings and can be identified by its boxy, square proportions, hipped and rather steeply pitched roofs having only slightly overhanging eaves, and lack of surface ornamentation or elements typically containing historic references save only simple classical order porch posts, most examples of which are of the Tuscan Order. Exterior siding includes brick or clapboard, and occasionally stucco. Windows are symmetrically placed across the front facade in simple frames or, in brick structures, with flat lintels and sills. The main door is usually located at the center of the front facade. A hip roofed porch typically crosses the front facade or at least covers the entrance door. Porch posts on earlier examples are sometimes turned and the porches often feature ornamental brackets. In some examples, gablets are placed on the main roof, but dormers are rare. Early examples share the cubic form of the Italianate style but do not feature this style's classically derived features. Early twentieth century examples of the form share many of the features of the American Foursquare style hat subsumed it but they o not share the wide eaves or the juxtaposed cladding that is typical of many Foursquare examples. Early 20th century examples of the form may also reflect American Foursquare details such as offset front doorways, Tuscan Order porch columns, and enclosed porch railings.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Stevens Point Intensive Survey recorded just six examples of the Two-Story-Cube form. Three of these houses are clad in red brick and they are listed below.

AHI# 210661	1100 Sixth Ave.	Duplex	Ca.1900
AHI# 211161	1908 Briggs St.	House	Ca1900
AHI# 214041	1109 Division St.	House	1891-1898

The following are the clapboard-clad example of the form.

AHI# 73240	2024 Clark St.	Joseph Walker House	Ca.1895/1903(**1**)
AHI# 214101	1508 Division St.	James T. Sherrin House	1885(**2**)
AHI# 220122	1108 Wisconsin St.	House	Ca.1890

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 61.
2. Ibid, p. 77.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS

Among the principal objectives of an intensive survey is the identification of the designers and the builders responsible for creating the resources in the area being surveyed, followed by the compilation of an inventory of the work associated with the persons in each of these groups. This objective is central to the primary intent of intensive surveys, which is, to provide information that will help determine which resources are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and it is embodied in National Register Criteria C, which states that "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity and that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master." One result of the many intensive surveys done over the last decade has been a redefining of the term "master" to make it broader and more inclusive than it was previously when the term was usually assigned exclusively to professionally trained architects. Now we recognize that many of the resources we study and preserve were designed by the craftsmen who built them and that the buildings and structures created by these largely unsung designers are as worthy of inclusion in the National Register as are the works of many more formally trained designers. This more sophisticated view of the historic development of the built environment has resulted in a much deeper and richer understanding of our surroundings and has provided a richer context within which to view the works our most important designers. It has also made it possible for far more buildings to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register than was possible in the past.

The overwhelming majority of all Stevens Point buildings were built and were also probably designed by local builders using published plans or customary building styles. Never-the-less, the survey found many buildings in Stevens Point that were the work of some of the best known professional architects in Wisconsin and other states and these buildings are all listed in the short architect's biographies that follow, regardless of whether or not they are still extent. No one calling himself an architect is known to have practiced in Stevens Point itself, however, until the arrival of William Farrell, who came to Stevens Point in 1877. Subsequently, though, a number of other architects choose to make Stevens Point their home and these architects are also all listed in the short architect's biographies that follow, regardless of whether or not the buildings they designed are still extent

The principal resources employed by the current Stevens Point Intensive Survey to identify architects and builders who practiced in the community were published local histories and local newspapers. Never-the-less, local newspapers are still the most important resources that remains to be systematically searched for relevant architecture-related information. While the survey used newspapers as one of its principal research tools, a complete search of the several Stevens Point newspapers that are available on microfilm was beyond the scope of the survey's resources. Such work as was done, however, showed that newspapers are the single best resource for identifying the work of the designers and builders who worked and practiced in Stevens Point and the work done by the survey will provide a starting point that others can use to undertake additional research in the future.

ARCHITECTS

Stevens Point Architects

William Farrell

The earliest identified professional architect who lived and worked in Stevens Point was William Farrell.

> William Farrell, architect and superintendent, was born in Utica, N. Y., March 8, 1837; his parents came west in 1842, and settled in Milwaukee County, Wis. He received his education in Wisconsin, and learned his business in that state and in Minnesota; was located in St. Paul six years; he afterwards practiced three years in Kansas City, Mo., and was there married to Mrs. Anna Young November 11, 1872. He came to the Lake Superior region in 1873. The panic of that year and the depression following, brought building to a stand-still in this region, and Mr. F. returned to Wisconsin and spent three years in Stevens Point. With the return of prosperity in 1879, he located in Ishpeming, Mich., where he now resides and is doing a good business. He was actively engaged in designing and superintending the erection of buildings from 1867 to the present time, and has had a large and varied experience. He is the only professional architect in the Upper Peninsula and is a man of ability and integrity.(**1**)

Farrell's subsequent history is uncertain but he may have moved to Tacoma, Washington, in the fall of 1883 and became that city's first resident architect. If so, he subsequently entered into partnership with Carl August Darmer in 1884-1885 and was still practicing in partnership with John G. Proctor in Tacoma in 1907.

Farrell arrived in Stevens Point in 1877 and his arrival was duly noted in the city's newspapers.

> In another column may be found the business card of William Farrell, architect and superintendent. Mr. Farrell has had a life long experience in architecture, building and superintending the construction of brick, stone, and frame buildings, and he is well competent to plan and superintend the erection of all classes of residences and business blocks. A sample of his drawing is on exhibition in the post office.(**2**)

While in Stevens Point, Farrell designed at least four buildings that have been identified and at least two of these are still extant. The first was the W. J. Clifford Block (949 Main St.), built in 1877.(**3**) Also designed and built in that same year was the now greatly altered M. Clifford Block (956 Main St.).(**4**). The following year, Farrell also designed Stevens Point's first high school building on Clark St., near Church St. (non-extant) (**5**) and an as yet unidentified church in Plainfield, WI.(**6**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 72777	949 Main St.	W. J. Clifford Block	1877
AHI# 72778	956 Main St.	M. Clifford Block	1877

Endnotes:

1. *History of the Upper Peninsula Of Michigan.* Chicago: Western Historical Society, 1883, p. 450.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 3, 1877, p. 3.
3. Ibid. March 10, 1877, p. 3; November 10, 1877; January 12, 1878, p. 6. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 29.
4. Ibid. November 3, 1877, p. 4; January 12, 1878, p. 6. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 16.
5. Ibid. January y 26, 1878, p. 3.
6. Ibid. March 30, 1878, p. 2.

Frank K. Hewitt

All that is known about Frank K. Hewitt is the fact that he had been practicing in Tiffen, Ohio, before coming to Stevens Point in June, 1885.

> F. K. Hewitt, an architect of Tiffin, Ohio, has been spending a few days in the city. Mr. Hewitt has been thinking of locating here.(**1**)

By mid-June, Hewitt had opened an office in the new G. F. Andrae Block on Main St. and his first identified design was for Stevens Point's new, still extant South Side Fire house (1949 Strongs Ave.).(**2**) Soon thereafter, Hewitt prepared plans for the city's new First Ward School and its new Fourth Ward School, both of which were to be four-room brick buildings. These plans were apparently rejected as being too expensive, however, and Hewitt then supplied new plans that were accepted, but neither of the buildings that were subsequently built is now extant.(**3**)

The last known building that Hewitt designed in the city was the G. L. Park Estate Block (397 Main St.), which was also completed in 1885 as well.(**4**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 75151	1949 Strongs Ave.	South Side Fire House`	1885
AHI# 72775	937 Main St.	G. L. Park Estate Block	1885

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 13, 1885, p. 5.
2. Ibid. July 11, 1885, p. 5; November 21, 1885, p. 1. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 117.
3. Ibid. August 1, 1885, p. 4; September 12, 1885, p. 8.
4. Ibid. October 31, 1885, p. 7. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 29.

J. H. Jeffers

Virtually nothing about J. H. Jeffers' upbringing or training has been discovered so far but he was apparently already an architect when he arrived in Stevens Point in 1898. Soon thereafter, Jeffers put an ad in the local newspaper to announce this fact.

> J. H. Jeffers, Architect and Superintendent. Having recently located in Stevens Point, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Plans and specifications for all kinds of buildings prepared on short notice., and satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.(**1**)

His first project appears to have been the Gothic Revival Style Trinity Lutheran Church (1700 Strongs Ave.) which he designed in 1898 and which was completed in 1901.(**2**) A month later he was soliciting proposals from contractors for an unspecified two-story store building, but the location of this building was not specified.(**3**) A few weeks later came a second request for proposals, this time for the Hotel Dixon in Centralia (now Wisconsin Rapids) (**4**), and another for rebuilding an unspecified house on Center St. (today's Wyatt Ave.) in Stevens Point.(**5**) So much activity was apparently too much for one man to handle, so in October of 1898, Jeffers took on a partner, William L. Alban.

> Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jeffers returned Monday morning from Chicago where they spent a week attending the jubilee. While there Mr. Jeffers made arrangements with William L. Alban to enter

into a copartnership under the firm name of Jeffers & Co., architects. Mr. Alban has studied architecture and drawing at the Armour Institute and Art Institute in Chicago several years and is a very fine draftsman. He is now employed by Mr. Patton, architect for the public schools of Chicago. Mr. Jeffers has been a resident of the city for the past nine months and has been identified with the construction of several important buildings here and in surrounding towns. He is both an architect and an artisan and capable of watching a building closely from the first conception of the plans to their final embodiment in material form.

Mr. Alban will look especially after the work of the office while Mr. Jeffers will devote the greater part of his energies to superintending the construction of buildings. Mr. Alban is the older son of Mrs. M. L. Alban and a graduate from the high school of the class of '90.(**6**)

In February, the new firm designed the remodeling of the A. R. Horn house on Clark St. (**7**) and this was quickly followed by the design of Michael H. Ward's house (1612 Clark St.).(**8**) In April, the firm also produced the design of a new brick store block for the Heil Estate (1015 Main St.), which was leased to B. Brill, (**9**) and this was followed in June by a design for an addition to St. Joseph's R. C. School (non-extant) in Stevens Point to house a convent for the Sisters who taught in the school.(**10**) Also designed in June was Herman Pagel's new Queen Anne Style house (1617 Clark St.) (**11**) and in August came a design for a new 4th Ward kindergarten building (non-extant) in Stevens Point. (**12**)

By October of 1899, though, the two partners were in Wausau, Wisconsin investigating the possibility of moving to that city, and their plans were probably hurried along when their Stevens Point offices in the Masonic Block were destroyed in a fire on February 2, 1900. The firm kept on producing plans despite the fire, however. Plans for a new brick building for the Boston Furniture & Undertaking Co. in Stevens Point (address unknown) were prepared late in March (**13**), plans for a new city hall and fire station for Tomahawk, Wisconsin were produced in May (**14**), and in July, the partners drew plans for a new high school in Athens, Wisconsin, (**15**) and for a house for Mr. Pros in Marshfield, Wisconsin.(**16**)

By 1901, the firm had in fact moved to Wausau, but the partners were still kept busy producing plans for Stevens Point clients.(**17**) Among them was John L. Jensen, whose fine NRHP-listed Queen Anne style house was built in 1901 at 1100 Brawley St.(**18**) The last identified Stevens Point projects by the firm were the W. E. Kingsbury Block (1024 Main St.), which was built in 1903, (**19**) and the August G. Green House (1501 Main St.), which was also built in 1903.(**20**)

Once relocated in Wausau, the firm produced many more buildings that lie outside the scope of this survey, but one of them brought Jeffers a measure of fame, this being the Wisconsin Pavilion at the St. Louis World Fair, which he designed in 1903. In 1906, however, Jeffers moved to Aberdeen, South Dakota, and he would later practice in Mason City, Iowa. In the meantime, William L. Alban moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he would become one of that city's better known architects, and his subsequent work in Stevens Point will be discussed in the Non-Stevens Point Architects section that follows.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 70995	1700 Strongs Ave.	Trinity Lutheran Church	1901
AHI# 73235	1612 Clark St	Michael H. Ward House	1899
AHI# 72869	1015 Main St.	Heil Estate Block	1899
AHI# 212741	1617 Clark St.	Herman Pagel House	1899
AHI# 28722	1100 Brawley St.	John L. Jensen House	1901
AHI# 72929	1024 Main St.	W. E. Kingsbury Block	1903
AHI# 70931	1501 Main St.	August G. Green House	1903

Endnotes:

1. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal*. April 19, 1898, p. 4.

2. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal*. March 18, 1898, p. 4; September 22, 1898, p. 1. See also *Stevens Point Gazette*: October 16, 1901, p. 4.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. April 14, 1898, p. 1.
4. Ibid. May 7, 1898, p. 2.
5. Ibid. May 13, 1898, p. 1.
6. Ibid. October 24, 1898, p. 1. See also: January 10, 1899, p. 1.
7. Ibid. February 11, 1898, p. 11; February 25, 1899, p. 1.
8. Ibid. March 24, 1899, p. 1. See also: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 37.
9. Ibid. April 22, 1899, p. 7. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 27.
10. Ibid. June 3, 1899, p. 9; June 20, 1899, p. 1, July 6, 1899, p. 1; .
11. Ibid. June 17, 1899, p. 6: July 5, 1899, p. 1. See also: Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 38.
12. Ibid. August 5, 1899, p. 6; August 14, 1899, p. 1.
13. Ibid. March 31, 1900, p. 1.
14. Ibid. May 26, 1900, p. 3.
15. Ibid. July 14, 1900, p. 5.
16. Ibid. July 21, 1900, p. 5.
17. Ibid. August 28, 1910, p. 2.
18. *Stevens Point Gazette*. November 11, 1910, p. 4. See also: Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 1.
19. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. November 5, 1903, p. 1. See also: Brown, Thomas. Op. Cit, p. 18.
20. Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 118.

Frank J. Spalenka

Frank J. Spalenka (1833-1959) was born in Czechoslovakia. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1884 and to Stevens Point in 1886, where his father, John Spalenka, who was a masonry contractor, continued in this business until his death in 1907. Frank Spalenka was educated in Stevens Point's public schools and he worked afterwards for four years as a draftsman and also attended Columbia College.(**1**) His first recorded commission was in 1905 for the parsonage of St. Casimir's R. C. Church in the Town of Hull, near Stevens Point, and the newspaper notice that described it also gave information about Spalenka's training.

> The building was designed by Frank Spalenka, a promising young local architect, who served his apprenticeship under Architect Novy, a prominent Chicago builder. Mr. Spalenka is a son of Spalenka, the well known masonry contractor.(**2**)

Frank Spalenka, like so many other architects of his day, designed buildings and superintended their construction, but he was also a contractor as well, so it is not always possible to be sure exactly what roles he was fulfilling on some of his commissions. Never-the-less, Spalenka gradually became a respected local architect and many of his early projects, especially, were located in the townships surrounding Stevens Point and in adjoining counties. His next recorded project was in Stevens Point, however, this being a brick house on Fourth Ave. near N. Second St. that was built for Anton Kurzewski and for which Spalenka's father acted as the masonry contractor.(**3**) In 1909, Spalenka was awarded a contract to do carpentry work in the interior of the new St. Joseph's Convent on Maria Dr. (**4**) and in 1911 he was awarded a contract to build a new brick bakery building on the north side of the Convent, which he may also have designed as well.(**5**) Spalenka also designed St. Bronislava's R. C. Church in nearby Plover, WI in 1911 (**6**) and a school building and Sister's residence for the St. Mary's of the Scapular congregation in Francher, Wisconsin, in 1912.(**7**) Still more commissions from the Catholic church were to follow. In 1915, Spalenka designed a new orphanage building and a separate parsonage building for the Sacred Heart congregation in Polonia, Wisconsin. (**8**) In 1916, Spalenka designed a new school building for Junction City, Wisconsin, (**9**) designed a new school building for District No. 1 in the Town of Sharon, (**10**) a new school building for Ogdensburg, Wisconsin, (**11**) and he also was the contractor for the masonry work on the new building of the Automatic Cradle Co. building in Stevens Point (non-extant), (**12**) and drew the plans for the remodeling of the Nick Urbanowski House at North and Second streets in Stevens Point.(**13**)

In 1917, Spalenka received one of his biggest commissions when his plans for the new St. Stanislaus R. C. Church (824 Fremont St.) in Stevens Point were accepted.(**14**) Perhaps as a result, He also took on a partner in that year, Edward Lewandowski, and the firm was then called Spalenka and Lewandowski, although it is not known how long this partnership lasted.(**15**) In 1919, Spalenka designed a new dairy barn (non-extant) for St. Joseph's R. C. Convent (**16**) and in 1923 he also designed and built a new parsonage for St. Stanislaus R. C Church (838 Fremont St.).(**17**) Later in 1923 he also designed a new school building for District No. 2 in the Town of Buena Vista (**18**) and a new frame school for District No. 6 in the Town of Dewey.(**19**) In 1927, Spalenka designed a new church for the St. Wenceslaus congregation in Milladore, Wisconsin, (**20**) and a new house for Valentine Stuczynski in the Town of Stockton, (**21**) and in 1928 he designed a new store building for Joseph J. Bogagczyk (1221 Second St.), (**22**) a new one-story school building in Junction City, Wisconsin, (**23**) and the Prais & Boyer Funeral Home, corner of College Ave. and N. Third St. in Stevens Point.(**24**)

The advent of the depression appears to have severely limited the work that Spalenka could get and it was not until 1935 that his next recorded commission appears. This was the design of St. Adalbert's R. C. Church in Rosholt, Wisconsin (**25**) and he also designed a duplex for Herbert Kluck (1557-59 Church St.) in Stevens Point that same year.(**26**) Spalenka's big project in 1936 was for the design of the new City of Stevens Point Water Department Building on the corner of Briggs and N. Third streets (non-extant).(**27**) In 1937, Spalenka designed the Erickson Service Station on the corner of College and Union streets in Stevens Point (non-extant), (**28**) and he also designed the plans for the remodeling of St. Patrick's R. C. Church in Lanark, Wisconsin later in the year.(**29**) Spalenka's last identified project was for St. Xavier's R. C. Church in Pepin, WI, which he designed in 1938.(**30**)

In 1946, Spalenka retired and he and his wife then moved to San Gabriel, California, where he died in 1959.(**31**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 74118	1300 Maria Dr.	St. Joseph's R. C. Convent	1909/1911
AHI# 70973	824 Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Church	1917
AHI# 214661	838 Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Parsonage	1923
AHI# 72724	1221 Second St.	Joseph J. Bogagczyk Block	1928
AHI# 211483	1557-9 Church St.	Herbert Kluck Duplex	1935

Endnotes:

1. *A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919, pp. 611-612.
2. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal.* March 31, 1905, p. 1.
3. Ibid. September 1, 1906, p. 1.
4. Ibid. January 7, 1909, p. 1.
5. Ibid. May 6, 1911.
6. Ibid. March 9, 1911, p. 1.
7. Ibid. February 23, 1912, p. 4.
8. Ibid. February 13, 1915, p. 1; January 17, 1916, p. 1.
9. Ibid. January 22, 1916, p. 4; April 20, 1916, p. 6.
10. Ibid. January 22, 1916, p. 9.
11. Ibid. May 1, 1916, p. 1; July 29, 1916, p. 8.
12. Ibid. March 11, 1916, p. 1.
13. Ibid. May 1, 1916, p. 1.
14. Ibid March 24, 1917, p. 8.
15. Ibid. October 17, 1917, p. 4.
16. Ibid. July 16, 1919, p. 1.

17. Ibid. May 8, 1923, p. 5.
18. Ibid. June 18, 1923, p. 1.
19. Ibid. June 23, 1923, p. 8.
20. Ibid. April 13, 1927, p. 6; October 24, 1927, p. 8.
21. Ibid. April 23, 1927, p. 3.
22. Ibid. April 25, 1928, p. 8. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 15.
23. Ibid. August 3, 1928, p. 7.
24. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. November 1, 1928, p. 5.
25. Ibid. March 29, 1935, p. 6; April 24, 1935, p. 1; May 3, 1935, p. 1; June 23, 1936, p. 1.
26. Ibid. July 19, 1935, p. 10.
27. Ibid. June 24, 1936, p. 1; October 21, 1936, p. 1; July 15, 1937, p. 1.
28. Ibid. August 28, 1937, p. 3.
29. Ibid. September 24, 1937, p. 1.
30. Ibid. August 5, 1938, p. 10.
31. Ibid. March 25, 1959, p. 8 (Obituary of Frank J. Spalenka).

Christian Madsen

Christian Madsen is believed to have practiced as an architect in Stevens Point and the nearby community of Withee, Wisconsin, from at least 1913 until his death in 1964.

> Christian Madsen was the president of the Withee Construction Company, of the village of Withee, in Clark County, Wisconsin. He was born in Denmark in 1868. After learning, and working at, cabinetmaking in Europe, he came to Minneapolis in 1891. There he and a brother built streetcars for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for two years before moving to Pullman, Illinois, where they built Pullman sleeping cars until the famous, violent strike of 1894 halted production.
>
> After "a short time" in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, making office furniture, Madsen returned to Minneapolis, where he worked as a carpenter and took "the architectural course of the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pennsylvania," completing it in 1901. In May of that year, he moved to Withee, and "started business for himself as a contractor and builder." ... He began building houses in the Withee area, and in 1908 he received a $9000 commission to build the German Lutheran Church in Pittsville, Wisconsin.
>
> In 1913, Madsen founded the Withee Construction Company, and became its president. ... Over the next 14 years, the small company built a series of impressive buildings, among them the Carnegie Library in Neillsville ($10,000) in 1914; the Farmer's Exchange Bank in Thorp in about 1915; and the Methodist Church in Colby ($6000) in 1915.
>
> According to his obituary, Madsen" built many of the Soo Line's depots," including Medford's ($6000) in 1913, and one in Mundelein, Illinois ($18,000) in the 1920s. The family history says that he built Soo depots "from Illinois to Minnesota." (**1**)

Madsen's first documented Stevens Point project was the new Prairie School Style passenger and freight depots complex located at 1625 Depot St. , which was built in 1918 for the Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Depot.(**2**)

His next identified project was for the Parker Memorial Field House building (2500 Main St.), built in 1934.(**3**) A year later, Madsen was hired to be the supervising architect for the new St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Stevens Point, for which J. Adam Fichter of Akron, Ohio, had done the design.(**4**) Madsen's next documented project was for a new garage building for the Stevens Point Brewery (2617 Water St.), which was built in 1936.(**5**) Madsen joined the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1946, but the only other

design of his that was found by this survey was for Our Savior's R. C. Polish National Church in Mosinee, Wisconsin, which was completed in 1953.(**6**)

AIA records show that Madsen was still living in Stevens Point in 1962 and that he died in 1964, so much still remains to be found out about his life and work.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 70969	1625 Depot St.	Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Depot	1918
AHI# 70987	2500 Main St.	Parker Memorial Field House	1933-34
AHI# 150161	2617 Water St.	Stevens Point Brewery Garage Building	1936

Endnotes:

1. Nelson, Wendell. *The Dream of Years: A History of the Wisconsin Central/Soo Line/Canadian National Depots in Stevens Point, Wisconsin.* Bancroft, WI: Old Keene Store Publishers, 2009, p. 42.
2. Ibid, pp. 41-44. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* March 17, 1917, p. 1.
3. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal.* May 28, 1934, p. 6.
4. Ibid. April 29, 1935, p. 1.
5. Ibid. August 27, 1936, p. 1.
6. Ibid. November 12, 1953 p. 4.

Gage M. Taylor

Gage M. Taylor was born in Stevens Point on January 10, 1904, and was educated in Stevens Point High School and at the State Normal School in Stevens Point. He subsequently attended the University of Minnesota and then attended the school of architecture at Columbia University, in New York, from which he graduated in 1928 after having won the Fontainebleau Prize, which was a three-month scholarship in France sponsored by the Beaux Arts Society of New York and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.(**1**) After serving as a draftsman in the New York offices of Harold W. Vassar, William Dewey Foster, and Aymar Embury, III, Taylor returned to Stevens Point in 1933 and opened an office there. By 1934 he had designed several residences in the city including the Church of the Intercession's new rectory (1316 Ellis St.).(**2**) In the same year Taylor also formed a partnership with Hendrik (Harry) Pieter Maas, whom he had worked with in Aymar Embury III's New York office, and together they formed a new firm, Taylor & Maas.(**3**) One of their first commissions was for the Colonial Revival Style W. S. Delzell House (1325 Reserve St.), which was built in 1935-1936, (**4**) and this was followed by the equally fine Colonial Revival Style Dr. Austin G. Dunn House (1908 Pine St.), built in 1937.(**5**) The following year saw the partners involved in the redesign of the Washington School Building in Stevens Point, which was to be remodeled into the city's new City Hall (non-extant).(**6**) Soon thereafter the partnership was dissolved and Taylor then practiced on his own.

In 1952, Taylor designed the new Contemporary Style Madison Elementary School in Marshfield, Wisconsin, (7), and in 1954 he also designed the new Contemporary Style First National Bank Building located in the 1200 block of Main St. in Stevens Point (non-extant).(**8**) In 1955 Taylor designed a new school building for Joint District No. 5 in the Town of Grant, (**9**) and in 1957 he prepared the plans for the new Grant Elementary School in Stevens Point.(**10**) In 1958, Taylor designed a new office and sales building (non-extant) on Main St. for the Wisconsin Public Service Corp., (**11**) and in 1960 he also designed a new printing plant in the 200 block of N. Third St. for the Stevens Point Daily Journal, (**12**) and a new Vocational School building in Stevens Point that was located on N. Michigan St.(**13**) The last project Taylor designed that was identified by this survey was the new Sacred Heart R. C. Elementary School in Polonia, Wisconsin, but there are undoubtedly many more waiting to be discovered.(**14**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 214481	1316 Ellis St.	Church of the Intercession Rectory	1934
AHI# 218602	1325 Reserve St..	W. S. Delzell House	1936
AHI# 217961	1908 Pine St.	Dr. Austin G. Dunn House	1937

Endnotes:

1. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal.* April 13, 1924, p. 6.
2. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 85. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 31, 1934, p. 3.
3. Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory.* New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1962, pp. 439, 694.
4. Ste*vens Point Daily Journal.* May 8, 1935, p. 11; June 24, 1936, p. 1.
5. Ibid. October 7, 1937, p. 4.
6. Ibid. October 11, 1938, p. 1; November 18, 1938, p. 8; December 24, 1938, p. 1.
7. Ibid. April 12, 1954, p. 1.
8. Ibid. June 4, 1954, p. 1; June 8, 1954, p. 4.
9. Ibid. May 18, 1955, p. 1.
10. Ibid. June 4, 1957, p. 1; May 1, 1958, p. 16.
11. Ibid. July 9, 1958, p. 2; July 30, 1958, P. 1.
12. Ibid. September 30, 1960, p. 1.
13. Ibid. November 29, 1960, p. 3.
14. Ibid. June 22, 1961, p. 1.

Non-Stevens Point Architects

Howland Russell

The first building in Stevens Point known to have been designed by an out-of-town architect was the work of Howland Russell of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Little has been published about Russell but he was a member of the Western Association of Architects from 1887-1889 and was a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) from 1889-1900, and most of his known work is located in Milwaukee.

Russell designed just a single building in Stevens Point. This was the three-story-tall, cream brick-clad business block he designed for Messrs. Haseltine, Chafee, Vaughn, and Blanchard on the north side of Main Street in 1882. This triple store building was known as the Masonic Block because the third story contained the Masonic Lodge and it is no longer extant.(**1**)

Endnote:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* July 29, 1882, p. 6.

David R. Jones

David Richard Jones (1832-1915) is best know today for the architectural practice he had in the city of Madison, where, for 13 years, from 1873-1885, he was perhaps the most important architect in the city. Jones was born in Wales in 1832, and he emigrated to the U.S. with his parents in 1845. His family settled on a farm that his father developed near Cambria, WI, and Jones worked there until his father died in 1850. In 1852, Jones left Cambria to study architecture with Lucas Bradley of Racine, WI (Bradley had had a successful practice in St. Louis, MO before moving to Racine). Jones apprenticed with Bradley until 1855, returning to Cambria to set up his own architectural office in 1856. "During the early years in Cambria, he [Jones] designed many buildings in Cambria including the Chatwood Hotel and the Welsh C. M. Church."(**1**)

In March of 1873, Jones moved to Madison and set up an office. During his years in Madison, Jones designed numerous commercial buildings, private residences, and public buildings and churches, both in Madison and elsewhere in the state, primarily in the southern part. From 1880-1881 Jones also maintained a branch office in Racine, an office that was later taken over by his student, James G. Chandler. Especially notable during Jones' tenure in Madison was the series of excellent buildings that he designed for the State of Wisconsin, "in fact he [Jones] was the main architect for the State of Wisconsin between the years 1873-1885."(**2**) It was while working for the State that Jones' career suffered its greatest setback, when, in 1885, the $200,000 South Wing addition of the State Capitol that Jones had designed and whose construction he was superintending, collapsed suddenly with considerable loss of life. Even though he was not charged with negligence, Jones' career was seriously damaged. He subsequently sold his office to a student, Owen J. Williams, in 1885, and returned to Cambria where he continued an active practice until not long before his death in 1915.

One year before the tragic incident that was to alter his career, Jones designed his only known building in Stevens Point; the Judge Gilbert Park house, which was built in 1884 on the Clark Street site where the Stevens House Apartments are located today (1650 Clark St.).(**3**)

Jones's career was a significant one in terms of the buildings he designed and it was also important for the young architects he trained and who went on to have significant careers of their own. These men included Herman Esser (Milwaukee: Milwaukee City Hall, Pfister Hotel); James G. Chandler (Racine); and the following Madison architects: Edward F. Starck; Owen J. Williams; and Frederick W. Paunack.

Endnotes:

1. Bauknecht, Joseph G. "David Richard Jones: Architect of Cambria." Unpublished Mss. on file with the City of Madison Planning Dept., Office of the Preservation Planner. At least one of the St. Paul architectural offices that Jones worked for was that of A. M. Radcliffe, where he was at in 1862.
2. Ibid. See also: Butterfield, Consul W. *History of Dane County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1880, p. 1005; and *Portage Register*, February 15, 1915 (Obituary of D. R. Jones).
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 31, 1884, p. 6. See also: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 43.

William H. Grimshaw

William H. Grimshaw was another early architectural practitioner, who, like Jones, built only a single identified project in Stevens Point.

> William H. Grimshaw (1853-1922) was born on December 6,1853, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came to Minneapolis with his father in 1857 and attended public schools thee. Beginning about 1875, Grimshaw worked as an architect and contractor in Minneapolis, but it is not known how or where he obtained his training. He was elected to the state legislature in 1885 and served for a number of years while continuing to maintain his practice. ... He left the field of architecture in 1899 when he was appointed as United States Marshall by President William McKinley and served in that position for seventeen years. Grimshaw died in Minneapolis in 1922.(**1**)

Grimshaw's sole identified Stevens Point commission was a house for Rodney Van Houten, which was built in 1884 and is still located at 1548 Church St.(**2**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 73218	1548 Church St.	Rodney Van Houten House	1882

Endnotes:

1. Lathrop, Alan K. *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010, pp. 85-86.
2. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 12.

William Waters

William Waters (1843-1917) practiced for most of his professional career out of Oshkosh where he was the most prominent architect of his day and also one of the best known architects in Wisconsin. Waters was born in Delaware County, New York in 1843, and grew up and was educated in the schools of Franklin, New York. He subsequently studied architecture at the Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York and after graduation in 1867, came to Oshkosh, where he would remain for the rest of his life.

During his career in Oshkosh, Waters designed numerous commercial buildings, private residences, and public buildings and churches, both in Oshkosh and elsewhere in Wisconsin. A biographical note written about him in 1895 credited him with the following buildings outside of Oshkosh as of that date:

> Among the many buildings, the plans for which were drawn by Mr. Waters, may be mentioned the following: Courthouses at Phillips, Wautoma and Waupaca; high schools at Ripon, Sheboygan Falls, Shawano and Marshfield; school buildings—two at Ashland, one at Phillips; four at Appleton; two at Neenah; and two at Menasha—Citizens Bank, Phillips; Commercial Union Bank, Oshkosh; Commercial and National Bank, Appleton; and a bank at Waupaca; opera houses at Watertown, Appleton, and Ripon; the Danish Hall at Waupaca.

In addition to the above, Waters also achieved renown outside the borders of the state when he designed the Wisconsin State Building that was built at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.(**1**)

Waters designed at least two buildings in Stevens Point during his career. The first was the new Third Ward School (non-extant) built in 1888 on Clark St.(**2**) In 1893, Waters also designed the original Citizens National Bank building (1045 Main St.), which was demolished in 1920 for the new bank building designed by A. Moorman & Co. that now occupies this site.(**3**)

Waters continued to practice for a number of years after he finished his last known Stevens Point project, was a one-time president of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and finally died in Oshkosh in 1917.(**4**)

Endnotes:

1. *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1895, pp. 1172-1173.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. August 7, 1887, p. 10, January 28, 1888, p. 9.
3. Ibid. November 25, 1893, p. 5; July 18, 1894, p. 5; September 12,1894, p. 1. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 26.
4. Groth, David and Patti Pata. *A Compilation of Articles Pertaining to the Work of Architect William Waters*. Oshkosh: Winnebago County Historical Society, 2000, p. 334.

Edward P. Bassford

Edward P. Bassford was another early architectural practitioner, who, like Jones and Grimshaw, built only a single identified project in Stevens Point.

> Edward Payson Bassford was born on June 7, 1837, in Calais, Maine. He attended the local schools and Calais academy, ands worked as a carpenter before going to Boston to study architecture in the school of Charles Painter. Bassford served in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts

Infantry during the Civil War, then returned to Maine, where he opened an architectural practice with Thomas J. Sparrow in Portland. In 1866 he and his wife moved to St. Paul and he set up an office that became one of the most successful St. Paul architectural firms in the nineteenth century. Bassford's office was also a training ground for younger architects who later became successful in their own right: Cass Gilbert, Augustus Gauger, Edward j. Donohue, Silas Jacobson, and Charles Bassford. Bassford died at Osakis, Minnesota, on July 12, 1912.

Bassford's sole identified Stevens Point commission was the First National Bank, which was built in 1892 and is still located at 1059 Main St.(**2**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 72938	1059 Main St.	First National Bank	1892

Endnotes:

1. Lathrop, Alan K. *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010, p. 14.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. April 30, 1892, p. 1. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 25.

Edward Townsend Mix

Edward Townsend Mix (1831-1890) was born in New Haven, Connecticut, but spent his early years on a farm his family purchased in Andover, Illinois. In 1846, the family moved back east to New York City. After several years as a clerk and office boy in that city, Mix, while on a visit to New Haven in 1848, chanced to walk into the architectural offices of a Major Stone in that city "at that time one of the leading architects in New England."(**1**) Liking what he saw of the work, Mix joined Stone as an assistant and remained in his office for seven years, at the end of which he declined an offer of partnership in order to return to the Midwest. In 1855, Mix worked as a foreman in the office of prominent Chicago architect William W. Boyington (which see), with whom in the spring of 1856 he formed a partnership. In that same year, Mix moved to Milwaukee to superintend work there that they had designed, the firm then being known as Boyington & Mix. The financial depression of 1857 caused the two men to sever their ties by mutual consent, but Mix remained in Milwaukee, where he gradually became that city's pre-eminent architect.

In 1864, Mix was appointed State Architect by Governor Fairchild, and had charge of all state building until he resigned in 1867. Mix designed many of his adopted city's largest and most important buildings during his career in Milwaukee, including such outstanding extant buildings as: the Mitchell Building at 207 East Michigan Ave., built in 1876; the Grain Exchange Building at 225 East Michigan Street, built in 1879; the Milwaukee Club at 706 North Jefferson Street, built in 1883; the Alexander Mitchell mansion at 900 West Wisconsin Avenue, built in 1873; the Robert Patrick Fitzgerald house at 1119 North Marshall Street, built in 1875; All Saints Episcopal Cathedral at 800 East Juneau Avenue, built in 1869; Immanuel Presbyterian Church at 1100 North Astor Street, built in 1874; St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 904 East Knapp Street, built in 1890; and the National Soldier's Home, built in the late 1860s.(**2**)

Besides his better known work in Milwaukee, Mix was also active in designing buildings in other states and in other Wisconsin cities, including Stevens Point, where he is known to have designed a single building, this being a new Third Ward School on Clark Street (non-extant), which was a single story brick Victorian Style building that was completed early in 1892.(**3**)

Endnotes:

1. *The United States Biographical Dictionary*, Wisconsin Volume, 1877: pp. 653-655.
2. Korom, Joseph. *Milwaukee Architecture: A Guide to Notable Buildings*. Madison: Prairie Oak Press, 1995, pp. 17-18, 33-35, 100-101, and 149-153.

3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 21, 1891, p. 4; July 18, 1891, p. 5. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 80.

Conover & Porter

The partners in this firm were Allan Darst Conover (1854-1929), a Madison, Wisconsin native and the son of a prominent local family, and Lew Foster Porter (1862-1918), a native of La Salle County, Illinois. Both men attended the University of Wisconsin School of Engineering, Conover going on to become a professor in that department. It was in this position that he took on the superintending of the construction of the University of Wisconsin's new Science Hall (1885-1887, NHL 11-8-93), and he did the same for the new Dane County Courthouse (built 1884-1886, non-extant) in his other capacity as the City of Madison Engineer, both of which buildings were notable Richardsonian Romanesque Revival designs created by Milwaukee architect Henry C. Koch. It was while superintending the construction of Science Hall that Conover met and hired Lew Porter, who was then a junior in the UW engineering school. Subsequently, the two men became partners in the Madison architectural and engineering firm of Conover & Porter. In 1887 or 1888 Porter moved temporarily to Ashland, Wisconsin, to open a branch of the firm in that city, which was then undergoing a boom as a shipping point for iron ore and brownstone. Conover also spent summers in Ashland for a while as well, but neither man intended to move there permanently. Instead, they took on a partner, Horace K. Padley, who was also the Ashland City Comptroller, and it was Padley who ran the office there.

The firm of Conover & Porter continued until 1899, when the partners went their separate ways. During its existence the firm designed at least three jails, 30-40 schools (a specialty), 6 churches, 8 banks, 3 large hotels, and about 100 residences. Their designs are uniformly of good quality and tended to favor the fashionable styles of the day; the Shingle and Queen Anne styles for houses, and the Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque Revival styles for larger buildings. The firm built several buildings in and near Stevens Point. The first was built for the city's Episcopal congregation in 1892, this being the excellent Gothic Revival style Church of the Intercession (1417 Church St.).(**1**) The next was a large Queen Anne style house for Edward J. Pfiffner, built in 1898 at 1547 Strongs Ave., (**2**) and they also designed an as yet unidentified house for G. E. McDill on Main St. in that same year.(**3**) A year earlier, the firm also began planning a west wing addition to the Normal School's main building (2100 Main St.) that was completed in 1901, but which has since been removed.(**4**) In 1900, the firm also completed the plans for the Portage County Poor House (non-extant), (**5**) and in the same year completed plans for the F. A. Engberry Block (1201-1225 Main St.), which is now better known as the Atwell Block.(**6**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 70938	1417 Church St.	Church of the Intercession	1892
AHI# 74149	1547 Songs Ave.	Edward J. Pfiffner House	1898
AHI# 72953	1201-1225 Main St.	F. A. Engberry Block	1900

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 20, 1892, p. 7; September 10, 1892, p. 1; December 23, 1893, p. 1.
2. Ibid. September 3, 1898, p. 2.
3. Ibid. July 30, 1898, p. 2.
4. Ibid. July 2, 1897, p. 1. See also: *Stevens Point Gazette.* August 7, 1901, p. 3.
5. Ibid. October 20, 1900, p. 1; October 27, 1900, p. 1.
6. Ibid. November 17, 1900, p. 5; November 24, 1900, p. 1; July 31, 1901, p. 5. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 22.

Isaac Pursell

Isaac Pursell (1853-8/9/1910) was still another architect who built just a single building in Stevens Point, but it was an important one.

> A native of Trenton, N. J., the youth attended the public schools and received architectural training in the Philadelphia office of the late Samuel Sloan. In practice for himself in subsequent years, Mr. Pursell was most successful in designing churches, and during the late nineteenth century prepared plans for a number of well-known ecclesiastical building in Philadelphia. ... Mr. Pursell also designed churches in other cities, including the Second Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, Tenn., a number of hospitals in New Jersey and at Haddonfield, N. J., the first Presbyterian Church, one of his late works.(**1**)

Pursell's only building in Stevens Point was the Gothic Revival Style Frame Presbyterian Church (1300 Main St.), built in 1892, which is one of the city's best historic churches.(**2**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 70933	1300 Main St.	Frame Presbyterian Church	1892

Endnotes:

1. Withey, Henry A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased).* Los Angles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970, p. 493.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* March 12, 1892, p. 5, May 28, 1892, p. 5; October 1, 1892, p. 1; September 6, 1897, p. 1; April 6, 1907, p 4.

Oscar Cobb

Oscar Cobb (3/12/1842-5/12/1908) was still another architect who built just a single building in Stevens Point, and it too was an important one.

> Well known in the middle-western states as a theater architect, Mr. Cobb was born and educated in Maine. Early in his youth he began work as a carpenter, making plans of various types of buildings, schools, churches, stores, and private homes, while in his leisure he devoted his time to the study of architecture.
> Shortly after the great fire of 1871 in Chicago, Mr. Cobb moved to that city and opened an office to practice the profession he had chosen. In 1873 he began to plan and build theatres and for many years was known as a specialist in that work. The most important of these buildings were: the old Academy of Music, the Criterion Theatre, the Windsor, Bijou, Columbia, Star, and the Calumet.
>
> He also designed a number of the more pretentious Grand Opera Houses built in many different cities, including: The Wyeth at Syracuse, New York; Grand Opera House, St. Paul, Minn.; Pierce Grand Opera House, Minneapolis; and Grand Opera House, 1885, St. Louis.(**1**)

Cobb's only building in Stevens Point was atypical example of his specialty, this being the G. F. Andrae Opera House (1116-1128 Main St.), which was built in 1894.(**2**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 27266	1116-1128 Main St.	G. F. Andrae Opera House	1894

Endnotes:

1. Withey, Henry A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased).* Los Angles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970, pp. 129-130.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* September 23, 1893, p. 5. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 20.

Perkins & Selby

The partners in this Chicago firm were Dwight H. Perkins and George W Selby, who had met when both were employed in the Chicago offices of nationally known architect Daniel H. Burnham. Dwight Heald Perkins (3/26/1867-11/2/1941) was born in Memphis, Tennessee and was educated in the south before going to Boston to enroll in MIT's architecture program, from which he graduated in 1887. After a year spent as an instructor t MIT, Perkins went to Chicago and worked as a draftsman in the offices of Wheelock & Gray and then Burnham & Root. In 1893, Perkins and George Selby both left Burnham's office and formed a partnership, and almost immediately, the partners received the commission to design the new Normal School building in Stevens Point.(**1**) This outstanding Romanesque Revival style building (2100 Main St.) was the first building on what is now the UW-Stevens Point campus and its completion in 1894 was a significant event in Stevens Point's history.(**2**) Once the school was completed, however, Perkins and Selby dissolved their partnership and Perkins then went into partnership with William K. Fellows and John L. Hamilton. The firm of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton would go on to become one of Chicago's best known firms and it became nationally known as a specialist in the design of school buildings.(**3**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 16983	2100 Main St.	Normal School Building	1894

Endnotes:

1. Hasbrouck, Wilbert R. *The Chicago Architectural Club: Prelude to the Modern.* New York: Monacelli Press, 2005, pp. 210-214.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* October 28, 1893, p. 4; October 20, 1894, p. 4; October 24, 1894, p. 1.
3. Withey, Henry A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased).* Los Angles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970, pp. 468-469.

W. A. Holbrook

W. A. Holbrook (1/12/1849-3/26/1910) and his firm was one of the most successful outside firms to design buildings in Stevens Point, having completed at least eight projects in the city, several of which still survive.

> Born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, he left for the west when a young man, and after living for a time in Oshkosh, Wis., where he studied under an architect named Ball, moved to Milwaukee, and about 1871 opened an architectural office in that city. During a subsequent period in which he was associated with the late Edward T. Mix his best known works were the Chamber of Commerce Building at Michigan and Broad streets; Mitchell Building, built c. 1876 at Michigan and Water streets; the old Railroad Depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R., c. 1886; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the Emmanuel Church. He also designed the Guaranty Loan and Globe buildings in Minneapolis and the Globe Theatre in St. Paul.(**1**)

Holbrook's first known commission in Stevens Point was for the new Stevens Point High School building on the corner of Clark and Reserve streets (non-extant), which was completed in 1893.(**2**) This was followed by the Queen Anne style house of Nicholas Gross (2032 Main St.), which was built in 1893-1894.(**3**) In 1894, Holbrook also designed the new First Ward School building on Clark St. near Church St. (non-extant), which was completed in 1895, was soon thereafter damaged by fire, and was then rebuilt.(**4**) In 1895, Holbrook designed what was then Stevens Point's grandest house, this being the large Queen Anne

style house (non-extant) that was built for Mrs. A. E. Bosworth on the corner of Main and Smith streets, (**5**) and in that same year he also designed a new parsonage for St Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on Strongs Ave. (address unknown) in that same year, (**6**) and a new front for a commercial building owned by H. D. McCulloch that had recently housed the Commercial Bank of Stevens Point (address unknown).(**7**) Holbrook's last known Stevens Point commission was for the design of the new Masonic Block (non-extant), which was located in the 1200 block of Main St. and was also completed in 1901.(**8**)

Holbrook died in Milwaukee in 1910 and according to his obituary he also designed or remodeled the Queen Anne style house at 2001 Main St. for Nathaniel Boyington as well, but the date of this project is not known.(**9**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 74112	2032 Main St.	Nicholas Gross House	1894
AHI# 74109	2001 Main St.	Nathaniel Boyington House	189?

Endnotes:

1. Withey, Henry A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased).* Los Angles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970, pp. 294-295.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 4, 1892, p. 5; September 23, 1893, p. 1. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 67.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 12, 1910, p. 1. See also: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 142.
4. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* October 17, 1894, p. 5; October 24, 1894, p. 5; January 16, 1895, p. 1; December 30, 1895, p. 1. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 75.
5. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 15, 1895, p. 5; June 23, 1977, pp. 8, 21.
6. Ibid. July 31, 1895, p. 1.
7. *Stevens Point Gazette.* October 16, 1895, p. 1.
8. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 2, 1900, p. 5; August 4, 1900, p. 1; September 15, 1900, p. 1; June 5, 1901, p. 1. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. Op. Cit., p. 41.
9. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 2, 1910, p. 1. See also: Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 138.

Carlos C. Buck

Almost nothing is known about Carlos C. Buck except that he was an architect and his principal office was in Green Bay, Wisconsin, from 1894 until at least 1899. Judging from the fact that he designed at least four buildings in Stevens Point, however, his reputation must have been a good one, so good, in fact, that he actually opened a second office in Stevens Point for a brief period of time. Buck's first identified project in Stevens Point was a business block for Mrs. Flora Tack (1320-22 Strongs Ave.), which was completed in 1894.(**1**) His next commission was for a building for W. J. Hilbourn, but the nature of this commission is not known, nor is its fate.(**2**)

Apparently emboldened by his success, Buck opened a branch office in Stevens Point early in 1895.(**3**) Buck's next Stevens Point project was a new business block for C. Krembs and Brother (823 Main St.), which was built in 1895.(**4**) His last two identified Stevens Point projects were also both business blocks as well and both were built in 1896. The first was for John Martini (1140 Main St.), and the second was for J. O. Johnsen (820-24 Main St.).(**5**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 72981	1320-22 Strongs Ave..	Flora Tack Block	1894
AHI# 19209	823 Main St.	C. Krembs & Brother Block	1895
AHI# 72948	1140 Main St.	John Martini Block	1896

AHI# 72766	820-24 Main St.	J. O. Johnsen Block	1896.

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* July 18, 1894, p. 5. *Stevens Point Gazette.* December 26, 1894, p. 1. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, p. 23.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* December 5, 1894, p. 5.
3. Ibid. February 6, 1895, p. 5.
4. Ibid.. April 24, 1895, p. 5; April 27, 1895, p. 1. See also: Brown, Thomas. Op. Cit., p. 32.
5. Ibid. December 24, 1895, p. 1; January 16, 1896, p. 1. See also: Brown, Thomas. Op. Cit., pp. 13, 21.

James E. Clancy

Like Carlos C. Buck, his Green Bay competitor, little is known about James E. Clancy except for the fact that he was an architect and his office was in Green Bay, Wisconsin, from 1893 until at least 1903. In 1895, Clancy apparently formed a partnership with fellow Green Bay architect Henry Foeller, but this was of very short duration and for the rest of his time in Green Bay he practiced under his own name. Clancy's first project in Stevens Point was for a new two-story block for C. Heil on Main St. in 1897, but this building has not yet been identified and it is not known if it was completed.(**1**) His second project was for a new Sixth Ward School building (non-extant), which was completed in 1904.(**2**)

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 20, 1897, p. 4; June 4, 1897, p 1.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 25, 1904, p. 1; February 9, 1904, p. 1; March 15, 1904, p. 1; April 25, 1904, p. 1; May 3, 1904, p. 4; May 12, 1894, p. 1; November 30, 1904, p. 1..

Bernard Kolpacki

Bernard Kolpacki (ca.1854-1901) was born in Poland but it is not known when he arrived in the United States nor is anything known about his education. After settling in Milwaukee, however, he began to practice architecture and although his career was relatively short it was also successful. Most of his known projects are in the Milwaukee area and they include the St. Vincent De Paul R. C. Church, built in 1899, and the Sts. Cyril and Methodius R. C. Church, built in 1894. Kolpacki's first commissions in Stevens Point were for commercial business blocks. The earliest was the Ossowski-Glinski Block (916-24 Main St.), built in 1890, which was followed by the K. Chilla Block (1205-09 Main St., built in 1894.(**1**) His next commission in Steven Point was his finest, this being the very fine Gothic Revival style St. Peter's R. C. Church (820 Fourth Ave.), which was built in 1897.(**2**) His last known commission in Stevens Point was also in 1897, this being a wing that was added to the original portion of the South Side Fire Station that had been designed by Frank Hewitt in 1885.(**3**) Kolpacki died in Milwaukee in 1901 at the age of 47 and his obituary was carried in both Milwaukee and Stevens Point newspapers.(**4**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 72772	916-24 Main St.	Ossoski-Glinski Block	1890
AHI# 72723	1205-09 Main St...	K. Chilla Block	1894
AHI# 149721	820 Fourth Ave.	St. Peter's R. C. Church	1897
AHI# 75151	1949 Strongs Ave.	South Side Fire House Addition	1885/1897

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 13, 1897, p. 1. See also: *Portage County Gazette*: March 26, 1890; Aug. 20, 1890, p. 1, c.5; Oct. 15, 1890, p. 5. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries.* Stevens Point, 1988, pp. 14-15.

2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 13, 1897, p. 1; March 27, 1897, p. 6; May 24, 1897, p. 1; July 10, 1897, p. 1; December 18, 1897, p. 1.
3. Ibid. August 14, 1897, p. 1; August 17, 1897, p. 1. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 117.
4. *Stevens Point Gazette.* January 2, 1901, p. 1.

Jens Jensen

Jens Jensen (1860-1951) was one of the most important figures in the history of landscape architecture in the Midwest in the first half of the twentieth century. Jensen was born in Dybbol, Denmark, and attended Tune Agricultural School outside Copenhagen. After serving in the German military, Jensen emigrated to the United States in 1884 and shortly thereafter became a laborer in Chicago's West Parks.

> Advancing rapidly within the city's park system, Jensen became the foreman of Union and Humboldt parks, then located in one of Chicago's most fashionable sections. After an abrupt political dismissal in 1900, he developed a lucrative private practice centered largely on the new estates springing up along Chicago's wealthy North Shore. Many of the city's most powerful citizens befriended him, and his reputation was secured.
>
> In 1906, Jensen returned to the West Parks as general superintendent and chief landscape architect. He preceded to reshape Garfield, Humboldt, and other smaller parks in his own style, collaborating with other Prairie School figures including architects Hugh Garden and John Van Bergen. These parks, largely rebuilt by 1910, became the first full public expression of the prairie spirit in landscape architecture. (**1**)

It was during the period between 1900 and 1906, when Jensen was active in private practice, that developed his only project in Stevens Point. This was his design for the grounds of the Normal School in Stevens Point, which plans were accepted by the school and began to be implemented in 1903.(**2**) By 1906, the resulting landscaping and planting activities had begun to mature and was an ongoing source of pleasure, both to the school and to the city as a whole.(**3**) It is not known how much of Jensen's plan still survives today.

Endnotes:

1. Tishler, William H. (ed.) *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Washington D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1989, p. 78.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* September 11, 1903, p. 1; October 10, 1903, p. 2.
3. Ibid. September 29, 1906, p. 10; March 27, 1909, p. 14.

Foeller & Schober

Foeller & Schober (today known as Berners-Schober Assoc.) has been one of the most important architectural firms in Wisconsin since it was founded in Green Bay in 1895. The founding partner was Henry Foeller (1871-1938), who was born in then French province of Alsace in 1871, the eldest of 17 children. He came to Wisconsin in 1885 and lived with an uncle in Oshkosh who put him through high school and Oshkosh Teachers College. During this time, Foeller was apprenticed to Oshkosh architect William Waters (1843-1917), the most prominent architect in that city and one of the most prominent in the state. In 1895, Foeller came to Green Bay where he formed a short-lived partnership with James E. Clancy under the name Clancy & Foeller. Two years later, Foeller was practicing on his own and he continued to do so until 1907, when he took on Max W. Schober (?-1965) as his partner, who had begun his Green Bay career as a draughtsman in Foeller's office. The new firm, Foeller & Schober, soon became the most important one in Green Bay, a position it maintained long after the deaths of the original partners.

Foeller & Schober built just one known building in Stevens Point but it was an important one. This was Stevens Point's very fine Neo-Classical Revival style Carnegie Library (non-extant), which was built in 1904, and was located on Main St. on the corner with Strongs Ave.(**1**)

Endnote:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 10, 1904, p. 1; May 3, 1904, p. 4. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 114. Note: the original blueprints for this building are still extant in the archives of Berners-Schober Assoc., Stick #727.

Boehme & Cordella

The partners in this firm were Christopher Boehme (1865-1916), a Minneapolis native, and Victor Cordella (1872-1937), who was born n Krakow, Poland.

> Boehme was educated at the University of Minnesota, where he took the special course in architecture. ... He was employed by Warren Dunnell for fourteen years, both during and after his training. In 1896, Boehme set up his own practice and worked alone until 1903, when he entered partnership with Victor Cordella. The partnership was dissolved in 1911 and Boehme returned to private practice.(**1**)
>
> The son of a sculptor, he [Cordella] studied at the Royal Academy of Art in Krakow and at the technological institute in Lvov in Ukraine. he moved to the United States in 1893 and apprenticed or worked under a number of architects in Minneapolis and St. Paul, including Cass Gilbert, William H. Dennis, Warren Dunnell, and Charles Aldrich. In 1903 he became a partner of Christopher Boehme. Their partnership lasted for eight years, during which time they produced a number of notable buildings. after the partnership dissolved in 1911, Cordell established a private practice for the remainder of his career, except for a very brief association with Edwin E. Olson in the mid-1920s. (**2**)

Boehme and Cordella deigned just a single building in Stevens Point. This was the second St. Peter's R. C. Church's school building (non-extant), which was built in 1904.(**3**)

Endnotes:

1. Lathrop, Alan K. *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010, pp. 24, 26.
2. Ibid, p. 47.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* September 1, 1903, p. 1; May 24, 1904, p. 1. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 77.

W. A. Radford Co.

Although they are undocumented, most of the houses in Stevens Point were built by local builders using plans that were to be found in the many different pattern books that began to appear in the 1840s and afterwards. One of the few documented houses in Stevens Point that is known to have been the product of one of these pattern books is the James McHugh house on Clark St. (address unknown), which was built in 1904 to a "Radford Ideal House" design supplied by the W. A. Radford Co. of Chicago, Illinois.(**1**)

> Between its founding in 1902 by William A. Radford and 1926 (when he retired from the business), the Radford Architectural Company of Chicago published more than forty catalogs of house plans, technical books, encyclopedias of construction, books of details, instruction books, as well as three monthly trade journals. By 1911, the company called itself the "largest architectural

> establishment in the world. It grew from the Radford Brothers lumber and mill work business of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, of the 1880s; in 1890, William Radford became the secretary-treasurer of the Radford Sash and Door Company, and shortly thereafter moved to Chicago. In 1902, Radford founded the Radford Architectural Company, with himself as president and treasurer.(**2**)

During its day the Radford Company was probably second only to the Sears-Roebuck Company as a supplier of house designs and it too had its own large stable of architects.

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 21, 1904, p. 4; August 30, 1904, p. 4.
2. Reiff, Daniel D. *Houses From Books*. University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000, p. 150.

William L. Alban

William L. Alban (1873-1961) was born on April 29, 1873, in Plover, Wisconsin, to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Alban. Subsequently, the Alban family moved to Stevens Point, where William attended the public schools. As was noted earlier, after eight years of study and work in Chicago, Alban returned to Stevens Point in 1898 as a partner of J. H. Jeffers.

> Mr. Alban has studied architecture and drawing at the Armour Institute and Art Institute in Chicago several years and is a very fine draftsman. He is now employed by Mr. Patton, architect for the public schools of Chicago. Mr. Jeffers has been a resident of the city for the past nine months and has been identified with the construction of several important buildings here and in surrounding towns. He is both an architect and an artisan and capable of watching a building closely from the first conception of the plans to their final embodiment in material form.
>
> Mr. Alban will look especially after the work of the office while Mr. Jeffers will devote the greater part of his energies to superintending the construction of buildings. Mr. Alban is the older son of Mrs. M. L. Alban and a graduate from the high school of the class of '90.(**1**)

The association with Jeffers was apparently short-lived, however.

> He [Alban] moved to St. Paul sometime before 1900 and joined the firm of Omeyer and Thori as chief draftsman. He was briefly in partnership with Thori (Thori, Alban, and Fisher) and, after Thori died in February 1905, maintained a practice with James E. Fisher until the latter's death I 1910. Shortly afterward, Alban formed a partnership with Charles Hausler and then after Hausler left to set up a practice with Percy Bentley, became a partner of George L. Lockart. The duration of this partnership is not known, but Alban was in private practice from at least the early 1920s until 1946, when he joined Ellerbe architects. He retired in 1954 and resumed private practice until his death in St. Paul on July 1, 1961.(**2**)

Although he moved away from Stevens Point, Alban retained his ties there and he designed at least four buildings in or near his hometown. The first was the new Second Ward School on the corner of Water and Elk streets (non-extant), built in 1914.(**3**) His next project was in 1919 for a house for Fred Copps which was to be located at 708 Clark St. (old numbering system) but which does not appear to have been built.(**4**) His last known project in the area was for a new high school building in Amherst, Wisconsin, which was built in 1923.(**5**)

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* October 24, 1898, p. 1. See also: January 10, 1899, p. 1.
2. Lathrop, Alan K. *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010, p. 3.

3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 13, 1914, p. 6; August 24, 1914, p. 1; September 5, 1914, p. 9.
4. Ibid. May 10, 1919, p. 2.
6. Ibid. February 19, 1923, p. 2; May 16, 1923, p. 3.

Erhard Brielmaier & Sons

Erhard Brielmaier (1/7/1841-8/29/1917) was born in Rottweil, Wurttemberg, Germany.

> He came to America with his parents in 1850, locating in Ohio; learned his trade in Cincinnati, and came to Milwaukee in 1873, where he established his present business. In 1860 he married Miss Theresa Haag,of Cincinnati. They have four sons and four daughters. Mr. Brielmaier makes a specialty of all church work. He first commenced with one man, and his business has gradually increased so that he does sculptor work in wood and decorating for the Eastern and Western States. He employs from thirteen to fifteen men.(**1**)

Brielmaier also had three of his sons (Bernard, Joseph, and Leo) receive architectural training and when their training was completed he established the firm of Erhard Brielmaier & Sons, Co., Architects, in Milwaukee. This expanded firm specialized in church architecture and it was especially noted for their work for the Catholic Church, the most notable example of which was the enormous St. Josephat's Basilica in Milwaukee, completed in 1901. There were to be literally hundreds of others, however, and at least three of their church-related projects are located in Stevens Point. The first of these was a large addition to St. Josephs R. C. Convent (1300 Maria Dr.) that was built in 1915.(**2**) This was followed by designs for a new Romanesque Revival Style St. Joseph's R. C. Church (1709 Wyatt Ave.) (**3**) and its associated rectory, both of which were built in 1916, the year before Erhard Brielmaier's death.(**4**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 74118	1300 Maria Dr.	St. Joseph's R. C. Convent	1915
AHI# 70947	1709 Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Church	1916
AHI# 220129	1709 Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Rectory	1916

Endnotes:

1. *History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.* Chicago: The Western Historical Society, 1881, p. 1508.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 13, 1915, p. 1.
3. Ibid. January 29, 1916, p. 6; March 17, 1916, p. 6.
4. Ibid. March 17, 1916, p. 6.

Van Ryn and DeGelleke

The Milwaukee architectural firm of Van Ryn and DeGelleke completed two projects in Stevens Point and designed a third that was not built. One of these projects was for a public building and the choice of this firm to execute them was a logical one since it had built its enviable reputation primarily on its designs for public and institutional buildings.

> Both Van Ryn and DeGelleke were of Dutch Heritage. Henry J. Van Ryn was born in Milwaukee on June 8, 1864. His father, a native of Utrecht, Holland, came to Milwaukee and was a successful tobacco manufacturer until his death in 1878. Henry Van Ryn was educated in Milwaukee's public schools until 1881, when, at the age, of 17, he became am apprentice architect in the Milwaukee office of Charles A. Gombert. Later, Van Ryn worked as a draftsman in the offices of Milwaukee architects James Douglas and Edward Townsend Mix. After completing his apprenticeship in 1888, Van Ryn established his own architectural practice in downtown Milwaukee at the Plankinton Bank Building. In the fall of 1897, Van Ryn established a partnership with Gerrit DeGelleke, who had recently returned to Milwaukee after completing an architectural studies course at the University of Pennsylvania.

Gerrit J. DeGelleke was born in Milwaukee on August 19, 1872. His father, a native of Holland, was a Milwaukee building contractor. After graduating from Milwaukee's East High School in about 1890, DeGelleke went to work as a draftsman for Henry Van Ryn, but left in 1895 to take a two-year course in architectural studies at the University of Pennsylvania. After graduating in 1897, DeGelleke returned to Milwaukee as an architect and formed a partnership called Van Ryn and DeGelleke with his former boss. The firm was very prosperous and most of their extensive residential and commercial work was designed in the period revivals of the day. The firm specialized, however, in institutional work and designed school buildings and hospitals throughout the state. Between 1912 and 1925, the firm designed all of the Milwaukee public school buildings including the Milwaukee Area Technical College building and Bay View and Riverside High Schools.(**1**)

The firm's first Stevens Point project was a new house for George B. Nelson (1701 Clark St.), which was built in 1916.(**2**) This project was followed in the same year by a design for the new Nelson Hall (1209 Fremont St.), a fine Prairie School Style dormitory for the Stevens Point Normal.(**3**) The firm's third project was an addition to the Hotel Jacobs (non-extant) on Clark St., but this project was not built.(**4**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 80534	1701 Clark St.	George Nelson House	1916
AHI# 73278	1209 Fremont St.	Nelson Hall	1916

Endnotes:

1. Hatala, Carlen and Les Vollmert. North Grant Boulevard Historic District NRHP Nomination Form. City of Milwaukee Department of City Development, September 1993, pp. 8-37 - 8-38.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 10, 1916, p. 1; July 22, 1916, p. 2. See also: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 44.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. February 26, 1916, p. 11; March 24, 1917, p. 1.
4. Ibid. August 19, 1916, p. 1.

A. Moorman & Co.

The St. Paul, Minnesota architectural firm of A. Moorman & Co. was best known in its day for specializing in the design and construction of banks in the smaller towns of the upper Midwest.(**1**) An excellent example is the fine limestone-clad Neo-Classical Revival style building it designed and built in 1916 for the First National Bank of Columbus (116 W. James St., Columbus Downtown Historic District, NRHP 3-5-92), which was built in 1916.(**2**) Other known examples of the work of this firm can be found elsewhere in Wisconsin and in Minnesota and Iowa, of which examples in the last two states include: the First National Bank in Hibbing, Minnesota, built in 1920; the Farmers and Merchants State Bank in Lamberton, Minnesota, built in 1940 and expanded in 1955; and the Sioux Center State Bank in Sioux Center, Iowa, built ca.1915.(**3**)

The Moorman firm produced just a single design in Stevens Point and it too was for a fine limestone-clad Neo-Classical Revival style bank building. This was the new Citizens National Bank Building (1045 Main St.), which was built in 1920 and which replaced the original building designed by William Waters in 1893.(**4**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 26967	1045 Main St.	Citizens National Bank	1920

Endnotes:

1. Gebhard, David and Gerald Mansheim. *Buildings of Iowa*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993, pp. 495-496.
2. *Columbus Republican*, May 20, 1916, p. 1 (illustrated).
3. Gebhard, David and Gerald Mansheim, op. cit.; and Gebhard, David and Tom Martinson. *A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1977, pp. 203 and 343.
4. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. March 15, 1920, p. 1; April 30, 1920, p. 10; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 4, p. 5. See also: Brown, Thomas. *Gateway to the Pineries*. Stevens Point, 1988, p. 26.

William D. Mann

William D. Mann (1871-8/25/1947) was an architect whose office was in Chicago.

> In professional practice over a period of forty years, a specialist in the field of domestic architecture. Mr. Mann designed hundreds of residences, some large and important, also private estates in Illinois and elsewhere. While maintaining an office in Chicago he made his home in Highland Park, Illinois.(**1**)

Despite his specialty, neither of Mann's two Stevens Point projects were domestic in character. The first was for a proposed remodeling of the Majestic Theatre in 1920, but this building is no longer extant and it is not known if the project was completed.(**2**) Mann's second project happened later in the same year and this was his design for the J. A Weeks Memorial Gates to the Forest Cemetery, which was completed and is still extant today.(**3**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 211981 Ca.2085 Church St.	J. A. Weeks Memorial Gates	1920

Endnotes:

1. Withey, Henry A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970, p. 390.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. February 26, 1920, p. 1.
3. Ibid. October 29, 1920, p. 1.

Childs & Smith

Several of Stevens Point's finest historic buildings were the work of this Chicago firm, including one that is already listed in the NRHP; the Hardware Mutual Insurance Building.

> Frank Aiken Childs (1/12/1875-?). Childs was born in Evanston, Illinois in 1875. He attended public schools and was educated at the Armour Institute of Technology. He studied in Paris from 1905 to 1907, after which he worked as a designer for L. Dutton in San Francisco during the post-earthquake reconstruction period from 1907 to 1909. He returned to Chicago and worked for Holabird and Roche from 1910 to 1912 before setting up his own practice with William Jones Smith in 1912. The firm was located in downtown Chicago and was active into at least the late 1950s, when it specialized in designing public buildings, corporate office buildings and schools.
>
> William Jones Smith (5/26/1881-?). Smith was born in Philadelphia in 1881. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1903. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris from 1903 to 1907. It is not known if he became acquainted with his future partner, Frank Aiken Childs, who was in Paris at the same time. He returned to Detroit in 1907 and went to work as a designer with Cass Gilbert from 1907 to 1909.

In 1909 he began work as a chief designer with Holabird and Roche and stayed until 1912: Childs was also at Holabird and Roche during these years. In 1912 Smith joined Childs to form Childs and Smith. He worked on the Chicago campus of Northwestern University in 1926 and also designed many schools, the headquarters for the Employers Mutual Insurance Company in Wausau [Wis.] (1941-48, 1954) as well as the Marathon County Courthouse in Wausau in 1955.(**1**)

Childs & Smith's first project in Stevens Point was for the outstanding new Neo-Gothic Revival Style St. Stephens R. C. Church (1401 Clark St.), designed in 1920 and completed in 1922.(**2**) At the same time, the firm was also involved in producing a design for a new building for the First National Bank of Stevens Point on Main St., but this project was apparently never built.(**3**) Even as St. Stephen's Church was nearing completion, however, the firm was also starting work on their finest Stevens Point building, this being the first portion of the outstanding Neo-Classical Revival style office building that they designed for the NRHP-listed Hardware Mutual Insurance Co. (1421 Strongs Ave.), (**4**) which was then tripled in size between 1929 and 1931, again to a design supplied by Childs & Smith.(**5**)

The last projects that the firm completed in Stevens Point were the new school (1335 Clark St.) and new parsonage (1401 Clark St.) for St. Stephens R. C. Church, both of which were completed in 1933.(**6**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 70980	1401 Clark St.	St. Stephens R. C. Church	1922
AHI# 31429	1421 Strongs Ave.	Hardware Mutual Insurance Building	1922/1931
AHI# 212361	1401 Clark St.	St. Stephens R. C. Parsonage	1933
AHI# 212341	1335 Clark St.	St. Stephens R. C. School	1933

Endnotes:

1. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. *City of Appleton Intensive Architectural/Historical Survey; 1991-1992*. Menasha (WI): October 1992, pp. 22 and 26-27.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. February 26, 1920, p. 8; April 26, 1920, p. 1; March 17, 1922, p. 1.
3. Ibid. January 17, 1920, p. 1; February 26, 1920, p. 1.
4. Ibid. January 3, 1922, p. 1.
5. Ibid. July 19, 1929, pp. 1-2.
6. Ibid. August 4, 1932, p. 1; September 25, 1933, p. 1.

Alfred C. Clas

Alfred C. Clas (1860-1942) was born at Sauk City, Wisconsin, and was the son of German emigrants who arrived in the U.S. in 1847. Clas was educated in Milwaukee, and after an apprenticeship in architecture secured a position as a draftsman with James Douglas, a pioneer architect in the city. From 1885-1886, Clas and Douglas were partners. Clas then opened his own office in 1887 and practiced alone until 1890 when he joined George B. Ferry in organizing the firm of Ferry & Clas.

During the next twenty years, Ferry & Clas became one of the leading architectural offices in Wisconsin and the partners designed numerous important Milwaukee landmarks including: the Milwaukee Public Library (814 W. Wisconsin Ave., built in 1895-1899, NRHP 12-3-1974); the Frederic Pabst House (2000 W. Wisconsin Ave., built in 1890-92, NRHP 4-21-1975); the Gustave G. Pabst House (2230 N. Terrace Ave., built in 1906 and part of the North Point South Historic District); and the Milwaukee Auditorium (500 W. Kilbourn Ave., built in 1909). They also designed the State Historical Society building in Madison Wisconsin (816 State St., built in 1900, NRHP 2-23-1972).

After the dissolution of the partnership in 1910, Clas organized the firm of Clas and Clas with his son, Angelo Robert Clas from 1912 until 1921, then reorganized it in 1922 as Clas, Shepherd & Clas with

another son, Reuben F. Clas, and with John S. Shepherd. Work was executed under that name until 1931 when Shepherd withdrew, and the firm was then reorganized again as Clas & Clas, Inc., with the elder Clas remaining as president until the time of his death in 1942.

Clas produced just one known design in Stevens Point but it was an important one. This design was for the Hotel Whiting (1408 Strongs Ave.), which is now listed in the NRHP.(**1**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 74083	1408 Strongs Ave.	Hotel Whiting	1923

Endnote:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* December 7, 1922, p. 2; March 16, 1923, Hotel Whiting Edition.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

While some companies supplied a prospective home owner with a complete set of plans from which to build, other companies went still further and supplied the owner with the house itself and no firm was more successful at this then Sears, Roebuck, & Co., which historically was America's largest mail order firm.

> Americans have ordered from Sears, Roebuck just about everything they have needed for their homes for 100 years—but from 1908 to 1940, some 100,000 people also purchased their houses from this mail-order wizard. Sears ready-to-assemble houses were ordered by mail and shipped by rail wherever a boxcar or two could pull in to unload the meticulously precut lumber and all the materials needed to build an exceptionally sturdy and well-designed house.(**1**)

Sears houses can be found in almost every community of any size in Wisconsin and Stevens Point is no exception. The single example that has been positively identified is the now altered house at 1908 Strongs Ave., which is an example of the Mission Style that Sears called "The Alhambra." This design first appeared in the 1918 *Sears Modern Homes Catalog* and it would continue to appear in their subsequent catalogs up until 1929.(**2**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 70968	1908 Strongs Ave.	House	1924

Endnotes:

1. Stevenson, Catherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail.* Washington D.C: The Preservation Press, 1986, rear cover.
2. Ibid, p. 286.

R. A. Messmer and Brother

The R. A. Messmer & Brother firm traces its origins to the firm of their father, Henry A. Messmer, a Swiss native who practiced architecture in Milwaukee for about 28 years before he died in 1899. He specialized in church and institutional buildings, but designed many residences as well. His son, Robert A., was born in Madison, Wisconsin on August 28, 1870. Following a move to Chicago after his birth, the family settled in Milwaukee in 1871. Robert Messmer graduated from Milwaukee's East Division High School in 1887 and subsequently entered his father's thriving architectural office as an apprentice. By the mid-1890s, Robert had become an architect and partner in his father's firm. When Henry Messmer died in 1899, Robert continued the firm, then known as H. Messmer and Son, without a name change for many years. Robert's younger brother, Henry J., entered the firm as a draftsman around the turn-of-the-century, and by 1905 the city directories list him as an architect working for the family firm. In 1911, the firm name was

finally changed to R. A. Messmer and Brother, and they made a specialty of designs for hospitals and public buildings. Robert Messmer was a member of the American Institute of Architects and was active in Milwaukee as a member of the Old Settlers' Club and the Association of Commerce.

Messmer designed two known projects in Stevens Point and the surrounding area and both were public buildings. The first was an addition to the Stevens Point High School building on Clark St. (non-extant), which was completed in 1922.(**1**) The second project was the new Portage County Home located on the corner of Seth and Water streets (non-extant), which was built in 1931.(**2**)

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 10, 1922, p. 1; December 28, 1925, p. 6.
2. Ibid. May 6, 1931, p. 1; June 25, 1931, p. 1.

Frank J. Stepnoski

Frank J. Stepnoski was born in the province of Galacia, Austria on October 20, 1880, and subsequently attended schools in Stanislau, Lemberg, and Vienna--all in Austria--in preparation for his architectural career. For six years during and after his schooling he worked with his father before emigrating to New York City in 1904, where he worked for three years in the offices of the prominent architectural firm of Smith and Lazarus. In 1907, Stepnoski came to Wisconsin, settling in Oshkosh where he met his future wife, Katerine. In 1913 the couple moved to Fond du Lac where Stepnoski designed a number of buildings on his own between 1913 and 1920. His principal work from 1915 to 1919, though, was as an estimator and designer of high-grade interior furnishings for Fond du Lac's largest lumber dealer, Moore and Galloway Company. This work brought him into contact with all of the principal architects and contractors in Fond du Lac and many of their clients as well, and he quickly gained a reputation for integrity and first-class work. In 1919 he decided to apply to become a registered architect in Wisconsin, a goal he achieved in 1920. In 1920 he started his own firm and his excellent contacts and local reputation quickly brought him substantial contracts both in Fond du Lac and in the surrounding area. By the time he began work on the Moose Temple in Fond du Lac in 1923 he had designed or was designing large schools in both Green and Chippewa Counties, a high school in Rosendale, Wisconsin, a major addition to the Brandon, Wisconsin High School, and the Catholic Church in Osceola, Wisconsin. In Fond du Lac, Stepnoski had already designed the Marcoe Store and flat building, the National Oil Co. filling station, the pavilion in Lakeside Park, and served as the supervising architect for the construction of the Commercial National Bank Building (1922-3), one of the biggest building projects in Fond du Lac between 1920-1924. It was his design for the Moose Temple, however, which was considered his first major work. An article about him that was included in the special section that the Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth devoted to the Moose Temple said that "The result obtained is one upon which he may justly pride himself."(**1**) Such public praise quickly brought him new commissions such as the ones for the St. Peter's and St. Patrick's parochial school buildings in Fond du Lac and his practice prospered accordingly.

Stepnoski continued to design important buildings in Fond du Lac and elsewhere throughout his career. He was later joined in practice by his son, Sylvester J. Stepnoski and together they practiced under the firm name of F. J. Stepnoski and Son until the elder Stepnoski's death in 1952. The built legacy of the firm includes a large number of well-designed buildings of every type and styles ranging from the period revival styles to modern style buildings of the 1950s. Stepnoski died in Fond du Lac on September 25, 1952 at the age of 71.(**2**)

So far as is known, Stepnowski produced just a single design in Stevens Point. This was for the new school building for St. Peter's R. C. Church, which was completed in 1932 and which is still in use and is located at 708 First St. near the church.(**3**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 73167	708 First St.	St. Peter's R. C. School	1932

Endnotes:

1. *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth.* January 19, 1924, Section 2, pg. 2.
2. *Fond du Lac Commonwealth-Reporter.* September 25, 1952, pg. 3. Obituary of Frank J. Stepnoski.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 16, 1931, p. 1; May 18, 1931, p. 7; May 23, 1931, p. 1; June 25, 1931, p. 1; September 13, 1932, p. 1.

Flad & Moulton

John Joseph Flad (1889-1967) was born in Madison and attended the public schools of this city. In 1907, he apprenticed with Madison architect James O. Gordon, followed by a short period as a draftsman with another local architect, Robert Wright. From 1909-1914, Flad worked as a draftsman in the offices of several Chicago architects and contractors including: George Nimmons; Howard Van Doren Shaw; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; and the Leonard Construction Co. Returning to Madison in 1914, Flad worked as an architect in the architectural office of Alvan E. Small until 1917, when he left to work in the office of the State Architect for a year and 10 months. In 1922, Flad again returned to work with Small as his associate, this relationship lasting until 1925, when Flad took on Frank S. Moulton as a partner in the firm of Flad & Moulton.

Frank S. Moulton. Frank Moulton (1891-1981) was born in Madison, but completed grades 5-12 in Ashland, WI, where he later moved with his family. He attended Cornell University in Ithaca, NY for two years, then returned to Madison, where he worked as an architect in the office of A. D. Conover from 1912-1916. Moulton was then hired as an architect in the State Architect's Office, where he rose to the position of chief designer, and where he worked for 10 years until he began his association with John J. Flad in 1926. This partnership lasted until 1932, after which Moulton practiced independently. His practice lasted until the outbreak of World War II. Moulton was a Lt. Commander in the navy during the war, serving with the Seabees. After the war, Moulton taught art education in the UW system and he also attended the UW, from which he received an MS degree. From 1956-1967 Moulton taught a course called "Theory of Planning and Design" in the UW Agriculture School. Moulton died in Madison in 1981.

Flad and Moulton lasted as a firm until 1933. In that year, Flad went into practice under his own name, with offices at 121 (and soon afterwards 125) S. Pinckney St. In 1941, Flad associated with his relative, Thomas H. Flad. Gradually, this firm evolved into John J. Flad & Assoc., which, in the 1960s and 1970s, would grow to become one of Madison's largest architectural firms. Flad died in 1967, but his sons and descendants still continue to operate the firm he founded today.

In 1932, the year before their partnership was dissolved, Flad & Moulton designed their only known project in Stevens Point. This was the fine Tudor Revival style house of Abraham L. Shafton (1909 Clark St.).(**1**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 70956	1909 Clark St.	Abraham L. Shafton House	1932

Endnote:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* December 30, 1932, p. 4.

Law, Law, and Potter

Many of Wisconsin's and especially Madison's most important architectural landmarks were designed by the firm of Law, Law & Potter, Madison's largest and arguably its most important architectural firm in the 1920s and 1930s. The founders of the firm, James R. Law III (1885-1952) and Edward J. Law (1891-1983) were brothers who were both born in Madison and educated at the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. After working for several years in the Madison offices of Claude & Starck and the State

Architect's office, James Law began his own practice in Madison in 1913 and he was soon joined by his brother, Edward, in a firm initially known as James R. & Edward J. Law, which was often abbreviated to just Law & Law.

One of the firm's first projects was the design of Madison's first skyscraper, the nine-story Gay Building on the Capital Square, built in 1913, a commission whose success paved the way for the many more commercial and institutional buildings in Madison's downtown that were to follow in the next decade. During this same period the firm also produced a number of identified residential projects as well, nearly all of which were designed in the then fashionable Craftsman and Arts & Crafts styles.

By the mid-1920s, Law & Law had become Madison's most prominent firm and it was busy designing some of the most important commercial buildings that were built in Madison during that decade, among which were the classically inspired designs for the Beavers Insurance building (119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.), the Bank of Madison building (1 West Main St.), and the now demolished First National Bank building (1 North Pinckney St.). By mid-decade the success of the office necessitated the expansion of the firm, which resulted in the naming of Ellis J. Potter (1880-ca.1990) as a principal in the restyled firm known as Law, Law and Potter. Along with its large-scale commercial projects the firm also undertook the design of a notable series of Masonic Temples during this decade (all three principals were masons), one of the most impressive being the Art Deco-influenced Neo-Classical Revival style Madison Masonic Temple (301 Wisconsin Ave. - NRHP 9/13/90) completed in 1925.

During the 1920s the firm was also kept busy turning out a host of single family residences, all of which were designed in the newly fashionable Period Revival styles. These designs were for houses of every size and included both very large and very small commissions. Most, however, were substantial in size and were expertly done.

As the firm moved into the 1930s it was still turning out excellent new commercial buildings, among which was an especially important pair of high-rise office towers in Madison designed in the Art Deco style; the Tenney Building (110 E. Main St.), and the Wisconsin Power & Light Building (122 W. Washington Ave.), and the smaller but equally fine Holstein-Friesian building (448 W. Washington Ave.). Change was coming, however. The Depression brought new building activity in Madison to a halt and James Law left the firm in 1932 to serve as the mayor of Madison (1932-1943).**(1)** This left Edward Law in charge of the firm, which survived the worst of the Depression years and resumed producing high quality buildings in a variety of increasingly modern styles until the beginning of World War II again brought a temporary halt to construction.**(2)**

Eventually, the original partners retired and new men took their place. Paul E. Nystrom (1899-?) was born in Calumet, MI and attended the Univ. of Minnesota, from which he graduated with a B.S. degree in architecture. He first worked for the firm of Starin & Melander in Duluth, MN for one year, then came to Madison, where his name first appears in the 1929 city directory as a draftsman with Law, Law, & Potter. By 1931, he was listed as an architect with this firm and except for a three year period from 1939 - 1941, when he maintained an office of his own, he remained with this firm, eventually becoming a partner in the firm of Law, Law, Potter, & Nystrom. Since nearly his entire career was spent with this one firm his work is inextricably linked with it.

Today, the successor firm, known as Potter Lawson, Inc., continues to add outstanding new buildings to Wisconsin's built environment, but the outstanding architectural legacy of the firm's early years still number among some of its finest buildings.

Law, Law, and Potter's commissions were by no means limited just to Madison. Excellent examples of their work can be found in many Wisconsin cities as well as in neighboring states. The firm's only identified project in Stevens Point was an important one, this being the fine Art Deco style P. J. Jacobs High School (2400 Main St.), which was completed in 1938, and which is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.**(3)**

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 74116	2400 Main St.	P. J. Jacobs High School	1938

Endnotes:

1. *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960, p. 224. Biography of James R. Law III.
2. *A Monograph on the Works of Law, Law and Potter, Architects.* Madison: 1937.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 15, 1933, p. 1; April 15, 1935, p. 1; April 29, 1935, p. 1; January 21, 1936, p. 1; June 17, 1936, p. 1; July 2, 1936 p. 1; September 14, 1936, p. 1; October 12, 1937, p. 1; October 11, 1938, p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 12.

Flad & Associates

In 1941, John J. Flad, who had previously been associated with the Madison, Wisconsin, architectural firm of Flad & Moulton (which see), became associated with his relative and fellow architect, Thomas H. Flad, in a new firm located in Madison. Gradually, this firm evolved into John J. Flad & Assoc., which, in the 1960s and 1970s, would grow to become one of Madison and Wisconsin's largest and most successful architectural firms and remains so today. Flad died in 1967, but his sons and descendants still continue to operate the firm he founded.

Flad & Assoc. designed three known projects in Stevens Point. The first one was small, this being the terminal of the Stevens Point Memorial Airport (4509 State Highway 66), which was completed in 1953.(**1**) By the time of their next project, however, Flad's firm had become one of the biggest in the state and was designing projects to match. Their second Stevens Point project was the present Stevens Point Area High School (SPASH) on 1201 North Point Dr., which was completed in 1971.(**2**) This was followed in 1974, by what is, even today, one of the firm's largest completed projects; the Sentry Insurance Co. World Headquarters Building and its associated Public Amenities Building (1800 North Point Dr.), which together comprise what is arguably the most architecturally significant corporate headquarters in Wisconsin.(**3**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 220041	4509 STH 66	Stevens Point Memorial Airport Terminal	1953
AHI# 217201	1800 North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance World Headquarter Building	1974
AHI# 217221	1800 North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance Public Amenities Building	1974

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* September 10, 1953, p. 1.
2. Ibid. March 10, 1970, p. 9.
3. *Wisconsin Architect.* May 1978, p. 7.

Edgar A. Stubenrauch & Assoc.

Edgar A. Stubenrauch (1894-1988) was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin in 1894 and he was educated in the public schools of that city. He subsequently attended the University of Illinois and earned a degree in architecture from that institution in 1918, after which he spent two years in the U.S. Army in France. Stubenrauch then spent six months at the University of London before returning to Wisconsin, and to Madison, where he spent two more years as an intern in the Wisconsin State Architects' office. He then returned to Sheboygan and opened his own office there in 1921 and he continued to practice in that city for many years thereafter and the firm he founded continued in existence until 2004.(**1**) Stuben rauch designed numerous buildings during his career, the best known being public and institutional buildings such as schools and hospitals. The majority of these projects were located in Sheboygan County and the

surrounding counties, but fine examples of this firm's work can be found in many other Wisconsin communities as well, including Stevens Point. The firm's three identified works in this city are: the Jefferson Elementary School (1800 East Ave.), completed in 1956; (**2**) the McKinley Elementary School (2926 Blaine St.), completed in 1958; .(**3**) and the Washington Elementary School (3500 Prais St.), built in 1963.(**4**)

Endnotes:

1. Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1955, p. 544.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. May 23, 1955, p. 7; June 23 1955, p. 1; August 23, 1956, p. 1.
3. Ibid. February 5, 1957, p. 1; February 15, 1957, p. 9; April 25, 1958, p. 14.
4. Ibid. July 10, 1962, p. 1; May 21, 1963, p. 1.

Robert W. Surplice

Robert William Surplice was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin on April 23, 1912 and he graduated from the University of Illinois with a B. S. degree in architecture in 1935. After some graduate work he was employed as a structural engineer by the University of Illinois from 1939-1940. In 1940, Surplice started his own architectural firm, Robert W. Surplice, Architect, in Green Bay and this firm continued in existence until at least 1962.(**1**)

Surplice's only known commission in Stevens Point was for the design of the original Pacelli R. C. High School for Boys (1000 Division St.), which was built in 1956 and which was later remodeled and turned into today's Stevens Point YMCA.(**2**)

Endnotes:

1. Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1955, p. 687.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. April 21, 1955, p. 1; August 28, 1956, p. 1.

Robert C. Cashin

Robert Charles Cashin (1926-????) was born in Stevens Point on October 30, 1926 and he graduated from the University of Notre Dame with a B. S. degree in architectural engineering in 1949. He then moved to Madison, Wisconsin, and worked as a draftsman for John J. Flad until 1952, when he formed a partnership in that city with Charles H. Gausewitz (Gausewitz and Cashin) that lasted until 1960, when he started his own firm, Cashin & Assoc.(**1**)

Most of the buildings that Cashin designed while in partnership with Gausewitz were located in Madison and elsewhere in the southern half of the state but the firm also produced several designs for buildings in Stevens Point as well. The first of these was the Delzell Real Estate Building on the southeast corner of Main and Union streets (non-extant), which was built in 1956 and housed the J. C. Penny's store for many years.(**2**) This was followed by the office building of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assoc. (1308-14 Main St.), which was built in 1958 (**3**). It is believed, however, that Cashin also designed a number of residential properties in the city as well that have not yet been documented.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 215621	1308-14 Main St.	Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assoc. Building	1958

Endnotes:

1. Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1955, p. 108.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. March 6, 1956, p. 1.
3. Ibid. April 16, 1958, p. 1; August 28, 1958, p. 9.

Robert B. Hackner

Robert Bernard Hackner was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin on November 30, 1921 and he graduated from the University of Notre Dame with a B. S. degree in architecture in 1942 and from the University of Pennsylvania with a M. S. degree in architecture in 1945. After working as a draftsman with Boyum, Schubert, and Sorensen from 1945-46 and 1949-53, Hackner started his own architectural firm, Robert B. Hackner, Architect, in La Crosse in 1953. In 1956 he went into partnership with Harry Schroeder and the new firm became known as Hackner, Schroeder, and Assoc.(**1**)

Hackner and his firm's three known commissions in Stevens Point were all for the Catholic Church. The first was the design of the Maria R. C. High School for Girls (1301 Maria Dr.) and which is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**2**) Hackner's next commissions were both for St. Joseph's R. C> Convent (1300 Maria Dr.); the first being a remodeling of the 1902/1915 Convent building, (**3**) and the third being for the design of a large chapel and infirmary addition to the convent in 1965.(**4**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 216881	1301 Maria Dr.	Mariah R. C. High School For Girls	1956
AHI# 74188	1300 Maria Dr.	St. Joseph's Convent	1959/1965

Endnotes:

1. Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1955, p. 275.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. February 23, 1956, p. 1; March 2, 1956, p. 1; March 23, 1956, p. 14; May 3, 1956, p. 1. This school later became co-ed and was renamed Pacelli R. C. High School, which it still is today.
3. Ibid. January 12, 1959, p. 1
4. Ibid. February 3, 1965, p. 16.

Raymond R. Gauger

> Raymond Richard Gauger (1895-1977) was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 3, 1895. He graduated from St. Paul High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While in college, he worked summers as a draftsman for Emmanuel Masqueray,. He also attended George Washington University. Gauger joined his father, Augustus Gauger, in practice and continued the business after his father's death in 1929. His company was called Gauger-Parris in later years and continued to operate for some time aunder that name. It specialized in courthouse and jail architecture. Gauger retired in 1975 and died in St. Paul on May 6, 1977.(**1**)

Gauger's one known project in Stevens Point is an excellent example of his courthouse specialty. This is his Contemporary Style Portage County Courthouse/Stevens Point City Hall building (1516 Church St.), completed in 1957, which is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**2**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 211421	1516 Church St.	Portage County Courthouse/Stevens Point City Hall	1957

Endnotes:

1. Lathrop, Alan K. *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010, p. 78.
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 10, 1955, p. 11; January 7, 1956, p. 1; January 18, 1956, p. 1; September 20, 1956, p. 1; June 11, 1957, p. 1; August 15, 1957, p. 1; August 16, 1957, p. 1.

BUILDERS

The great majority of the historically and architecturally significant buildings in Stevens Point and elsewhere were designed either wholly or in part by the persons who built them. These designers played an important role in the creation of the built environment and the best of them are now considered to be fully deserving of the term "master" as it is used in National Register Criteria C. Consequently, an important goal of the Stevens Point Intensive Survey, ideally, would be the identification of the most important builders who lived in Stevens Point. These persons possessed widely differing skills and design capabilities but were generally distinguished from those persons calling themselves architects by their less formal education and design training and by their greater degree of physical involvement in the building process. The first builders were usually skilled or semi-skilled carpenters and masons whose design sense developed out of the direct experience they acquired working with traditional building methods and designs. Prior to 1840 this experience was much the same for both builders and for those persons then calling themselves architects in Wisconsin. As a result, builders proved to be more than adequate designers for the vast majority of buildings built in this early period of Wisconsin's history, a period whose chief need was for shelter and functional utility. Even as the needs of society became more complex and buildings larger and much more numerous, builders were still able to satisfy the great majority of client's requests by resorting to pattern books for design ideas and to an ever-growing number of mail order catalogs which made available an endless variety of increasingly complex architectural details. In its essentials this system continues to exist today and most residences in particular are still built "from plans" much as they were in the nineteenth century.

The earliest builders in Stevens Point were probably mostly itinerant craftsmen whose portable skills gave them great flexibility in choosing where to locate. Many of these persons probably stayed in Stevens Point just long enough to finish a job and get paid. As Stevens Point grew, however, it became possible for some of these men to move from job to job within the community and become permanent residents. For many of these men, part of the attraction of the work was the independence they enjoyed and such men did not often form lasting business associations with others. The associations that typical occur were between different generations of the same family, a pattern that gave a definite family feeling to the building trades.

The principal resources that would be employed to identify builders who practiced in Stevens Point would be published local histories and local newspapers. In order to compile a list of builders and in order to identify the buildings they constructed, census tracts and local newspapers will need to be systematically searched for relevant information, both of which are projects that lie outside the scope of an intensive survey of a city the size of Stevens Point.

Never-the-less, the survey did identify one builder who was clearly the most important one of his time and it also identified some of his many, many projects.

Melvin T. Olin

Melvin Thomas Olin (1841-1922) was Stevens Point's best known nineteenth and early twentieth century carpentry contractor and builder. Olin was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin on February 10, 1841, and he learned the carpenter and cabinet–making trade in Waukesha and Milwaukee. He served in the Civil War and shortly after it ended, came to Stevens Point to superintend the interior carpentry work of the new Portage County Courthouse (non-extant) that was then being built on Strongs Ave., and remained in this city once this building was completed.

> He built a number of this city's most substantial structures, including the Bosworth house on Main St. [non-extant], now occupied by J. W. Duncan and family, the N. Gross residence at Main and Reserve streets, recently sold to A. C. Kingston, the present home of W. E. Ule and family at Clark and Church streets, James Mainland's residence on Clark St., and several others of equal pretensions.
>
> Public structures for which he had the contract included St. Paul's M. E. Church, but he also served as superintendent of construction for the Stevens Point Normal School, Nelson Hall, and the Citizens National Bank, recognized as among the best buildings in Stevens Point.(**1**)

The Intensive Survey identified literally dozens of buildings that were built by Olin, too many to enumerate here. In addition to the ones Olin built, however, there are also a number of identified buildings that were designed by him as well, this being an attribute that was shared by many of the best builders of the period in a day when professionally trained architects were still scarce in all but the largest cities. Those buildings that are known to be of Olin's own design are listed below but there are undoubtedly many more that have not yet been so identified.

Louis D. Moen House, 1656 Main St., 1885.(**2**)

D. Lloyd Jones House, 1649 Clark St., 1886.(**3**)

Melvin T. Olin House, 1108 Smith St., 1885/1894.(**4**)

Olin was also accorded a rare tribute when he died in the form of an editorial in the *Stevens Point Daily Journal* that is worth repeating in full.

> Melvin T. Olin, who died in Tuesday, had the reputation of being the best builder that Stevens Point ever had, he was not regarded merely as one of the best. Every other builder ever here freely admitted Mr. Olin's superiority. Those who remember him in his prime recall many cases in which, at serious expense to himself, he tore down work that his men had put in in a way which he did not think satisfactory, and replaced it in perfect condition. He thought more of his work than of the money to be made therefrom. As a result of his absolute integrity as a contractor, and his ability as a mechanic, to say that a store or a residence was Olin-built is today an argument for a good price in its sale.
>
> We do not know any higher compliment to be paid to a man, whatever his work, than to say he did it well. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, " says the Bible. M. T. Olin literally did just that. He worked with all his might, with his whole heart and soul, and his fame as a builder, and the effect of his service, will continue so long as his buildings endure.(**5**)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

AHI# 74101	1656 Main St.	Louis D. Moen House	1885
AHI# 68873	1649 Clark St.	D. Lloyd Jones House	1886
AHI# 74146	1108 Smith St.	Melvin T. Olin House	1885/1894

Endnotes:

1. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. December 20, 1922, p. 1. (Obituary of Melvin T. Olin).
2. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. November 21, 1885, p. 1. See also: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point: 1983, p. 123.
3. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. August 28, 1886, p. 7. See also: Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 42.
4. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. December 26, 1894, p. 1. See also: Nelson, Wendell. Op. Cit., p. 177.
5. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. December 20, 1922, p. 8.

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

As noted previously, the survey inventoried 787 resources within the project area. The following five potentially eligible historic districts contain a total of 157 of these resources:

Historic Districts

1. Clark Street-Main Residential Street Historic District	89 Buildings
2. Pine Street-Plover Street Residential Historic District	35 Buildings
3. Church Street Residential Historic District	15 Buildings
4. Sunset Fork Residential Historic District	11 Buildings
5. Church of the Intercession-St. Stephens R. C. Church Historic District	7 Buildings

In addition to the districts listed above, all of which are more fully described in the District Survey Forms that are located at the end of this report, the following twenty-nine resources or groups of resources are being recommended as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on an individual basis:

Individual Resources

1. Wisconsin Central Railroad Yard Complex. Patch Street. This complex consists of the original brick and stone roundhouse and two adjacent brick repair shop buildings, all of which were built in 1872 (the roundhouse was expanded in 1917) and all three of which are still used today by the Canadian National Railway, which has a major switching facility in Stevens Point. These are all Astylistic Utilitarian Vernacular Form buildings and they are rare, very early examples of the types of buildings that were constructed specifically for railroad purposes and their significance is heightened by the fact that they are still used for their original purpose today.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 17, 1898, p. 1; March 24, 1917, p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 8, p. 4.

2. Wisconsin Central Railroad Bridge. The original three-span Parker Overhead Truss railroad bridge at this location was begun in 1872. Historic photos suggest that this bridge was later replaced with the more massive one of similar design that is still extant today. If so, this bridge could be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its engineering significance as a good representative example of the kind of modifications that were made to early historic bridges in order to extend their service life. More research needs to be done, however, in order to document this still active bridge's history.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 2, 1885, p. 6; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 3, p. 2. See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 11.

3. Thomas W. Anderson House. 1249 Clark Street. This is a fine and highly intact clapboard-clad Italianate Style house that was built in 1877 for Thomas W. Anderson as a wedding present for his daughter, Ada Anderson, and her husband, Gustave F. Andrae. In 1890-1891 a one-story Queen Anne style library addition was added on to the northwest corner of the original house and the resulting building is a fine example of the way in which such houses were sometimes modified by their early owners as need and changing fashion dictated. Since then the house has remained in an unaltered state and it also remained in the hands of the Andrae family and their descendents until at least 1983. Today, this is one of the most intact examples of the Italianate Style in Stevens Point and it is also one of the very few houses in the city to still retains its original wrought iron fence.

See: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew.* Stevens Point, 1983, p. 26. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 12, 1878, p. 6.

4. Taylor Smedley House. 1925 Church St. Stevens Point has an unusually large number of One-Story-Cube Vernacular Form houses that were built for the most part in the 1880s, and most of these houses were clad in clapboard and their exteriors are essentially unornamented. There are also a smaller number of these houses that are more elaborately ornamented and which are actually late examples of the Italianate Style and the Taylor Smedley house, which was built ca.1885, is Stevens Point's finest and most original example of these Italianate Style examples. Interestingly, Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps show that this house was also originally clad in clapboard as well but was recased in brick between 1891 and 1898, and the bay window on the house's side elevation appears to date from this remodeling as well.

See: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 21. See also: Fire Insurance Maps of Stevens Point. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1891, 1898.

5. Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church. 1300 Main St. This excellent brick-clad Gothic Revival Style church was completed in 1892 to a design supplied by Isaac Pursell, a noted Philadelphia, Pennsylvania architect who specialized in the design of churches. This church is still highly intact today and it is eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its architectural significance as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. March 12, 1892, p. 5; May 28, 1892, p. 5; October 1, 1892, p. 1; September 6, 1897, p. 1; April 16, 1907, p. 4; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 10.

6. St. Peter's R. C. Church Complex. 800 Fourth Ave.; 820 Fourth Ave.; 708 First St. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church Parish was founded in 1876 and the buildings that now house its various entities have been located on the south end of the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues and N. First and N. Second streets since the parish built its second church on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and N. Second Street in 1897. This excellent, largely unaltered Gothic Revival style brick church was designed by Milwaukee architect Bernard Kolpacki and its original convent and rectory buildings were located next door on Fourth Ave, and the associated parish school was located on the southeast corner of the block bounded y Fourth and Washington avenues and West and First streets. In 1924, the original convent was replaced by the much larger American Foursquare style-influenced brick building located at 820 Fourth Ave, that is still extant today and in 1932, the original school was replaced by the fine, much larger brick-clad Collegiate Gothic style school that was designed by Fond du Lac architect Frank Stepnowski and which is located diagonally across the corner from the convent at 708 First St. All of these buildings are still in use today and they are still largely intact, and taken together they constitute a architecturally significant group of church-related buildings.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. February 13, 1897, p. 1; March 27, 1897, p. 6; May 24, 1897, p. 1; July 10, 1897, p. 1; December 18, 1897, p. 1; May 16, 1931, p. 1; May 18, 1931, p. 7; May 23, 1931, p. 1; June 25, 1931, p. 1; September 13, 1932 p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 12.

7. Stevens Point Brewery Complex. 2617 Water St. The Stevens Point Brewery occupies the site of the city's first brewery, which was begun by Ruder & Wahl ca.1857. Parts of today's brewery complex already existed in 1897, the year that Gustav Kuenzel bought the brewery from the Lutz family. In 1902, the brewery was reorganized as the Stevens Point Brewing Co. and in 1907, the complex was rebuilt and expanded using designs supplied by Richard Griesser, a Chicago architect and brewery specialist, and much of today's complex dates from that year. In 1936, the present garage building was built alongside the brewery to a design supplied by Christian Madsen, a Stevens Point architect. While changes have been made to the complex since then it is still largely intact, it is now the oldest intact industrial complex remaining in Stevens Point, and its historic significance is heightened by the fact that it is still used for its original purpose today.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. November 4, 1897, p. 1; April 23, 1898, p. 14; February 23 1907, p. 8; March 16, 1907, p. 9; August 27, 1936, p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 5, p. 6. See also: Apps, Jerry. *Breweries of Wisconsin*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1992, pp. 147-155.

8. Sisters of St. Joseph Convent. 1300 Maria Drive. The first portion of this fine brick-clad Romanesque Revival Style convent was built in 1902 at a cost of nearly $200,000 and it was then and still is one of Stevens Point's most impressive buildings. Although primarily used as a convent for this Roman Catholic order, the building also once housed a girl's school as well and in 1915-1917 a large addition designed by the prominent

Milwaukee architectural firm of Erhard Brielmaier & Sons was added onto the original building in order to house this expanding program. Additional buildings were later added to the grounds of the convent as well, including a grotto and a chapel for the Sister's cemetery. In 1959 the attic story of the convent was remodeled and then, in 1965, the convent greatly enlarged by the addition of a new wing housing a new chapel and infirmary that was designed in a Contemporary Style by Robert Hackner, an architect based in La Crosse, Wisconsin. After the new Maria High School for girls was built in Stevens Point in 1956, the convent once again reverted to its original purpose as the mother house of its order and it remains so to this day. While the historic portions of this building have been altered, the entire building should be reevaluated in 2015, when the 1965 addition is 50-years-old.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 7, 1909, p. 1; December 11, 1909, p. 1; May 6, 1911, p. 3; February 13, 1915, p. 1; March 27, 1915, p. 5; January 5, 1916, p. 1; July 22, 1916, p. 2; July 25, 1916 p. 1; August 17, 1922, p. 2; January 12, 1959, p. 1; February 3, 1965, p 16

9. Vetter Manufacturing Company Complex. 2116 Wood St. Very little remains of Stevens Point's many historic industrial enterprises so it is especially fortunate that the principal buildings associated with the Vetter Company have survived. The Vetter Co. was established in 1893, when Herman Vetter took over an old planning mill on the south side of the city and began to manufacture mill work. By 1909, the firm had grown to the point where a new factory building was needed and the result was a four-story-tall Astylistic Utilitarian form brick building whose reinforced concrete frame was the first of its kind in Stevens Point. In 1915, the continued growth of the firm necessitated the construction of an adjacent three-story warehouse building of similar design and these two buildings and an earlier stone powerhouse building are all still highly intact today and are eligible for NRHP listing for both architecture and history.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 6, 1907, p. 1; April 13, 1909, p. 9; May 17, 1909, p. 4; June 12, 1909, p. 9; July 10, 1909, p. 8; November 13, 1909, p. 1; April 23, 1910, p. 9; February 27, 1915, p. 1; January 9, 1922, p. 1; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 6, p. 4.

10. Soo Line Engine No. 2713 and Caboose 158. Ca.1701 Monroe St. This 4-6-2 Pacific Class H-21 Steam Locomotive was built in 1911 by the American Locomotive Co. of Schenectady, NY, and was put in service in that year for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Subsequently, the locomotive served the Soo Line and it was donated by this company to the city of Stevens Point in 1955 and it has now been restored along with its attached caboose. The locomotive sits in a shelter that was designed especially to house it and it is located adjacent to the still active Stevens Point rail yard of the Canadian National Railroad (formerly the Soo Line's yard).

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 27, 1955, p. 1.

11. First Baptist Church. 1948 Church St. This brick-clad church was built in 1916 to a design supplied by Milwaukee architect Clare C. Hosmer and it is a very fine example of a church designed in the Prairie School style. Interestingly, parts of an earlier Gothic Revival style church on this site belonging to this congregation appear to have been incorporated into the newer building as well and a Women's Parlor addition that was built in 1925 is also attached to one side of the 1916 building. Never-the-less, true Prairie School style churches are very rare and the First Baptist Church is potentially eligible for NRHP listing because it is both a very good and a largely intact example. In addition, the church is still the home of the Baptist congregation today.

See: Nelson, Wendell. *From an Eternal Faith, A Gift of Timeless Art: The First Baptist Church of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 1855-2005.* Bancroft, WI: Old Keene Store Publishers, 2005. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 24, 1916, p. 1.

12. Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Depot. 1625 Depot St. This large brick-clad two-story passenger depot railroad building and its adjacent two-story freight depot building were both completed in 1918 and both of them were designed and built by Christian Madsen, a successful builder/architect whose firm, known as the Withee Construction Co., was located in Withee, Wisconsin. Remarkably, both buildings are still in use today as the Stevens Point depot of the Canadian National Railroad, but what is especially notable about them is the fact that both buildings are good, quite intact examples of the Prairie School style. Since Prairie School style railroad depots are at least as rare as Prairie School Style churches, these two buildings are also believed to be

eligible for NRHP listing, both for their architecture and for the part they have played and continue to play in the city's railroad history.

See: Nelson, Wendell. *The Dream of Years: A History of the Wisconsin Central/Soo Line/Canadian National Depots in Stevens Point, Wisconsin.* Bancroft, WI: Old Keene Store Publishers, 2009. See also: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* March 17, 1917, p. 1.

13. Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. Powerhouse and Dam. West end of Wisconsin St. Construction started on the paper manufacturing plant of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.'s new Stevens Point Division in 1919, and two portions of that plant's original resources are still extant and intact today; the plant's separate hydroelectric brick-clad powerhouse building and the adjacent dam, which spans the width of the Wisconsin River. This mill specialized in the manufacture of specialty papers and it has now been replaced by the much larger plant of the New Age Paper Co. The original powerhouse and its associated dam are still in use by the New Age Co. today, however, and they are eligible for listing in the NRHP for their architectural and engineering significance and for their important continuing role in the industrial history of Stevens Point.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* February 12, 1919, p. 6; June 28, 1958 (Centennial Issue), Section 3, p. 4.

14. Stevens Point Armory-Pavilion. 2442 Sims Ave. Built in 1921 as a combined armory for the Stevens Point unit of the Wisconsin National Guard and as a cattle exhibition barn and cattle sales pavilion for the Portage County Fair, this brick-clad, largely intact building has a tall octagonal plan central core from which three one-story wings radiate, and it was designed by Major Henry C. Hengels, the State of Wisconsin's military architect. The result is a unique dual-purpose building whose overall form imitates the kind of wooden fairground buildings that can be found in other Wisconsin counties but whose brick cladding reflects its other use as an armory.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 28, 1920, p. 1; November 26, 1920, p. 1; December 10, 1920, p. 5; December 7, 1921, p. 8; December 9 1921, p. 7; December 19, 1921, p. 1; November 1, 1923, p. 6.

15. Wisconsin Telephone Co. Building. 1045 Clark St. This fine, highly intact Tudor Revival style building was completed in 1925 to house the operations of the Wisconsin Telephone Co.'s Stevens Point telephone service. This company was a part of the Bell Telephone System (A. T. & T.) and its new building has been in continuous use by the company ever since and still houses A. T. & T's switching equipment today. Although the name of the building's architect is not known, the building's design is a fine example of the adaptation of the Tudor Revival style to an early twentieth century commercial building and the building also now represents much of the history of the telephone industry in Stevens Point as well.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 13, 1924, p. 1; September 26, 1925, pp. 4-6.

16. Central State Teachers College Training School Building. 1101 Reserve St. This large, three-story-tall, Neo-Classical Revival Style brick-clad T-plan building was completed in 1929 to a design supplied by Arthur Peabody, the State of Wisconsin's head architect, and its purpose was to house the training school of what was then called the Central State Teacher's College, today's UW-Stevens Point. Construction of this building freed up much needed space in the college's original building and it also provided the college with what at that time was a state of the art facility for the training of teachers. Today, this largely intact building houses the UW-Stevens Point's Communication Arts Center and it is eligible for NRHP listing both for its architecture and for its historic role as one of UW-Stevens Point's earliest buildings.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* April 11, 1928, p. 1; June 28, 1958, Section 6, p. 13, (Centennial Issue).

17. Automobile Service Garage and Gas Station. 1232 Park St. This small, unassuming Astylistic Utilitarian Vernacular Form one-story building was built ca.1930 and housed an automobile service garage and gas station. Early examples such as this are becoming very rare and the building's significance is considerably enhanced by its very high degree of integrity.

See: City of Stevens Point Assessor's Records.

18. Carl H. Landa House. 2048 Dixon St. This fine brick-clad Spanish Colonial Revival style house was built in 1937 for Carl H. Landa, possibly to a design supplied by Stevens Point architect Chris Madsen, and it is still highly intact and is eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its architectural significance as an excellent representative example of this style.

See: Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983, p. 83. See also: City of Stevens Point Assessor's Records.

19. Jules Iverson Park. 4100 Main St. The first potion of today's Iverson Park, which borders both sides of the Plover River immediately south of Main St., was a 47-acre parcel purchased by the City of Stevens Point in 1921 as the site of a new city water pumping station. Besides the new pumping station, the City also developed a bath house and a summer bathing beach on the river shore as well, and this part of the parcel was originally known as Robertson Park. Little else was done to develop this land, however, until 1935, when local jeweler Jules Iverson donated an additional 60-acres of land adjacent to the city-owned parcel for use as a park. Fortunately, the timing of Iverson's gift, during the depth of the Great Depression, coincided with the availability of Federal aid in the form of FERA and WPA funds, which resulted in the landscaping of the park, the construction of nine outstanding Rustic Style buildings and other amenities, and the landscaping and rip-rapping of the course of the Plover River through the upper part of the park.. The result is a still highly intact designed landscape that is believed to be eligible for NRHP listing as both a designed landscape and as an intact collection of some of Wisconsin's best examples of the stone Rustic Style park buildings that were funded by the Federal government during the Depression period.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* July 3, 1935, p. 1; March 17, 1936, pp. 1, 8; March 31, 1936, p. 9; .April 1, 1936, p. 2; July 2, 1936, p. 1; August 20, 1936, p. 1; September 11, 1937, p. 4; September 16, 1937, p. 11; October 12, 1937, p. 1; October 31, 1938, p. 2; September 6, 1939, p. 10; June 18, 1940, p. 1; June 28, 1958 Section 4, p. 1 (Centennial Issue)..

20. Bukolt Park. Bukolt Park St. Today's Bukolt Park was the site of the city's first water pumping station, which was built in 1887-1888 by the privately owned Stevens Point Water Co. In 1922, the company and the site on the Wisconsin River shore was purchased by the City of Stevens Point, which moved the pumping station to new facilities in what is now Iverson Park, and by 1925, community pressure was building to turn the old site into a public park. Once again, however, little was done until Federal aid in the form of FERA and WPA funds became available during the Depression. The result was the landscaping of the park, including the creation of a large lagoon complete with a landscaped island, and the construction of several outstanding stone Rustic Style park buildings including a bath house and a shelter house. This still highly intact designed landscape is also believed to be eligible for NRHP listing as both a designed landscape and as an intact collection of some of Wisconsin's best examples of the stone Rustic Style park buildings that were funded by the Federal government during the Depression period.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* November 13, 1935, p. 1; February 28, 1936, p. 9; June 25, 1936, p. 12; June 18, 1940, p. 1; June 28, 1958 Section 4, p. 1 (Centennial Issue). See also: Anderson, Judy C. and George Rogers. *For the Love of Postcards: A Pictorial Celebration of Portage County Heritage from the Post Card Collection of John Anderson.* Stevens Point, 1998, p. 17.

21. P. J. Jacobs High School. 2400 Main St. This large, excellent late Art Deco style high school building was constructed between 1936 and 1938 to a design supplied by the Madison, WI architectural firm of Law, Law, & Potter and it was largely built using WPA funds and labor. The excellent stone-clad exterior of the school; is especially notable, both for its design and because it also represents the kind of labor-intensive work that was favored by the WPA, for whom maximum employment was a principal goal. The school is now one of only two public school buildings in Stevens Point that predates World War II and it is still exceptionally intact and its significance is further enhanced by the fact that it is still in use as a school today.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 15, 1933, p. 1; April 15, 1935, p. 1; April 29, 1935, p. 1; January 21, 1936, p. 1; June 17, 1936, p. 1; July 2, 1936 p. 1; September 14, 1936, p. 1; October 12, 1937, p. 1; October 11, 1938, p. 1; June 28, 1958 Section 6, p. 12 (Centennial Issue).

22. Stevens Point Sewage Treatment Plant. 300 Bliss St. This excellent late Art Deco style sewage treatment plant consists of a two-story treatment plant/office building and two large circular plan digester tanks and they were constructed between 1939 and 1940 to a design supplied by the Chicago engineering/architectural firm of Consoer, Townsend, and Quinlan, and were built using funds supplied by both the city and the Progress Works Administration (PWA), a federal program initiated by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. The excellent stone-clad exteriors of the plant's several resources are especially notable, both for their design and because they also represents the kind of labor-intensive work that was favored by the depression-era federal work programs, for whom maximum employment was a principal goal. The plant is still exceptionally intact and its significance is further enhanced by the fact that it is still in use as the city's principal sewage treatment plant today.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* January 12, 939, p. 1; February 8, 1939, p. 1; February 9, 1938, p. 1; September 21, 1939, p. 9; May 31, 1940, p. 2; May 8, 1940, p. 1.

23. Pacelli R. C. High School. 1301 Maria Dr. This very fine, largely unaltered Contemporary Style school building was designed by La Crosse, Wisconsin architect Robert A. Hacker and it was completed in 1956. Originally designed to be a high school for girls and known as Maria High School, today, the school is a co-ed facility and it is the finest of Stevens Point's several new 1950s and 1960s post-World War II era school buildings.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* June 1, 1954, p. 1; April 21, 1955, p. 1; May 18, 1955, p. 1; May 27, 1955, p. 1; February 23, 1956, p. 1; March 2, 1956, p. 1; March 23, 1956, p. 1; May 3, 1956, p. 1; August 28, 1956, p. 1.

24. Portage County Courthouse and Stevens Point City Hall. 1515 Church St. This Contemporary Style building was completed in 1957 to a design supplied by St. Paul, Minnesota architect Ray R. Gauger & Assoc. This large two-story building occupies an entire city block and it has an H-plan with the Strongs Avenue wing being given over to the City of Stevens Point's governmental offices, while the Church Street wing contain Portage County offices and the County courtrooms. This building is still used for its original purpose today and it is exceptionally intact, both inside and out and is one of the state's best early post-World War II courthouses.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* August 10, 1955, p. 11; January 7, 1956, p. 1; January 18, 1956, p. 1; September 20, 1956, p. 1; June 11, 1957, p. 1; August 15, 1957, p. 1; August 16, 1957, p. 1.

25. House. 4213 Simonis St. This highly intact, one-story-tall Contemporary Style house was built in 1959 and it is one of the best early modern houses in the city. This L-plan house is located on a heavily wooded lot and its street-facing façade is clad for the most part in vertical wooden boards and it contains no windows in order to provide privacy for the occupants. The rear elevation, however, consists mostly of glass and additional light is provided by a number of skylights. The name of the original owner of the house and of its architect have not yet been discovered.

See also: City of Stevens Point Assessor's Records.

26. UW-Stevens Point Classroom Building. 1801 Fourth Ave. This four-story-tall rectilinear plan Contemporary Style brick-clad building was completed in 1966 to a design supplied by Frederick Loewen, an architect on the staff of the State of Wisconsin's Bureau of Engineering, and it was intended to house the classrooms and faculty offices of UW-Stevens Point's humanities enrollment. This building is still totally intact today and it represents a new emphasis on modern design on the part of the state's in-house design staff and became a model for other classroom buildings that would be built both on this campus and on other UW-System campuses. This building is now known as the Collins Classroom Center and it is eligible for its architectural significance and will be eligible for NRHP-listing in 2016, when it is 50 years old.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* May 7, 1965, p. 1. See also: *Wisconsin Architect.* September, 1968, pp. 14-17.

27. UW-Stevens Point James Albertson Learning Center. 900 Reserve St. This five-story-tall Contemporary Style brick-clad building was built in 1968 to a design supplied by the Oshkosh architectural firm of Irion, Reinke, & Associates, and it houses the campus's library and was intended to be the visually dominant building

on the campus. The construction of a high-rise library building to serve as a campus focal point was a new concept and it would later be replicated on other UW-System campuses. The Albertson Learning Center is still highly intact today and it continues to fulfill its original function. This building is eligible for its architectural significance and will be eligible for NRHP-listing in 2018, when it is 50 years old.

See: *Wisconsin Architect.* May, 1971, p. 20.

28. UW-Stevens Point Professional Studies Building. 1901 Fourth Ave. This four-story-tall rectilinear plan Contemporary Style brick-clad building was completed in 1971 to a design supplied by the State of Wisconsin's Bureau of Engineering, and it was intended to house the home economics , communicative disorders, and history departments of the University as well as others. This building is still totally intact today, it is a variation of the design of the 1966 Classroom Building cited above, and it too represents a new emphasis on modern design on the part of the state's in-house design staff. This building is eligible for its architectural significance and will be eligible for NRHP-listing in 2021, when it is 50 years old.

See: *Stevens Point Daily Journal.* November 20, 1969, p. 1; December 27, 1969, p. 1; March 11, 1970, p. 7; August 11, 1971, p. 18.

29. Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Complex. 1800 North Point Dr. This exceptional complex consists of two Contemporary Style buildings, both completed in 1974 to designs supplied by Flad and Assoc. of Madison, WI. The principal building is the Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Building, which is a massive large-scale suburban office building, and the second building is the much smaller but equally distinctive and complementary Sentry Insurance Public Amenities Building, which houses a theater and dining facilities. Both buildings are clad in limestone panels over reinforced concrete and they constitute, arguably, the finest suburban corporate headquarters complex in Wisconsin and will be eligible for NRHP-listing for their architectural significance in 2024, when they are 50 years old.

See: *Wisconsin Architect.* May, 1978, p. 7.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Registration and Protection of Resources

A. Survey and Research Needs

It is believed that the areas of the city of Stevens Point covered by the intensive survey have been adequately documented and further survey work in these areas is not recommended.

Some future research needs have already been suggested in the Architects and Builders theme. These include: studying the various census tracts pertaining to Stevens Point kept at the Wisconsin Historical Society in order to identify inhabitants calling themselves builders or contractors (i.e. masons, carpenters, etc.); and undertaking a systematic search of all the extant Stevens Point newspapers to identify building activity in the city and the persons related to it. Microfilm copies of these newspapers are available at the UW-Stevens Point Area Research Center (ARC) and also at the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) in Madison and the *Stevens Point Daily Journal* for the years 1875-1975 is now available online and is searchable by keyword. Both of these are projects that should ideally be undertaken by a local historical society.

Another needed research effort is determining the construction date, original owner, and address of each of the many buildings surveyed by the intensive survey for which this has not already been done. Fortunately, it is believed that the database created by the intensive survey will be of material benefit to such a project. For instance, the inventory that follows this section has either an actual or a circa date of construction for most of the surveyed buildings, which creates a time frame within which to look for a building's actual construction date. Using these dates as a guide, the surviving Stevens Point real estate tax assessment rolls that begin in 1857 and continue largely unbroken to 1950 and which are held by the Area Research Center at the UW-Stevens Point can then be searched to ascertain actual construction dates and the names of the original owners. This information can then be used to search the historic Stevens Point newspapers kept on microfilm by the ARC in Stevens Point and at the WHS for related items, which accounts often contain still more relevant information.

In addition, an immediate effort should be made to identify any areas within the city that might contain either prehistoric or historic archeological remains.

B. Stevens Point's Current National Register of Historic Places Listing

Stevens Point currently has one historic district listed in the National Register and eleven individual buildings. These are listed below:

1. Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Main Street Historic District (NRHP 8-13-86).

2. Folding Furniture Works Building, 1020 First St. (NRHP 7-29-93).

3. Fox Theater, 1116-1128 Main St. (NRHP 7-26-82). Now included in the Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Main Street Historic District.

4. Green, August G. and Theresa, House, 1501 Main St. (NRHP 6-1-2005).

5. Hardware Mutual Insurance Companies Building, 1421 Strongs Ave. (NRHP 12-1-94).

6. Hotel Whiting, 1408 Strongs Ave. (NRHP 9-13-90).

7. Jensen, J. L., House, 1100 Brawley St. (NRHP 7-28-88).

8. Kuhl, Christina, House, 1416 Main St. (NRHP 1-9-78).

9. McMillan, David, House, 1924 Pine St. (NRHP 12-16-74).

10. Nelson Hall (UW-Stevens Point), 1209 Fremont St. (NRHP 6-29-2005).

11. Stevens Point Normal School (UW-Stevens Point), 2100 Main St. (NRHP 12-12-1976).

12. Temple Beth Israel, 1475 Water St. (NRHP 3-1-2007).

C. Threats to Resources

There are two principal threats to the historic resources of Stevens Point. The first of these threats is the loss by demolition of historic buildings located in and around the city's NRHP-listed historic commercial core. The second threat is more insidious but no less serious and is much more widespread. This is the large number of historic residential buildings located throughout the city and especially near the UW-Stevens Point campus that have been inappropriately resided in recent years and/or which have had poorly designed additions added to them.

The considerable age of Steven Point's NRHP-listed downtown commercial core made it all but inevitable that many of the core's oldest buildings would have been demolished by now and replaced with larger, more modern ones, and comparing the existing building stock with old maps and photos proved this to be true. Most noticeable now is the lack of the Federal Style, Greek Revival style, and Italianate style buildings and their vernacular form equivalents that, in the beginning, formed the bulk of the core's historic building stock. Of course, many of these buildings were demolished long ago and, fortunately, were replaced with larger and more modern buildings that are still extant today and are themselves architecturally and historically significant. What is being lost now are the historic buildings that are located adjacent to the downtown commercial district. Comparing the buildings that were surveyed by the 1978 and 1982 surveys with those visible today revealed that the bulk of the seventy surveyed buildings that have been demolished since the downtown district was listed in the NRHP in 1986 were located in close proximity to the district.

While some of the changes that have resulted has been of a positive nature, the fact remains that they have been accomplished at a cost to the historic fabric of the city and these areas are still being threatened by new development projects today. This trend is especially important because of the effect it could have on the still intact portions of the historic commercial core of Stevens Point, the retention of which is of vital importance to the future of historic preservation and tourism in the city. Fortunately, the degree of integrity is still quite high in the downtown core, with its most impressive features being both the quality of its individual buildings and the retention of its uniform historic street fronts, which do so much to give these districts their historic appearance. The principal problems preservation efforts face in these areas include: educating the citizens of Stevens Point and property owners about the value of these areas; establishing the right mix of businesses in the commercial core; and keeping the core relevant to the evolving needs of the city.

The recently completed intensive survey also found that Stevens Point contains a significant percentage of older residential buildings of all kinds that have been poorly remodeled in recent years; inappropriate additions, siding choices and window replacement choices being the most common problems. The principal reason for this appears to be the growth of non-owner occupied residences in the city, most of which appear to be rented to students attending the UW-Stevens Point. This trend is not new but the pace of it and the amount of it has accelerated since the 1980s. Beginning in the 1920s, a number of the older owner-occupied single family residential buildings in the project area were converted from single family into multi-family rental housing, a change that was often accompanied by interior and exterior alterations. As part of the same process, the ownership of many of these buildings shifted from an owner-occupied to an absentee status and this was often attended by a gradual lessening of maintenance standards and by the casual construction of inappropriately designed income-producing additions. Thus, there is clearly room for improvement in terms of educating the general public as to the range of options that can and should be considered when remodeling or restoration projects are contemplated.

The future growth of the city is also expected to have an impact on its archeological potential. The historic core of Stevens Point is now almost completely ringed by modern subdivisions and new commercial buildings, and the population growth forecasts for the near future suggest that this process will continue. Thus, any prehistoric or historic archeological remains that still exist within the city's boundaries must be considered to be threatened. Identifying the sites of the city's historic industrial sites would be an especially appropriate archeological activity to promote. For instance, the locations of many of the sites within the existing city boundaries that are associated with these industries are shown on historic Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps. These sites would therefore be relatively easy to identify and study and the same is probably true for many of the sites in the surrounding township as well. Once these sites are identified, a strategy for conserving some of them can be devised.

D. National Register Priorities

The top priority for listing in the National Register should be the proposed Clark Street-Main Street Residential Historic District. Listing this district in the NRHP would be of material assistance to the owners of buildings in the district who want to maintain, upgrade, or restore their properties and it would also help to stem the changes that accompany converting single family residences into multi-unit student housing.

It is further recommended that the proposed Pine Street-Plover Street Residential Historic District and the Church Street Residential Historic District be the next groups of resources identified by the intensive survey to be nominated for listing in the NRHP. The owners of these buildings also have much to gain by the tax credits that are one of the benefits of NRHP listing and the favorable publicity that can be generated by being listed. The resulting publicity can then be used to prepare the way for the nomination of the other privately owned buildings on the list of potentially eligible individual buildings that is included in this report.

E. Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

The most effective means by which a meaningful historic preservation strategy can be created in Stevens Point is already in place, namely, the enactment of a local landmarks ordinance and the simultaneous creation of a local landmarks commission. Continued City support for the City of Stevens Point Historic Preservation/ Design Review Commission is the most effective tool that the City has for protecting its historic resources and the Commission is also the City's most effective potential educational tool as well.

An important step was taken in 2010, when the City received a Survey and Planning Grant from the DHP for that could be used to fund an updated intensive survey of the city. The City's intent in funding such a survey was twofold; to create a data base of information about the historic resources in the city, and to identify properties that might be eligible for the NRHP. Both of these goals have now been realized and the successful first public meeting that was held in conjunction with this survey suggests that there is also local interest in historic preservation.

The principal questions that now face the City are: "How can it best make use of the information generated by the survey to better inform the public about the historic resources in their midst?" and "How can public opinion be mobilized to place a higher value on these resources?" The answer seems to be largely a matter of education. The City now has much of the information it needs to assess the importance of the buildings in the survey area and the survey also identified both individual buildings and groups of buildings in the survey area that may meet NRHP criteria for listing. Therefore, the best course for the City to follow would appear to be to sponsor the nomination of these buildings to the NRHP as a way of demonstrating to the community that Stevens Point does, in fact, contain notable historic resources.

Listing these resources in the NRHP is an important step because people must first be made aware of their historic resources before they will place a value on them and be motivated to preserve them. Listing these resources is also a good way of introducing the community to the criteria that the National Register uses to evaluate buildings and districts. And finally, listing these buildings would also be a way of showing that a

number of the historic resources in the city that are privately owned stand to benefit from available restoration-related Federal and State tax credits.

The need for getting more and better information into the hands of the public is clear. For instance, the intensive survey found that a significant number of buildings in the survey area that might otherwise have been eligible for listing in the NRHP have been rendered ineligible because they have been resided, most often with inappropriate materials or with materials that are different in scale from the originals such as when wide gauge clapboard is used to replace narrower gauge original siding. By disseminating information that is readily available from the NRHP and the DHP about the importance of maintaining a building's original appearance and by making the public aware of the fact that siding of an appropriate size is now widely available, the City can help the public make better informed decisions about renovation projects.

The City can also use the products of the survey to help educate the community about its historic resources. Historic photos and maps of Stevens Point that were identified in the survey could be reproduced (with the aid of funding from local businesses) and displayed in the heavily used Portage County Public Library and in local schools and businesses. Informational brochures that touch on remodeling issues and the tax advantages of NRHP listings can also be made available by the City as part of its education effort. Finally, lectures and workshops given by the members of the DHP can be used to better inform the community about preservation issues and techniques.

STEVENS POINT SURVEY RESULTS

What follows is a complete list of all the resources that were surveyed in the City of Stevens Point Reconnaissance Survey. Each property surveyed during the course of this project has had a digital photograph taken of it and this photograph and a summary of the historical and architectural analysis performed on the property and other required information such as an address and parcel ID number, plus additional historic data, has been copied into the DHP's computerized database using the Wisconsin Preservation Database (WHPD) software developed by the DHP. Each property is then entered into the DHP's Architecture & History Inventory (AHI) and receives its own identifying number, which is called its AHI Number and which is listed in the first column of the table that follows.

When a specific building date is not given, a circa date is used instead. These dates reflect the appearance or non-appearance of a building on one of the following maps: the 1874 and 1891 Bird's Eye Views of Stevens Point and the 1884, 1891, 1898, 1904, 1912, 1922, and 1922 (updated to 1936 and 1945) Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps of Stevens Point. Another valuable source used was the City of Stevens Point's Assessor's records, which usually lists a date of construction for each building. These dates need to be taken with a grain of salt, however. Assessor's Record dates ending in "0" or dates from the nineteenth century frequently represent the assessor's best guess and are usually treated here as "circa" dates. Specific dates, however, such as "1897" and dates between 1900 and 1920 turned out to be quite accurate when cross-checked with other sources such as newspaper articles, and the dates of more recent buildings tended to be very accurate indeed.

Please note that this list includes all of the extant buildings that were previously surveyed by others as well as all of the buildings that were newly surveyed by the present intensive survey. The fact that these buildings have been listed here means that they meet survey criteria, but this does not mean that they are also eligible for listing in the NRHP. Many of them are, of course, but usually because they are located in potential historic districts.

The abbreviations given below for architectural styles and vernacular building forms are the same abbreviations used in the DHP's database. These are as follows:

AF = American Foursquare
AD = Art Deco
AS = Astylistic Utilitarian Form
BO = Boomtown
BU = Bungalow
CG = Collegiate Gothic
CO = Colonial Revival
COM = Commercial Vernacular
CON = Contemporary
CR = Craftsman
CRO = Cross gabled
DU = Dutch Colonial Revival
ELL = Gable Ell
FG = Front Gabled
FP = French Provincial
GN = Georgian Revival
GO = Gothic Revival
GR = Greek Revival
HVG = High Victorian Gothic
IN = International
IT = Italianate
NE = Neoclassical Revival
NA = Not a Building
NG = Neo-Gothic

OSC = One-Story Cube
PR = Prairie School
QO = Quonset
QU = Queen Anne
RA = Ranch
RI = Richardsonian Romanesque
RO = Romanesque Revival
RU = Rustic
SE = Second Empire
SG = Side Gabled
SP = Spanish Colonial
ST = Stick Style
TC = Twentieth Century Commercial
TSC = Two Story Cube
TU = Tudor Revival

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
209921	357		Fourth Ave.	House	Ca.1907	SG
209922	416		Fourth Ave.	House		ELL
209941	424		Fourth Ave.	House	1912-1922	BU
209961	525		Fourth Ave.	Office Building	1958	CON
209962	601		Fourth Ave.	House	1915	CR
209981	649		Fourth Ave.	House	Ca.1890	ELL
210001	700		Fourth Ave.	House	1940	TU
73188	748		Fourth Ave.	House	1904-1912	FG
210021	800		Fourth Ave.	St. Peter's Church Convent	1924	CR
149721	820		Fourth Ave.	St. Peter's R. C. Church	1897	GO
210041	1000		Fourth Ave.	House	1939	CO
210042	1001		Fourth Ave.	House	1931	TU
210061	1009		Fourth Ave.	House	1933	TU
210063	1016		Fourth Ave.	House	1922	BU
210081	1116		Fourth Ave.	House	1912-1922	BU
210101	1324		Fourth Ave.	House	1940	CO
210103	1400		Fourth Ave.	House	1940	CO
210121	1408		Fourth Ave.	House	1933	TU
220159	1801		Fourth Ave.	UW-Stevens Point Classroom Building	1966	CON
70972	1901		Fourth Ave.	UW-Stevens Point Professional Studies Building	1971	CON
210141	3303		Fourth Ave.	House	1976	CON
210142	3304		Fourth Ave.	House	1961	RA
210161	3324		Fourth Ave.	House	1935	TU
210162	3400		Fourth Ave.	House	1930/1997	CR
210181	3425		Fourth Ave.	House	1940	FG
210601	725		Fifth Ave.	House	Ca.1880	ELL
210621	908		Fifth Ave.	House	Ca.1870	SG
210622	909		Fifth Ave.	House	1921	BU
210641	924		Fifth Ave.	House	Ca.1914	BU
210661	1100		Sixth Ave.	Duplex	Ca.1900	TSC
73191	1126		Sixth Ave.	Alois Firkus House	1906	QU
73167	708		First St.	St. Peter's R. C. School	1932	CG
210681	717		First St	House	Ca.1914	BU
210701	824		First St	House	Ca.1914	FG
28242	1020		First St.	Folding Furniture Works Building	1919/1931	AS
210821	426		Second St.	House	Ca.1910	QU
210822	500		Second St.	House	Ca.1890	OSC
210841	601		Second St.	House	Ca.1920	BU
73170	633		Second St.	Kosciuszko's Hall	1909	COM
73171	703-19		Second St.	John J. Bukolt House	1913/1950/ 1995	QU

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
73172	716		Second St.	John S. Worzalla House	Ca.1914	QU
210861	813		Second St.	House	1915	BU
210862	840		Second St.	House	1923	BU
73173	900		Second St.	Store Building	1891-1898	BO
210881	900		Second St.	Store Building	1898-1904	BO
73174	932		Second St.	Store Building	Ca.1887	FG
210901	120		Second St. N.	House	1936	TU
210903	233		Second St. N.	House	1957	CON
210904	275		Second St. N.	House	1941	CO
210921	300		Second St. N.	House	1961	RA
73178	Ca.300		Second St. N.	School House		FG
210941	549		Second St. N.	House	1926	BU
210942	712		Third St.	Ben Gagas House	1946	TU
70970	900-02		Third St.	Joseph Kitowski, Jr. House	1881	IT
210961	933		Third St.	August Cyran House	1935	TU
210981	1016		Third St.	House	Ca.1910	OSC
211001	2300		Algoma St.	House	1947	CO
211002	2501		Algoma St.	House	1934	CR
211021	707		Arlington Pl.	New Page Paper Mill	/2001	CON
73195	Ca.707		Arlington Pl.	Consolidated Water Power & Paper Mill Power Plant	1919	NE
211041	324		Birch St.	House	2011	CON
211042	300		Bliss St.	Stevens Point Sewage Treatment Plant	1939-40	AD
211061	509		Bliss St.	House	Ca.1910	BU
211062	517		Bliss St.	House	1915	BU
28722	1100		Brawley St.	John L. Jensen House	1901	QU
73198	1101		Brawley St.	Charles E. Van Ecke House	1903	QU
211081	1401		Brawley St.	Dr. A. R. Cook House	1936	CO
211101	1408		Brawley St.	House	1930	TU
211121	1417		Brawley St.	J. M. Pfiffner House	1916	CO
211122	1501		Brawley St.	House	1930	CR
211123	1608		Brawley St.	House	1943	DU
211124	1609		Brawley St.	House	1924	CR
73201	1336		Briggs Ct.	House	Ca.1890	QU
73199	1328		Briggs St.	House	Ca.1900	QU
211141	1600		Briggs St.	Office Building	Ca.1958	CON
211161	1908		Briggs St.	House	Ca.1900	TSC
211162	1949		Briggs St.	House	1940	CO
211181	2024		Briggs St.	Mary Pliske House	1935	CO

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
73202	716		Bukolt Ave.	House	Ca.1890	GR
211201	733		Bukolt Ave.	House	Ca.1900	SG
211221	1024		Bukolt Ave.	House	1914	BU
73203			Bukolt Park St.	Bukolt Park Entrance Gate	Ca. 1940	RU
211241			Bukolt Park St.	Bukolt Park Shelter House	1940	RU
73206			Bukolt Park St.	Bukolt Park Bath House	1936	RU
73207			Bukolt Park St.	Bukolt Park Site	1935-1940	NA
211261	1716		Center St.	House	1930	TU
211281	1801		Center St.	House	1930	CO
73209	1925		Center St.	Charles Beach House	1879	IT
211301	2000		Center St.	Frank Hornberg House	1937	TU
211302	2045		Center St.	House	1935	FG
211321	2209		Center St.	House	1953	CO
73211	2240		Center St.	William H. Williams House	1884	ST
211341	2700		Center St.	House	1922	AF
211361	3017		Channel Dr.	House	1970	RA
211381	3043		Channel Dr.	House	1974	CON
73215	1325		Church St.	Charles M. White Memorial Library	1965	CON
70938	1417		Church St.	Church of the Intercession	1892/1915	HVG
211401	1509		Church St.	D. E. Catlin House	1863/1886	GR
29303	Ca.1515		Church St.	Portage County Soldier's Monument	1890/	NA
211421	1516		Church St.	Portage County Courthouse/ Stevens Point City Hall	1957	CON
211441	1525		Church St.	House	1929	DU
73217	1532		Church St.	Richard A. Cook House	1882	IT
211461	1533		Church St.	House	1932	TU
211462	1541		Church St.	House	1937	CO
73218	1548		Church St.	Rodney Van Houten House	1884	QU
211481	1549		Church St.	Presbyterian Church Manse	1885	IT
211482	1556		Church St.	George W. Miller House	1891	QU
211483	1557-59		Church St.	Hubert Kluck Duplex	1935	AF
211502	1564		Church St.	House	Ca.1914	BU
211521	1567-69		Church St.	Duplex	Ca.1914	AF
73219	1572-74		Church St.	George W. Hungerford House	Ca.1860/ 1894	GR
73221	1577-79		Church St.	House	Pre-1891	ELL
211561	1582		Church St.	Trinity Lutheran Church Parsonage	1920	BU
73220	1587		Church St.	Paul Weston House	1876	IT
211582	1745		Church St.	House	1925	BU
211583	1748		Church St.	William E. Kingsbury Rental House	1912	FG
211601	1761		Church St.	House	1923	BU
211601	1901		Church St.	Nicholas J. Knope House	1911	AF

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
211621	1909		Church St.	House	1920	BU
70967	1925		Church St.	Taylor Smedley House	1885	IT
211721	1932		Church St.	House	Ca.1885	IT
211761	1933		Church St.	House	1924	FG
70966	1948		Church St.	First Baptist Church	1916	PR
211781	1972		Church St.	House	1938	CO
73222	1949		Church St.	House	Ca.1888	QU
73223	1975-77		Church St.	Maj. Edwin R. Herren House	1875/1884	IT
73224	1980		Church St.	Herbert R. Parmeter House	1885	IT
211841	2100		Church St.	Harry Ewald House	1927	DU
73225	2101		Church St.	Harvey P. Maxfield House	1891	QU
211862	2108		Church St.	House	Ca.1894	ELL
211864	2109		Church St.	House	1925	CR
73214	Ca.2360		Church St.	Church Street Underpass Bridge		AD
211901	Ca.2360		Church St.	Church Street Underpass Utility Building		AD
211941	2600		Church St.	House	1940	TU
211981	Ca.2825		Church St.	J. A. Weeks Memorial Gates (Forest Cemetery)	1920	GO
212022	Ca.2825		Church St.	Kingbury Mausoleum		RI
212041	Ca.2825		Church St.	August Goerke Cemetery Monument	Ca.1912	NA
212061	Ca.2825		Church St.	Whiting Mausoleum		NA
212081	Ca.2825		Church St.	Forest Cemetery Service Building		AS
212101	2877		Church St.	House	Ca.1930/ 1983	TU
212121	3416		Church St.	Church Street Motel	1963	CON
212141	3425		Church St.	Blue Top Motel and Restaurant	1955/ 1960/1966	CON
212241	817		Clark St.	Store Building	1922-1938	TC
212261	925-33		Clark St.	RMG/KD Building	1916	TC
212281	1009		Clark St.	American Legion Post N. 6	1948	TC
70936	1045		Clark St.	Bell Telephone Co. Building	1924	TU
73232	1059		Clark St.	Store Building	1884-1891	COM
212301	Ca.1220		Clark St.	Auto Bank	1975	CON
73233	1249		Clark St.	Thomas W. Anderson House	1877	IT
212321	1249		Clark St.	Thomas W. Anderson House Garage	1904-1911	OSC
212341	1335		Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. School	1933/	CG
212361	1401		Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. Rectory	1933	TU
70980	1401		Clark St.	St. Stephen's R. C. Church	1923	NG
212501	1408		Clark St.	House	Ca.1910	QU
212521	1416		Clark St.	Dr. Rhody W. Rice House	1933	TU
73234	1424		Clark St.	George W. Green House	1871	IT
212541	1500		Clark St.	House	Ca.1900	QU

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
212561	1501		Clark St.	Dr. Earle E. Kidder House	1933	FP
212581	1508		Clark St.	Herman H. Menzel House	1922	AF
212601	1516		Clark St.	Norman Masterson house	1930	TU
212621	1524		Clark St.	Vetter Mfg. Co. Spec. House	1930	CR
212641	1532		Clark St.	House	Ca.1906	QU
212661	1540		Clark St.	House	1910	DU
212681	1600		Clark St.	House	Pre-1898	QU
212701	1601		Clark St.	Oliver T. Olson House	1923	TU
212721	1609		Clark St.	Dr. Ferdinand R. Krembs House	1930	TU
73235	1612		Clark St.	Michael H. Ward House	1899	QU
212741	1617		Clark St.	Herman H. Pagel House	1899	QU
212761	1620		Clark St.	House	1905	AF
212762	1625		Clark St.	Lawrence P. Johnson House	1901	QU
212781	1628		Clark St.	Halver O. Halverson House	1901	QU
212801	1636		Clark St.	House	1925	CO
212821	1641		Clark St.	Clarence A. Loomans House	1942	CO
68873	1649		Clark St.	D. Lloyd Jones House	1886	QU
212841	1650		Clark St.	Stevens House Apartments	1965	CO
213101	1700		Clark St.	Gilbert L. Park, Sr. House	Ca.1858/1911	CO
80534	1701		Clark St.	George B. Nelson House	1916	CR
70941	1708		Clark St.	Andrew Scott House	1886	ST
70940	1709		Clark St.	Dominick Dyer House	1886	QU
213121	1716		Clark St.	John D. Shafer House	1886	ST
70954	1717		Clark St.	Joseph M. Bischoff House	1909	CR
213141	1724-26		Clark St.	Duplex	1992	CO
213161	1725		Clark St.	House	1935	TU
213181	1740		Clark St.	House	Ca.1890	QU
213201	1800		Clark St.	House	1907	CR
213221	1801		Clark St.	William H. Norton House	1894	OSC
70955	1808		Clark St.	Mrs. David R. Clements House	1895	QU
70942	1809		Clark St.	House	Ca.1892	DU
70944	1900		Clark St.	Edward R. Rothman House	1906	NE
70943	1901		Clark St.	/George Hoppen House	/1883/1927	CO
213261	1908		Clark St.	William Ensign Atwell House	1913	CR
70956	1909		Clark St.	Abrahma L. Shafton House	1932	TU
213241	1916		Clark St.	George B. Atwell House	1913	AF
213281	1917		Clark St.	N. F. Phillips House	1894/1928	QU
213301	1924		Clark St.	House	1941	CO
70946	2000		Clark St.	George W. Cate House	1902	DU
73237	2008		Clark St.	Simon W. Carley House	1903	QU
73239	2016		Clark St.	William G. Preston House	1899	QU
213321	2020		Clark St.	House	1946	CO
73240	2024		Clark St.	Joseph & Fern Walker House	Ca.1895/1903	TSC
73242	2101		Clark St	David Vaughn House	Ca.1860/ 1877	ELL
73243	2101		Clark St.	David Vaughn Carriage House		AS

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
213341	2108		Clark St	Raymond X. Pfiffner House	1935	CO
213361	2116		Clark St.	Lyel N. Jenkins House	1936	CO
213381	2117		Clark St.	House	Ca.1890	QU
73245	2124		Clark St.	James Mainland House	1912	BU
213401	2125		Clark St.	House	1941	CO
213421	2132		Clark St.	House	Ca.1900	QU
213441	2133		Clark St.	David H. Vaughn House	Ca.1880/1905	AF
213481	2265		Clark St.	House	1916	BU
213501	2301		Clark St.	Charles H. Wollenschlager House	1897	QU
213502	2341		Clark St.	Harry E. Cartmill House	1886	SG
213521	2409		Clark St.	House	1926	BU
213541	2425		Clark St.	House	1922	AF
213542	2433		Clark St.	House	1937	BU
213561	2517		Clark St.	House	1940	TU
213581	2525		Clark St.	House	1923	BU
70988	2625		Clark St.	House	1928	TU
213601	2700		Clark St.	House	1932	TU
213602	2701		Clark St.	House	1930	BU
213621	2709		Clark St.	House	Ca.1880	FG
213641	3003		Clark St.	House	1957	RA
213661	525		Clayton St.	House	1966	RA
213761	1400		College Ave.	Nicholas Ossowski House	Ca.1900	QU
213781	1418		College Ave.	House	Ca.1885	OSC
73247	1516-18		College Ave.	Orrin Briggs/Matthew Wadleigh House	1856/1908	GR
213801	1632		College Ave.	House	Ca.1912	BU
213821	1656		College Ave.	House	1925	BU
73249	1664		College Ave.	House	Ca.1900	QU
213841	1700		College Ave.	J. W. Moxon House	1913	AF
213861	1700		College Ave.	J. W. Moxon Workshop	1910	AS
73251	1749		College Ave.	Silas Walsworth House	Ca.1860/1928	GR
213881	1916		College Ave.	House	1922	BU
213882	1932		College Ave.	House	Pre-1891	QU
213901	2001		College Ave.	House	Pre-1891	ELL
213921	2009		College Ave.	House	1915	BU
213922	2025		College Ave.	House	1920	BU
213941	2032		College Ave.	House	1921	BU
213942	2250		College Ave.	House	1931	TU
213943	2266		College Ave.	House	1930	CR
213961	2300		College Ave.	House	1921	BU
213962	2306		College Ave.	House	1920	CR
213963	2322		College Ave.	House	1929	AF
213981	2801		College Ave.	House	1951	CON
213982	2900		College Ave.	House	1959	CON
70962	3170		Dans' Drive	Michael Metcalf House	1970	CON

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
213983	301		Dearborn Ave.	Church	Ca.1995	CON
70969	1625		Depot St.	Wisconsin Central/Soo Line Railroad Depot	1918	PR
214001	209		Division St.	Point Motel	1961/1965/ 1976	CON
214021	801		Division St.	House	1949	SG
214041	1109		Division St.	House	Ca.1895	TSC
214061	1205		Division St.	House	Ca.1910	AF
214081	1213		Division St.	House	Ca.1910	AF
214082	1316		Division St.	House	1941	GN
70966	1424		Division St.	D. Lloyd Jones House	1892	QU
214401	1508		Division St.	James T. Sherrin House	1885	TSC
214121	1801		Division St.	Claude E. Crockett House	1923	BU
214141	1804		Division St.	House	Ca.1940	CO
214161	1817		Division St.	House	Ca.1895	OSC
70927	1918		Division St.	Forrest W. Kingsbury House	1883	IT
214181	1927		Division St.	House	Ca.1908	AF
214201	1934		Division St.	Moses Strong Tenement House	1882/ Ca.1910	TU
73255	1935		Division St.	Herman A. Vetter House	1901	DU
214221	2031		Division St.	House	Ca.1914	QU
214241	2105		Division St.	House	Ca.1918	CR
73256	2212		Division St.	Commercial Buildings	Pre-1884/1884 1891	BO
73257	2216-20		Division St.	Solomon Glover Double Block	1888	COM
214261	2224		Division St.	Commercial Building	Ca.1926	TC
73259	2408		Division St.	Commercial Building	1898-1904	BO
73260	2410-12		Division St.	Hotel	Ca.1899	COM
70926	1756		Dixon St.	German Evangelical Friedens Church	1897/1940	GO
73261	1816		Dixon St.	House	Ca.1880	ELL
73262	1910		Dixon St.	House	Ca.1910	BU
73263	2009-11		Dixon St.	House	Ca.1900	ELL
73264	2048		Dixon St.	Carl H. Landa House	1937	SP
214281	2325		Dixon St.	C. H. Vetter Rental House	1935	TU
214301	2332		Dixon St.	C. H. Vetter Rental House	1935	TU
214321	2333		Dixon St.	House	1920	BU
73265	2341		Dixon St.	House	Ca.1885	ELL
214322	1301		Du Bay Ave.	Revelations Architects	2004	CON
214341	1301		Du Bay Ave.	Revelations Architects	1996	CON
214361	1402		East Ave.	Max Neuwald House	1894	QU
73267	1508		East Ave.	House	Ca.1895	QU
214362	1509		East Ave.	House	1939	TU
73268	1616		East Ave.	House	Ca.1890	QU
73269	1624		East Ave.	House	Ca.1890	QU

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
214381	2117		East Ave.	House	1927	BU
214382	2209		East Ave.	House	1961	CON
214383	1716		Elk St.	House	1915	SG
214401	1725		Elk St.	House	Ca.1915	BU
214421	1749		Elk St.	House	1929	FG
214422	1917		Elk St.	House	Ca.1907	AF
214441	1924		Elk St.	Blaine D. Carlton House	1935	TU
73270	1948		Elk St.	House	Ca.1890	IT
214461	1957		Elk St.	House	1947	BU
214462	2100		Elk St.	House	Ca.1890	ELL
73271	1039		Ellis St.	Manufacturing Plant	1928/	CON
214481	1316		Ellis St.	Church of the Intercession Rectory	1934	TU
214501	1408		Ellis St.	St. Stephens R. C. Church Convent	1954	NG
214502	1549		Ellis St.	House	1915	AF
214503	1608		Ellis St.	House	Ca.1908	DU
214504	1609		Ellis St.	House	1932	DU
214521	1617		Ellis St.	House	1925	BU
214522	1640		Ellis St.	Charles W. Copps House	1916	BU
214523	1708		Ellis St.	Joseph Haldvogl House	1936	TU
214524	1901		Ellis St.	House	Ca.1900/ Ca.1940	FG
214541	2300		Ellis St.	House	Ca.1890	ELL
214542	2309		Ellis St.	House	1937	TU
73275	2324		Ellis St.	House	Ca.1895	QU
70989	2432		Ellis St.	House	Ca.1890	QU
214561	1000		Francis St.	House	1930	CO
214562	1034		Francis St.	House	1920	BU
73277	425		Franklin St.	Pfiffner Lumber Co. Building	Ca.1924	AS
70897	516		Franklin St.	Egbert M. Copps House	1881	IT
73276	545		Franklin St.	John White House	Ca.1860	GR
214581	627		Franklin St.	House	1938	CO
214582	717		Franklin St.	House	1929	FG
214583	753		Franklin St.	House	1922	BU
214584	808		Franklin St.	House	1923	BU
214601	925		Franklin St.	House	1927	BU
214602	1200		Franklin St.	House	1930	CO
214621	1217		Franklin St.	House	1939	TU
214622	1225		Franklin St.	House	1930	BU
214623	1232		Franklin St.	House	1910	AF
214641	1408		Franklin St.	House	1930	BU
214642	1701		Franklin St.	Stevens Point Fire Station	1966	CON
70973	824		Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Church	1917/1972	RO

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
214661	838		Fremont St.	St. Stanislaus R. C. Church Rectory	1923	AF
73278	1209		Fremont St.	Nelson Hall	1915	PR
73281	1308		Fremont St.	A. H. Glisczinski House	1926	CR/ TU
73278	1209		Fremont St.	Nelson Hall	1915	PR
214681	1316-18		Fremont St.	House	Ca.1860/ Ca.1938	GR
214701	1601		Fremont St.	House	Ca.1900	QU
73283	1609		Fremont St.	Joseph Hoffman House	1894	QU/ ELL
214721	2016		Fremont St.	House	1952	SG
214741	2025		Fremont St.	House	Pre-1891	ELL
214761	1515		Frontenac Ave.	Harold C. Harder House	1940	IN
214781	141		Georgia St. N	House	1979	RU
214782	240		Georgia St. N	House	1920	AF
214801	211		Green Ave.	House	1963	RA
214802	221		Green Ave.	House	1965	RA
214803	517		Green Ave.	House	1952	CON
214821	809		Green Ave.	House	1965	RA
214822	2909		Heffron St.	House	1967	RA
214841	3001		Heffron St.	House	1968	RA
70984	2800		Hoover St.	Herrschner's Warehouse	1970/1975/ 1976/1980	CON
214861	817		Illinois Ave.	House	1929	CR
73285	900		Illinois Ave.	St. Michael's Hospital	1927/1974/ 1997	RO
214881	1202		Illinois Ave.	Daniel A. Kluck House	1932	TU
214882	1210		Illinois Ave.	House	1931	TU
214883	1325		Illinois Ave.	Myron P. Murat House	1935	TU
214884	1333		Illinois Ave.	House	1939	TU
214901	1417		Illinois Ave.	House	1930	CR
214921	1526		Illinois Ave.	House	1933	TU
214922	1608		Illinois Ave.	House	1930	BU
214923	1700		Illinois Ave.	House	Pre-1891	SG
214941	1829		Illinois Ave.	House	1956	CON
214961	2015		Illinois Ave.	House	1924	FG
214962	2016		Illinois Ave.	House	1920	BU
73287	2116		Illinois Ave.	House	Ca.1895	OSC
214981	823		Indiana Ave.	House	1975	RA
215001	832		Indiana Ave.	House	1968	RA
215021	4224		Janick Circle	House	1963	CON

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
215041	2033		Jefferson St.	House	Pre-1891	ELL
215061	2117		Jefferson St.	Somee Metalic Packing Co. Building	1920	AS
215081	2208		Jefferson St.	House	1915	BU
215101	2240		Jefferson St.	House	1921	CR
215102	2625		Jefferson St.	House	1956	CON
156901	3116		Jefferson St.	Stevens Point Armory Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1956	CON
149906	3116		Jefferson St.	Stevens Point National Guard Armory	1954	CON
73290	3208		Jefferson St.	House	Ca.1880	SG
215121	2321		Jersey St.	Andrew F. Wyatt House	1870	OSC
215122	2324		Jersey St.	House	1936	CO
215123	3300		Jordan Lane	House	1986	CON
215141	909		Koch St.	House	Ca.1900	SG
215221	1816		Lincoln Ave.	House	1930	BU
215222	1901		Lincoln Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. School	1940/1958	AD
70990	2027		Lincoln Ave.	Martin Cahill House	1885/1928	IT
215241	2032		Lincoln Ave.	House	1915	FG
215261	2125		Lincoln Ave.	Alois A. Hoffman Rental House	1935	TU
215281	2133		Lincoln Ave.	House	1922	BU
215282	2141		Lincoln Ave.	House	1930	BU
70975	301		Lindbergh Ave.	Motel	1969	CON
215301	609		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1958	RA
215321	626		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1952	RA
215341	817		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1952	CON
215342	924		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1937	CO
215361	1001		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1940	CO
215362	1008		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1949	RA
215381	1108		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1947	CO
215382	1116		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1934	CO
215383	1117		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1941	CO
215384	1124		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1938	TU
215401	1132		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1962	RA
215402	1140		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1936	TU
215421	1201		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1938	TU
215422	1209		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1941	CO
215441	1217		Lindbergh Ave.	House	1940	CO
215461	3808		Lorraine St.	House	1962	RA
215481	3817		Lorraine St.	House	1962	CON
215501	3825		Lorraine St.	House	1966	RA

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
215521	1732		Madison St.	House	Ca.1916	BU
31549	1740		Madison St.	David J. Ellenwood House	1879	IT
215541	1809		Madison St.	House	Ca.1895	QU
215542	1925		Madison St.	House	Ca.1925	BU
215561	2008		Madison St.	House	1908	FG
215562	2017		Madison St.	House	1920	BU
215581	2041		Madison St.	Central City Iron Works Pattern Building	1892	AS
73291	2041		Madison St.	Central City Iron Works	1892	AS
215601	2109		Madison St.	Shed	Ca.1935	AS
70933	1300		Main St.	Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church	1892	GO
215621	1308-14		Main St.	Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assoc. Building	1958	CON
215641	1320		Main St.	U. S. Post Office	1961	CON
70932	1416		Main St.	Christina Kuhl House	1886	SE
74098	1417		Main St.	William E. Ule House	1915	PR
70931	1501		Main St.	August G. Green House	1903	QU
215661	1517		Main St.	House	1920	TU
74099	1525		Main St.	Office Building	1952	CON
215681	1600		Main St.	House	Pre-1904	OSC
215701	1601		Main St.	House	Pre-1904	QU
215721	1608		Main St.	House	Pre-1904	QU
215741	1616		Main St.	House	Pre-1891	ELL
215761	1617		Main St.	House	Ca.1927	TU
215781	1624		Main St.	House	Pre-1891	QU
215801	1625		Main St.	House	Ca.1895	QU
215821	1632		Main St.	Christine A. Kuhl House	Ca.1889/ Ca.1925	IT/PR
215841	1633		Main St.	George A. Dietrich House	1911	BU
74100	1640		Main St.	John A. Slothower House	1877	IT
215861	1641		Main St.	House	Ca.1908	AF
215881	1648		Main St.	Charles W. Nason House	1927	TU
215901	1649		Main St.	House	Ca.1895	QU
74101	1656		Main St.	Louis P. Moen House	1885	SE
74102	1665		Main St.	Price C. Claflin House	1875/1883	IT
70961	1700		Main St.	Seely Hungerford House	Ca.1908	QU
70949	1701		Main St.	Bernard E. Nigbor House	1941	NE
215921	1708		Main St.	Martin J. Roach House	1923	AF
215941	1709		Main St.	House	1930	TU
215961	1716		Main St.	House	Pre-1891	ELL
74103	1717		Main St.	Jules Iverson House	1879	IT
215981	1724-32		Main St.	Elizabeth Moll House	1901	QU
215982	1725		Main St.	House	Ca.1890	GR
215983	1733		Main St.	House	Ca.1890	SG
215984	1740		Main St.	George N. Doty House	1889	QU
216001	1741		Main St.	Dr. Joseph M. Bischoff House	1901	QU
216002	1800		Main St.	House	1963	RA

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
216021	1801-09		Main St.	House and Office	1961	CON
216141	1817		Main St.	Charles Weston House	1885	QU
74105	1824		Main St.	John Cadman House	1883	QU
216161	1900		Main St.	House	Ca.1880/ Ca.1915	IT
216181	1901		Main St.	House	1961	RA
74106	1908		Main St.	James O. Raymond House	1879	IT
216201	1909		Main St.	House	Ca.1880	GR
74107	1916		Main St.	Frank Wheelock House	1886/1913	QU
216221	1917		Main St.	House	Ca.1895	SG
216241	1924		Main St.	Dr. Alfred Earll House	Ca.1855	OSC
216261	1925		Main St.	Apartment House	1965	CON
216281	1932		Main St.	House	Ca.1900	QU
216282	1933		Main St.	House	1954	CO
216283	2000		Main St.	Martin J. Roach Rental House	1921	BU
74109	2001		Main St.	Nathaniel Boyington House	1885	QU
216301	2008		Main St.	Martin J. Roach Rental House	1921	BU
70959	2009		Main St.	House	1924	CO
216301	2016		Main St	House	1930	DU
74110	2017		Main St.	Edward McGlachlin House	1876	IT
216303	2024		Main St.	Matthew Wadleigh House	Ca.1880	QU
216304	2025		Main St.	House	1942	TU
74112	2032		Main St.	Nicholas Gross House	1893	QU
16983	2100		Main St.	Stevens Point Normal School	1893/1901/ 1915	RI
74115	2101		Main St.	John A. Walker House/	Ca.1870/ 1894/ Ca.1928	TU
216581	2117		Main St.	John F. Sims House	1911	CR
216582	2133		Main St.	Thomas W. Anderson House	1897	QU
216583	2141		Main St.	John F. Sims House	1922	CO
216601	2241		Main St.	House	1921	BU
216602	2249		Main St.	House	1922	BU
216603	2300		Main St.	Prof. James E. Delzell House	1916	CR
216621	2308		Main St.	Prof. Charles F. Watson House	1916	CR
216622	2316		Main St.	Thomas M. Otrich House	1921	DU
74116	2400		Main St.	P. J. Jacobs High School	1938	AD
70987	2500		Main St.	Parker Memorial Field House Building	1933-34	CR
70986	2617		Main St.	House	1926	BU
216641	2733		Main St.	House	1929	BU
216642	2800		Main St.	First Church of Christ Scientist	Ca.1960	CON
73995	Ca.3001		Main St.	Casimir Pulaski Statue	1929	NA
216661	Ca.3100		Main St.	Guardian Angel Cemetery Gates	1935	RU
216681	Ca.3100		Main St.	Guardian Angel Cemetery Mortuary Chapel		NG

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
216682	4100		Main St.	House	1965	GN
70925	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park	1935-1940	NA
216701	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Memorial Monument	1935	RU
216721	4201		Main St.	City of Stevens Point Water Pumping Plant	1922	RU
216741	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Water Dept. Building	1936	RU
216742	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Third Well Pump House	1938	RU
73288	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Shelter House(West Side)	1936	RU
216781	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Picnic Shelter	19??	RU
216801	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park West Channel Bridge (south)	1935	RU
216802	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Bath House	1940	RU
216803	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park West Channel Bridge (north)	1935	RU
216804	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Plover River Bridge	Ca.1938	RU
216821	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Toilet Building (East Side)	1936	RU
216761	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Shelter House (East Side)	1936	RU
216822	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park East Channel Bridge	1935	RU
216823	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Community Building	1936	RU
216841	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Jefferson St. Entrance Gates	1938	RU
216842	4201		Main St.	Jules Iverson Park Caretaker's House and Izaak Walton League Club House	1937	RU
216861	424		Maria Dr.	House	1940	TU
216862	1233		Maria Dr.	House	1939	CO
74117 74118	1300		Maria Dr.	St. Joseph's R. C. Convent	1902/1909/ 1915/1959/ 1965	RO/ CON
216881	1301		Maria Dr.	Pacelli R. C. High School	1956	CON
216901	1516		Maria Dr.	House	Ca.1890	OSC
216902	3109		Martha's Lane	House	1966	RA
216921	1708		McCulloch St.	House	Ca.1926	BU
216922	1908		McCulloch St.	House	Ca.1920	BU
74119	1916		McCulloch St.	Thomas F. Fuller House	1884	QU
216932	2008		McCulloch St.	House	1932	BU

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
216941	2009		McCulloch St.	House	Ca.1926	BU
216942	2116		McCulloch St.	William E. Macklin House	Ca.1906	QU
216961	117		Meadow St.	House	1961	RA
216962	433		Meadow St.	John Pelowski House	1935	FG
74120	616		Meadow St.	House	Ca.1885/ Ca.1955	ELL
216981	940		Michigan Ave.	House	1940	RA
216963	1116		Michigan Ave.	House	1925	BU
217001	1416		Michigan Ave.	House	1930	TU
70952	1501		Michigan Ave.	House	Ca.1880	ELL
217002	1610		Michigan Ave.	House	1915	BU
70924	1830		Michigan Ave.	House	Pre-1891	ELL
217021	1839		Michigan Ave.	House	1933	TU
217041	1916		Michigan Ave.	Ray Krems House	1935	TU
217042	2727		Michigan Ave.	House	1938	TU
217043	3265		Michigan Ct.	House	1935	TU
217044	500		Minnesota Ave.	House	1961	RA
217061	508		Minnesota Ave.	House	1955	RA
217062	516		Minnesota Ave.	House	1959	RA
74121	1100		Minnesota Ave.	Goerke Park Grandstand	1938/	NA
217081	1217		Minnesota Ave.	House	1953	RA
217082	1401		Minnesota Ave.	St. Stephens R. C. Cemetery Gates		NA
217083	1401		Minnesota Ave.	L. W. Anson Mausoleum	Ca.1924	GR
217101	1516		Minnesota Ave.	House	1934	TU
74122	2002		Minnesota Ave.	House	Ca.1900	BU
217102	2825		Minnesota Ave.	House	1925	BU
217103	3000		Minnesota Ave.	Office Building	1985	CON
217121	3100		Minnesota Ave.	Office Building	1983	CON
217122	3200		Minnesota Ave.	House	1966	RA
70928	1700		Monroe St.	Majestic Hotel	1911	COM
73213	Ca.1701		Monroe St.	Locomotive #2713	1911	NA
137398	1716-24		Monroe St.	Park Hotel	Ca.1885	BO
217141	Ca.3001		Moses Crossing	House	2010	CON
217161	3008		Moses Crossing	House	2009	CON
217162	3108		Moses Crossing	House	2009	CON
217181	249		North Ct.	House	1940	TU
217201	1800		North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance World Headquarters Building	1974	CON
217221	1800		North Point Dr.	Sentry Insurance Public Amenities Building	1974	CON
70991	1717		Oak St.	Benjamin Burr House	Ca,1856/	GR

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
					1921	
217241	1724		Oak St.	House	Ca.1928	BU
217261	2133-35		Oak St.	Duplex	1949	CO
70923	2151		Oak St.	House	Ca.1880	OSC
217262	5311		Old Highway 18 Rd.	House	1941	CO
217263	1416		Oxbow Rd.	House	1994/1997	CON
217281	601		Park St.	Garage Building	1947	QO
217301	701		Park St.	Building	1950	QO
150166	1000		Park St.	House	1927	BU
217321	1232		Park St.	Gas Filling Station/Service Station	1930	AS
70985	2148		Patch St.	House	Ca.1890	ELL
74123			Patch St.	Wisconsin Central Railroad Roundhouse	1872/1917	AS
74124			Patch St.	Wisconsin Central Railroad Shop	1872	AS
74125			Patch St.	Wisconsin Central Railroad Shop	1872	AS
217761	2536		Peck Ave.	House	1953	CON
217781	2617		Peck Ave.	House	1952	CON
217782	2720		Peck Ave.	House	1952	RA
217801	1320		Phillips St.	House	Ca.1925	FG
217821	1321		Phillips St.	House	Ca.1895	SG
217841	1547		Pine St.	House	1930	TU
217842	1548		Pine St.	House	1930	BU
217861	1556		Pine St.	Apartment House	1961	CON
217862	1708		Pine St.	House	Ca.1860	GR
217881	1718		Pine St.	William H. Allen House	1913	BU
217882	1734		Pine St.	House	1931	CO
217901	1742		Pine St.	House	Ca.1900	QU
217941	1767		Pine St.	James J. Cone House	1896	QU
74127	1901		Pine St.	Andrew J. Agnew House	1883	QU
217961	1908		Pine St.	Dr. Austin Dunn House	1937	CO
217981	1916		Pine St.	Leo A. Mingenbach House	1937	CO
74084	1924		Pine St.	David McMillan House	1873	HVG
70957	1440		Pinecrest Ave.	IGA Foodliner Grocery Store	1973	CON
218001	1500		Plover St.	House	Ca.1890/ Ca.1928	BU
218021	1532		Plover St.	House	1933	TU
218041	1533		Plover St.	House	Ca.1904	FG

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
218061	1540		Plover St.	House	1927	CO
218081	1717		Plover St.	House	1919	BU
218101	1725		Plover St.	House	1927	BU
218102	1734		Plover St.	House	1935	TU
218121	1741		Plover St.	House	1933	CR
218141	1742		Plover St.	House	1933	CR
218161	1908		Plover St.	House	1915	SG
218181	1909		Plover St.	House	1932	CO
218201	1916		Plover St.	House	Ca.1885	ELL
218221	1921		Plover St.	House	1934	CO
218241	1924		Plover St.	House	1928	BU
218261	1929		Plover St.	House	1950	CO
218262	1932		Plover St.	House	Ca.1885	ELL
218281	1937		Plover St.	House	1939	CO
218301	1940		Plover St.	House	1931	CO
218321	1945		Plover St.	House	1920	CO
218341	1948		Plover St.	House	1941	CO
218361	1956		Plover St.	House	Ca.1885/ Ca.1905	QU
218381	742		Portage St.	House	1920	BU
74128	924		Portage St.	James R. Luce House	1873	SG
218401	1248		Portage St.	House	1916	BU
218441	1901		Prairie St.	House	Ca.1880	OSC
74129	2416		Prairie St.	House	Ca.1880	OSC
218461	2509		Prairie St.	House	1924	BU
218481	2517		Prairie St.	House	Ca.1880	OSC
218501	2549		Prairie St.	House	Ca.1885	ELL
218541	2301		Prais St.	House	1937	TU
218542	2317		Prais St.	Wanda Moore Duplex	1935	TU
218543	2324		Prais St.	House	1929	DU
218544	2325		Prais St.	House	1931	TU
218545	2333		Prais St.	House	1937	CO
218546	2801		Prais St.	House	1962	CON
218547	2908		Prais St.	House	1960	RA
218548	3008		Prais St.	House	1952	CON
218561	405		Prentice St.	House	1948	TU
218562	408		Prentice St.	House	1950	TU
218563	832		Prentice St.	House	1926	BU
74114	800		Reserve St.	UW-Stevens Point Fine Arts Building	1971	CON
70971	900		Reserve St.	UW-Stevens Point: James H. Albertson Learning Center & Library	1968/1982	CON
74130	1101		Reserve St.	UW-Stevens Point: Normal School Training School	1928-1930	NE

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
218581	1208		Reserve St.	Nicholas Gross Rental House	1901	QU
218582	1308		Reserve St.	House	1951	RA
218583	1309		Reserve St.	House	1951	RA
218601	1316-20		Reserve St.	House	1920	DU
218602	1325		Reserve St.	W. S. Delzell House	1935	CO
218621	1608		Reserve St.	House	1926	BU
218622	1616		Reserve St.	House	1915	BU
218623	4217		Ridge Ct.	House	1941	CO
219241	709		Ridge Rd.	House	1963/1986	CON
219241	717		Ridge Rd.	House	1965	CON
219243	777		Ridge Rd.	House	1973	CO
219261	1024		Ridge Rd.	House	1953	CON
219262	1032		Ridge Rd.	House	1954	CON
70983	1040		Ridge Rd.	Edwin C. Karlen House	1964	CON
219281	1124		Ridge Rd.	House	1958	CON
219301	1140		Ridge Rd.	House	1956/198?	CON
74143	416		River View Ave.	House	1922	FG
219321	3600		Robert St.	House	1952/2009	CON
219341	1310		Rogers St.	House	1915	AF
219342	1311		Rogers St.	Charles Abb House	1919	BU
219641	918		Shaurette St.	House	Ca.1895	OSC
219661	1317		Shaurette St.	Major E. R. Herren Rental House	1886	QU
219681	1324		Shaurette St.	Dr. Frank Southwick Rental House	Ca.1875/ 1914	SG
219701	1325		Shaurette St.	Major E. R. Herren Rental House	1886	QU
219702	1332		Shaurette St.	House	Ca.1928	BU
219721	1333		Shaurette St.	Major E. R. Herren Rental House	1886	QU
219741	2801		Simonis St.	House	1964	RA
219761	2900		Simonis St.	House	1961	RA
219762	4100		Simonis St.	House	1959	CON
219781	4213		Simonis St.	House	1959	CON
219782	2213		Sims Ave.	House	1925	AF
219783	2321		Sims Ave.	House	1926	CR
219784	2337		Sims Ave.	House	1922	CR
219801	2344		Sims Ave.	House	1920	BU
70974	2442		Sims Ave.	Stevens Point Armory-Pavilion	1921	
219821	2801		Sims Ave.	House	1941	NE

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
219841	800		Smith St.	House	Ca.1895/ Ca.1915	ELL
219861	801		Smith St.	House	1915	AF
219862	817		Smith St.	House	Ca.1925	BU
219881	908		Smith St.	House	1934	AF
219901	924		Smith St.	House	Ca.1895	ELL
219921	1016		Smith St.	House	1947	TU
74146	1108		Smith St.	Melvin T. Olin House	1885/1894	QU
219941	1129		Soo Marie Ave.	House	1953	RA
219942	1201		Soo Marie Ave.	House	1941	TU
219943	1441		Soo Marie Ave.	House	Ca.1925	TU
219945	1716		Spruce St.	House	Ca.1930	TU
219961	1732		Spruce St.	House	1937	TU
219962	1733		Spruce St.	House	1918	AF
219964	1749		Spruce St.	House	1929	FG
219981	2224		Stanley St.	House	1921	CRO
220001	2240		Stanley St.	House	1930	TU
220003	2272		Stanley St.	House	1939	TU
220021	4509		State Highway 66	Stevens Point Municipal Airport Memorial Flagpole	1942	NA
220041	4509		State Highway 66	Stevens Point Municipal Airport Terminal	1952/	CON
74083	1408		Strongs Ave.	Hotel Whiting	1923	NE
31429	1421		Strongs Ave.	Hardware Mutual Insurance Company Building	1922/1931	NE
74148	1546		Strongs Ave.	William J. Clifford House	1884	ST
74149	1547		Strongs Ave.	E. J. Pfiffner House	1898	QU
70994	1554		Strongs Ave.	J. H. Carlisle House	1882	IT
220044	1570		Strongs Ave.	House	1920	BU
220046	1571		Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1885	OSC
70995	1700		Strongs Ave.	Trinity Lutheran Church	1900	GO
220047	1709		Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1918	CR
220048	1717		Strongs Ave.	Frank B. Roe House	Ca.1880/ 1897	QU
74150	1752		Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1900	QU
220049	1790-92		Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1885/	OSC
70968	1908		Strongs Ave.	House	1924	SP
220050	1909		Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1924	BU
74151	1949		Strongs Ave.	Fire Engine House No 2 (South Side)	1885/1897	AS
74152	1956		Strongs Ave.	House	Ca.1900	QU
74153	1964		Strongs Ave	John C. Campbell House	1887	QU
220052	1973		Strongs Ave	Vetter Mfg. Co. House	1930	CR

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
220051	2109		Strongs Ave	House	Ca.1885	OSC
220053	2126		Strongs Ave	House	Ca.1895	SG
74154	2147		Strongs Ave	House	Ca.1890	SG
220054	2155		Strongs Ave	House	Ca.1900	ELL
74155	2300		Strongs Ave	Commercial Building	1920	TC
220055	617		Sunset Blvd.	House	1961	RA
220056	1024		Sunset Blvd.	House	1956	CON
220057	4016		Sunset Fork	House	1963	CON
220058	4032		Sunset Fork	House	1958	RA
220059	4041		Sunset Fork	House	1955	CON
220060	4048		Sunset Fork	House	1968	RA
220061	4100		Sunset Fork	House	1957	RA
220062	108		Union St.	House	1949	RA
220063	109		Union St.	House	1933	TU
220064	203		Union St.	House	1939	FP
220065	216		Union St.	Vincent Shaftranski House	1935	TU
220066	237		Union St.	House	1939	CO
220067	301		Union St.	Sam Skibicki House	1935	BU
220068	316		Union St.	House	1930	CR
220069	401		Union St.	House	1927	BU
220070	417		Union St.	House	1948	CO
220071	509		Union St.	House	1935	TU
220072	701-03		Union St.	Duplex	1938	AF
220073	735		Union St.	House	Ca.1890	OSC
220074	1017		Union St.	House	1925	BU
220075	3302		Vine St.	House	1963	CON
220076	3309		Vine St.	House	1940	CO
220077	3409		Vine St.	House	1939	TU
220078	318		Washington Ave.	House	Ca.1918	AF
220079	917		Washington Ave.	House	Ca.1906	OSC
220080	1233		Washington Ave.	House	1932	CO
220081	1241		Washington Ave.	House	Ca.1898	QU
27631	1475		Water St.	Temple Beth Israel	1905	GO
220092	1512		Water St.	Industrial Building	1915	AS
74158	1528		Water St.	William Allen House	Ca.1895	QU
220093	1536		Water St.	William Allen House	Ca.1857	ELL
220094	1716		Water St.	Philip Rothman House	1890/1938	QU
220095	1741		Water St.	House	Ca.1870	SG
220096	1749		Water St.	House	1932	TU
74160	1903		Water St.	House	Ca.1870	GR
220098	1934-36		Water St.	House	Ca.1885	ELL
150162	2101		Water St.	House	1920	BU
150164	2501		Water St.	Union Cemetery Entrance Gates	1927	NA

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
74164	2532		Water St.	House	Ca.1880	IT
74165	2556-58		Water St.	Andrew Lutz, Sr. House	1897	ELL
150163	2608		Water St.	Portage County Highway Department Building	1941	AS
27632	2617		Water St.	Stevens Point Brewery	/1897/1907/ 2011	AS
150161	2617		Water St.	Stevens Point Brewery Garage	1936	AS
150165	2725		Water St.	House	Ca.1875	ELL
220099	2949		Water St.	House	1938	IN
220100	2021		Welsby Ave.	House	1937	TU
74166	2509		Welsby Ave.	House	Ca.1890	QU
74167	2601		Welsby Ave.	House	Ca.1870	GR
220101	3208		Welsby Ave.	House	1964	RA
220102	1825		West Cottage St.	House	1960	RA
70901	401		West Clark St	Jackson School	Ca.1897/1938	RI
220103	401		West Maple Ridge Dr.	House	1966	CON
220104	417		West Maple Ridge Dr.	House	1974	CON
220105	509		West Maple Ridge Dr.	House	1976	CON
220106	516		West Maple Ridge Dr.	House	1978	RA
220107	424		West McDonald Dr.	House	1979	CON
220110	924		West Pearl St.	House	Ca.1900	QU
220111	1217		West Pearl St.	House	Ca.1870	GR
220112	1908		West River Rd.	House	1963	CON
220113	1941		West River Rd.	House	1955	RA
74142	2008		West River Rd.	John R. McDonald House	1889	SG
220114	2009		West River Rd.	House	1940	CO
220115	2033		West River Rd.	House	1985	CON
220116	2101		West River Rd.	House	1973/1995/ 2005	CON
220117	2117		West River Rd.	House	1988	CON
220118	1100		Whiting Ave.	House	1944	CO
220119	909		Wilshire Blvd.	House	1969	CON
220120	1009		Wilshire Blvd.	House	1974	CON

AHI #	Number		Street	Original Owner	Date	Style
220121	900		Wisconsin St.	House	Ca.1885/ Ca.1895	ELL
220122	1108		Wisconsin St.	House	Ca.1890	TSC
220123	1209		Wisconsin St.	House	1922	AF
220124	1325		Wisconsin St.	House	Ca.1900	QU
220125	1401		Wisconsin St.	Edward Bartig House	Ca.1883/ 1931	TU
220126	1417		Wisconsin St.	Carl Vetter House	1941	CO
70953	1418-20		Wisconsin St.	James Barr House	Ca.1865	OSC
220127	1516		Wisconsin St.	House	1919	CR
220128	2116		Wood St.	Vetter Manufacturing Co. Factory	1909	AS
70964	2116		Wood St.	Vetter Manufacturing Co. Warehouse	1915	AS
70947	1709		Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Church	1916	RO
220129	1709		Wyatt Ave.	St. Joseph's R. C. Rectory	1916	AF
220130	1816		Wyatt Ave.	House	1895	OSC
220131	2009		Wyatt Ave.	H. D. Boston Rental House	1935	TU
220132	2017		Wyatt Ave.	House	1936	TU
220133	2032		Wyatt Ave.	House	1940	TU
74174	2101		Wyatt Ave.	George Oertl House	Ca.1889	IT
220134	2201		Wyatt Ave.	House	Ca.1910	SG
74168			Wisconsin River	Consolidated Power & Paper Co. Dam	1919	N/A
74169			Wisconsin River	Railroad Bridge	1877/	N/A

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1

District		Surveyor	SHSW Staff
Church of the Intercession-St. Stephens R. C. Church Historic District		Timothy F. Heggland	_____
City Stevens Point	County Portage	Survey Stevens Point Intensive Survey	Date 2011
Film Rolls/Negatives	N/A		

Streets	Numbers	Streets	Numbers
Ellis Street	1316, 1408		
Clark Street	1335, 1401		
Church Street	1417		

2 **Boundary Description**

The district boundaries encompass a single city block that is bounded on the west by Church St., on the north by Clark St., on the east by Pine St., and on the south by Ellis St. These boundaries include two parcels partially described as follows. Parcel 1: Lot 4 except the N 52 feet and all of Lots 5 & 6, Blk. 31 S E O Addition, and the N 52 feet of Lots 4, 5, and 6 in Blk. 31 S E O Addition. Parcel 2: Lots 1 – 8 & Lots 37 – 42 A. G. Ellis Addition, and Lots 43 & 44 A. G. Ellis Addition.

3 **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4 **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

A. City of Stevens Point Real Estate Tax Rolls, 1854-1990.

B. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. Various Issues.

C. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983.

D. Sanborn-Parris Fire Insurance Maps of Stevens Point. 1884-1946

E. City of Stevens Point Assessor's Office.

5 **MAP REFERENCE**

USGS quad: Stevens Point

scale: 1-24,000

UTM References	H.
A. 16/293050/4932850	I.
B.	J.
C.	K.
D.	L.
E.	M.
F.	N.
G.	O.

6 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

date: _____ initials: _____

_____ eligible _____ not eligible _____ unknown

_____ national _____ state _____ local

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

7 DESCRIPTION

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Church of the Intercession-St. Stephen's R. C. Church Historic District consists of a single city block that contains two outstanding church complexes that belong to two of the oldest congregations in Stevens Point. Both complexes contain their respective churches and both also contain the rectories that were built to house their pastors as well as school facilities for teaching the children of their respective congregations.

The oldest of the two complexes in terms of the buildings it contains belongs to the Episcopalian Church of the Intercession. This complex contains an outstanding stone-clad High Victorian Gothic Style church that was designed by the Madison, Wisconsin architectural firm of Conover & Porter and which was begun in 1892 and completed in 1894. A Guild Hall that was attached to the north side of the church was destroyed in a fire in 1915 and was then replaced by a new and larger brick and stone Parish House later in the same year that is still extant today. In addition, a very fine new Tudor Revival style rectory was built behind the church on Ellis St. in 1934 for the minister of the church and his family to a design supplied by Stevens Point architect Gage Taylor. Also, in 2000, a superbly designed free-standing automobile garage whose design closely matches that of the rectory was built besides and to the rear of the rectory.

The second complex belongs to the St. Stephen's Roman Catholic congregation. This complex contains an equally outstanding stone-clad Neo-Gothic Style church that was designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Childs and Smith and which was begun in 1920 and completed in 1923. In 1933, Childs and Smith also designed an equally fine stone-clad Tudor Revival style rectory, complete with a free-standing stone-clad two-car garage, next to the church, and an equally fine new stone-clad Collegiate Gothic Style parochial school building designed by Childs and Smith was also built next to the rectory in the same year as well. This was followed in 1954 by the construction of a new stone-clad Neo-Gothic Style convent for the teaching sisters of the parish, which was built behind the church in 1954.

Of the eight buildings within the district boundaries, only one is considered to be non-contributing because of its late date of construction; the Church of the Intercession rectory's automobile garage. All of the seven contributing buildings in the two complexes were built as replacements for earlier buildings, those in the St. Stephen's Complex being replacements for buildings that were located on the same sites.

All the contributing buildings in the district are excellent examples of their respective styles, they are all clad partly or completely in stone, and they are all in excellent, highly intact condition today and are still used for their original purposes.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance

Architecture: High Victorian Gothic
Neo-Gothic Revival
Tudor Revival

History:

Period of Significance: 1892-1954

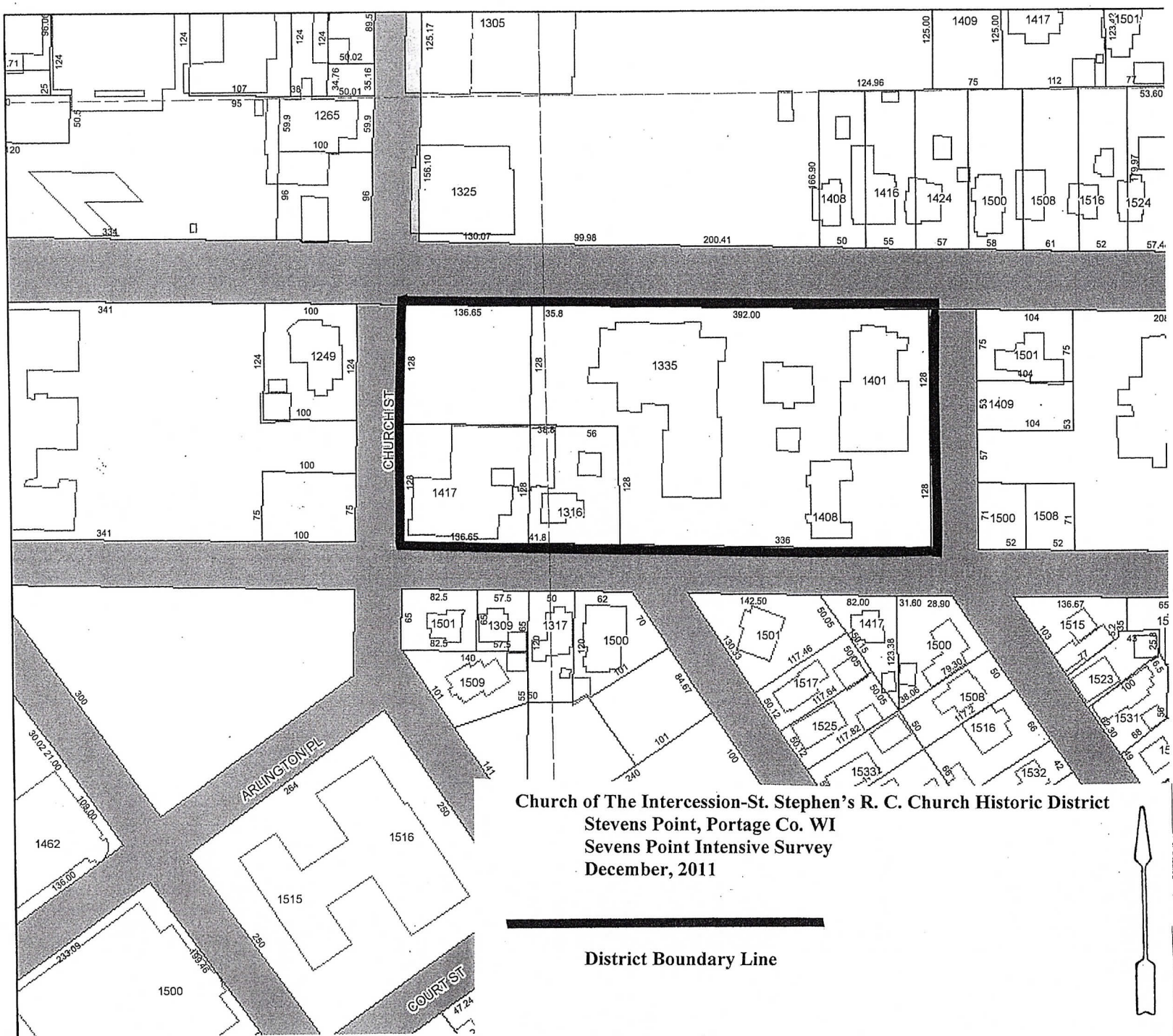
Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Church of the Intercession-St. Stephen's R. C. Church Historic District is believed to be of architectural significance under NRHP Criterion C because it contains two excellent, highly intact church complexes that each contains an outstanding architect-designed church as well as architecturally significant architect-designed collections of supporting buildings. The district's two churches were completed in 1894 and 1923, and the Church of the Intercession, which was completed in 1894, is now the oldest surviving intact church in Stevens Point as well as the city' finest example of the High Victorian Gothic Style.

Stevens Point's Episcopal congregation was organized in 1852 and the congregation's first church, which was also the first church to be built in Steven Point, was a frame Gothic Revival Style building that was completed in 1853 on the corner of Church and Clark streets one block north of the site of the present church. In 1855 the congregation also built a separate school building behind the church, as well. By 1892, however, the congregation had outgrown its first church and a new one was then planned on a new site one block to the south on the corner of Church and Ellis streets. The result was the architecturally outstanding High Victorian Gothic style building that was completed in 1894 to a design by Conover and Porter of Madison, Wisconsin at a cost of $35,000 and which is still the home of this congregation today.

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic congregation was the city's first Catholic parish in the city and it was organized in 1852 and built its first church on the corner of Clark and Cross streets in 1856, this being the site of the present church. This building was subsequently replaced by a larger frame Gothic Revival style church located on the site of the present church at the corner of Clark and Pine streets in 1873, which at that time was the only Catholic church in the city. In 1876, however, St. Stephen's parish was created, which would later be followed by St. Joseph's parish in 1885 and still later, by others. St. Stephen's 1873 church, meanwhile, continued to serve the St. Stephen's congregation until it was destroyed by fire in 1919. The congregation then set about building the outstanding stone Neo-Gothic Revival style church and still houses the congregation today and which was completed in 1923, and ten years later they also replaced their original parish school and rectory buildings with equally fine buildings designed in the Collegiate Gothic and Tudor Revival styles respectively, all of which were designed by Childs and Smith of Chicago..

Stevens Point is fortunate in that it contains a number of historic churches and church complexes that are of architectural significance and which possess NRHP potential, but these two church complexes are the finest of their kind in the city and the most intact and they are both believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Since both complexes are located on the same city block, however, and since there are no other buildings on this block other than those belonging to these two congregations, it was decided to join the two complexes within the boundaries of a single historic district.



Church of The Intercession-St. Stephen's R. C. Church Historic District
Stevens Point, Portage Co. WI
Sevens Point Intensive Survey
December, 2011

District Boundary Line

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1

District		Surveyor	SHSW Staff
Church Street Residential Historic District		Timothy F. Heggland	_____
City Stevens Point	County Portage	Survey Stevens Point Intensive Survey	Date 2011
Film Rolls/Negatives	N/A		

Streets	Numbers	Streets	Numbers
Church Street	1525, 1532, 1533 1541, 1548, 1549, 1556, 1557, 1564, 1567, 1572, 1577, 1582, 1587		

2 **Boundary Description**

The district boundaries begin at a point that corresponds to N corner of the lot that is associated with 1532 Church St. The line then continues SW along the S curbline of Court St. 85.99 feet until reaching a point that corresponds to the W corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues SE along the rear lot lines of said lot and also the lots associated with 1548, 1556, 1564, 1572, and 1582 Church St. until reaching a point on the north curbline of Brawley St. that corresponds to the south corner of the lot associated with 1582 Church St. The line then turns 90° and continues NE along said curbline to the E corner of said

3 **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4 **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

A. City of Stevens Point Real Estate Tax Rolls, 1854-1990.

B. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. Various Issues.

C. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983.

D. Sanborn-Parris Fire Insurance Maps of Stevens Point. 1884-1946

E. City of Stevens Point Assessor's Office.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

5 **MAP REFERENCE**

USGS quad: Stevens Point

scale: 1-24,000

UTM References	H.
A. 16/295010/4932680	I.
B.	J.
C.	K.
D.	L.
E.	M.
F.	N.
G.	O.

6 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

date: _____ initials: _____

_____ eligible _____ not eligible ____ unknown

_____ national _____ state ____ local

7 DESCRIPTION

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Church Street Residential Historic District is located just south of the downtown commercial core of the city of Steven Point and it is a small residential district that occupies both sides of the 1500 block of Church St. The single family residences that occupy the lots in the district are almost all good middle-size examples of the most popular styles that were built in Stevens Point and include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Bungalow, and Period Revival style examples that date from the 1860s to the 1930s. The district contains 15 buildings and represents the only concentration of intact historic residences of this size that is located south of and in close proximity to the historic downtown commercial core of the city.

The most striking thing about the district is its stylistic diversity, which can be at least partly attributed to the continuing need and desire of its residents to live near to their places of work just a few blocks away in the NRHP-listed Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Main Street Historic District commercial core. There are no real concentrations of particular styles in the district. Rather, it appears that the larger parcels associated with the older houses in the district were gradually subdivided and the new lots then occupied by later houses, a process that continued well into the 1930s. Other houses simply replaced smaller, earlier ones.

It is both size and the higher overall level of integrity in the district that sets its houses apart from the other streets in the historic residential neighborhood that surround them. To the east, west, and south of the district are houses that display a similar mix of styles but which lack the level of integrity that is found in the district and these houses are also typically somewhat smaller in scale. To the north is the Portage County Courthouse-Stevens Point City Hall and also the non-residential buildings of different types that are located in the historic commercial core. There are no non-contributing resources within the district boundaries and integrity levels in the district are generally good.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance

Architecture: Italianate
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival

History:

Period of Significance: Ca.1860-1937

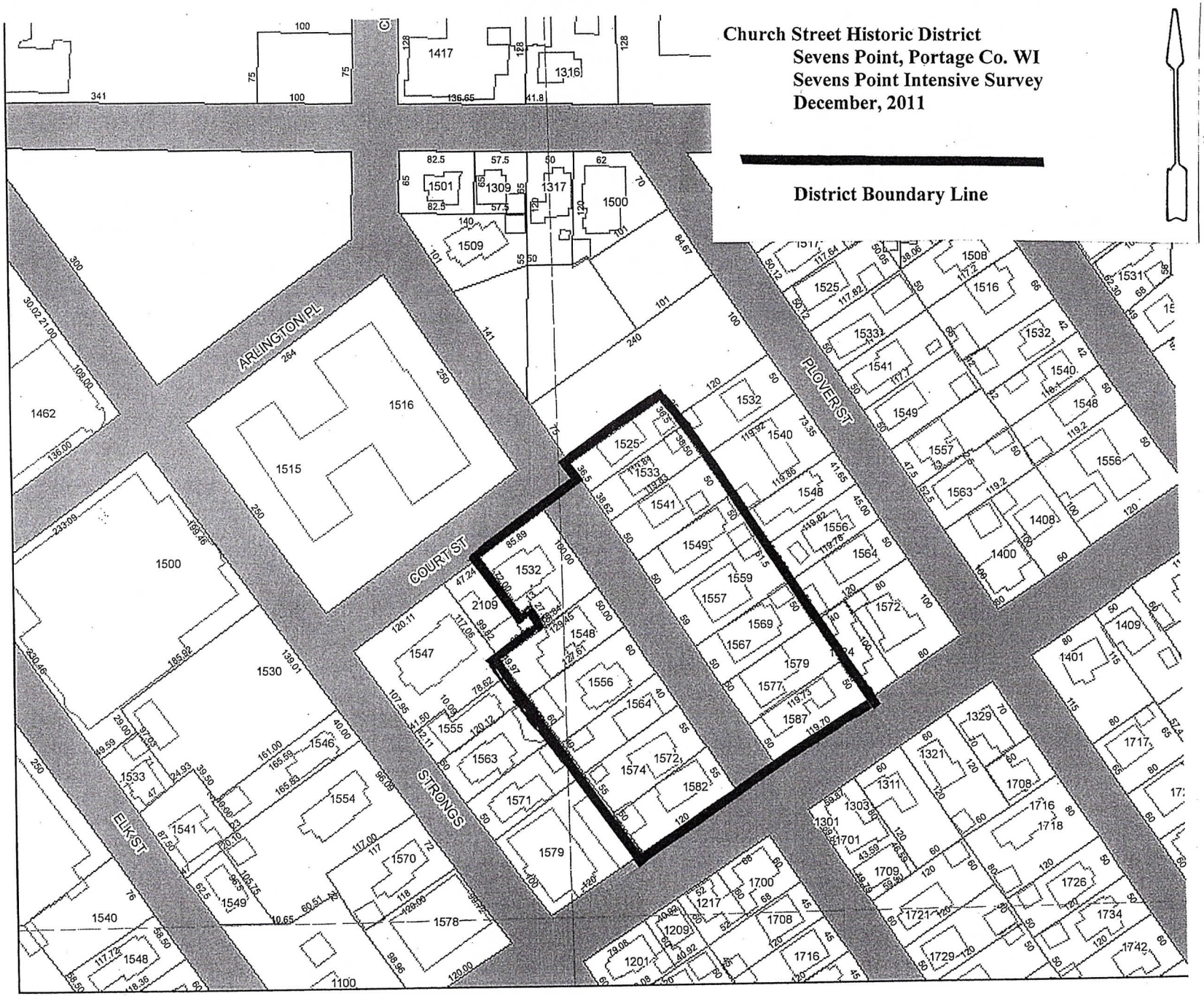
Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Church Street Historic District is believed to of local architectural significance (Criterion C) because it contains a small but very intact collection of historic residential buildings that is the only one of its kind that is now to be found immediately south of the historic downtown commercial core of the city. Most of the earliest buildings in the district were built in the mid-1880s and are brick clad Italianate style examples, while the latest contributing buildings are later examples of the Period Revival styles. The majority, however, were built in the years between 1891 and 1937 and are good examples of the Queen Anne, Bungalow and the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles. All of these buildings are of medium size, and a number have fine designs that were probably supplied by the better builders that practiced in Stevens Point during these years. Collectively, the district's resources are of greater importance than its individual components because of their generally good degree of integrity, which helps to makes it possible to study the range of designs that were available to the middle class in Stevens Point during these years.

The Church Street Historic District is therefore believed to be of architectural significance because it represents a coherent whole that is clearly distinct from surrounding neighborhood and because it contains individual buildings of architectural merit that are representative of the styles that were prevalent both in Stevens Point and elsewhere in the state during this period. The significance of the district is further enhanced by its generally well maintained status.

2. Boundary Description, Continued

lot, then crosses Church St. ad continues NE until reaching a point on said curbline that corresponds to the to the E corner of the lot associated with 1587 Church St. The line then turns 90° and continues NW along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1587, 1577, 1567, 1557, 1549,1541, 1533, and 1525 Church St. until reaching the N corner of the lot associated with 1525 Church St. The line then turns 90° and continues SW along the side lot line of the lot associated with 1525 Church St. until reaching a point on the E curbline of Church St. that corresponds to the W corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues SE along the E curbline of Church St. approx. 20 feet, then turns 90° and continues SW across Church St. to a point on the W curbline of said street that corresponds to the POB.



SW NE SECTION 32 T24N R08E

Last Update: O

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1

District		Surveyor	SHSW Staff
Clark Street-Main Street Historic District		Timothy F. Heggland	_____
City	**County**	**Survey**	**Date**
Stevens Point	Portage	Stevens Point Intensive Survey	2011
Film Rolls/Negatives	N/A		

Streets	Numbers	Streets	Numbers
Main Street	1417-2032, 2101, 2117, 2133, 2141	Phillips Street	1320, 1321
Clark Street	1408, 1416, 1424, 1500, 1508, 1516-2133	East Avenue	1402
Rogers Street	1310, 1311	Reserve Street	1208, 1306, 1309, 1316
Division Street	1316	Fremont Street	1306, 1316-18

2

Boundary Description

The district boundaries begin at a point on the S curbline of Main St. that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1417 Main St. The line then continues E along said S curbline to the NE corner of the lot associated with 1525 Main St. The line then continues E across Rodgers St. to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1601 Main St. The line then turns 90° and continues N across Main St. to the SE corner of the lot associated with 1600 Main St. The line then continues N along the E curbline of Rodgers St. to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1600 Main St., then turns 90° and continues E along the

3

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. City of Stevens Point Real Estate Tax Rolls, 1854-1990.

B. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. Various Issues.

C. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983.

D. Sanborn-Parris Fire Insurance Maps of Stevens Point. 1884-1946

E. City of Stevens Point Assessor's Office.

5

MAP REFERENCE

USGS quad: Stevens Point

scale: 1-24,000

UTM References	H.
A.16/295260/4933080	I.
B.16/295930/4933000	J.
C.16/295930/4932860	K.
D.16/295240/4932870	L.
E.	M.
F.	N.
G.	O.

6

Opinion of National Register Eligibility

date: _____ initials: _____

_____ eligible _____ not eligible _____ unknown

_____ national _____ state _____ local

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HP-02-66 (7/16/98)

7 DESCRIPTION

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Clark Street-Main Street Historic District is a large residential district comprised of 87 single family homes and two multi-family buildings. The west end of the district begins one block east of Stevens Point's NRHP-listed Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Mann Street Historic District, which is the principal historic commercial district in the city. The proposed district consists of both sides of the 1400-2100 blocks of Main St. as well as both sides of the 1400-2100 blocks of Clark St., which runs parallel with Main Street but one block to the south. In addition, the district also includes several houses that are located on intersecting streets between the district's two principal streets. Land within the district is mostly flat and most of the district's houses share uniform setbacks from the district's tree-lined streets and most have landscaped yards that are characterized by grassed lawns, ornamental shrubs, and mature trees.

The oldest houses in the district were built in the 1860s but most of the other houses in the district are all single family houses that range from Greek Revival and Italianate style examples built in the 1870s to late Colonial Revival style and Neo-Classical Revival style ones and it is this mix of styles that is the district's defining feature. The most frequently encountered styles in the district are the Queen Anne style, there being thirty-five examples. Almost equal in number, however, are the district's fourteen examples of the Colonial Revival style and its twelve examples of the Tudor Revival style. In addition, the district also includes several especially notable Craftsman Style houses, among which are the Bischoff and Ensign Atwell houses located at 1717 an 1908 Clark St., and the John F. Sims house located at 2141 Main St. Many of these houses were also architect-designed, many of which were the work of non-Stevens Point architects.

The contributing buildings in the district are especially notable within their local context for being good and frequently outstanding examples of the many styles that they represent They are also notable for being typically much larger than houses in neighboring areas, for their associations with locally significant owners, and especially because they exhibit a noticeably higher degree of integrity than buildings in neighboring areas. While some of the houses in the larger residential neighborhood that encircles the district were also once distinguished by their size and quality design as well, many of these houses have now been altered as this neighborhood has transitioned from being primarily an owner-occupied single family neighborhood to one that is increasingly dominated by non-owner-occupied rental housing. The still largely intact proposed Clark Streeet-Main Street Historic District, however, continues to be a visually cohesive residential area whose individually notable components and relatively high degree of integrity sets it apart from the altered neighborhood that surrounds it.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

The West Main Street Historic District is believed to be of architectural significance under NRHP Criterion C because it

Areas of significance

Architecture: Queen Anne
Craftsman
Tudor Revival

History:

Period of Significance: Ca.1860-1963

Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

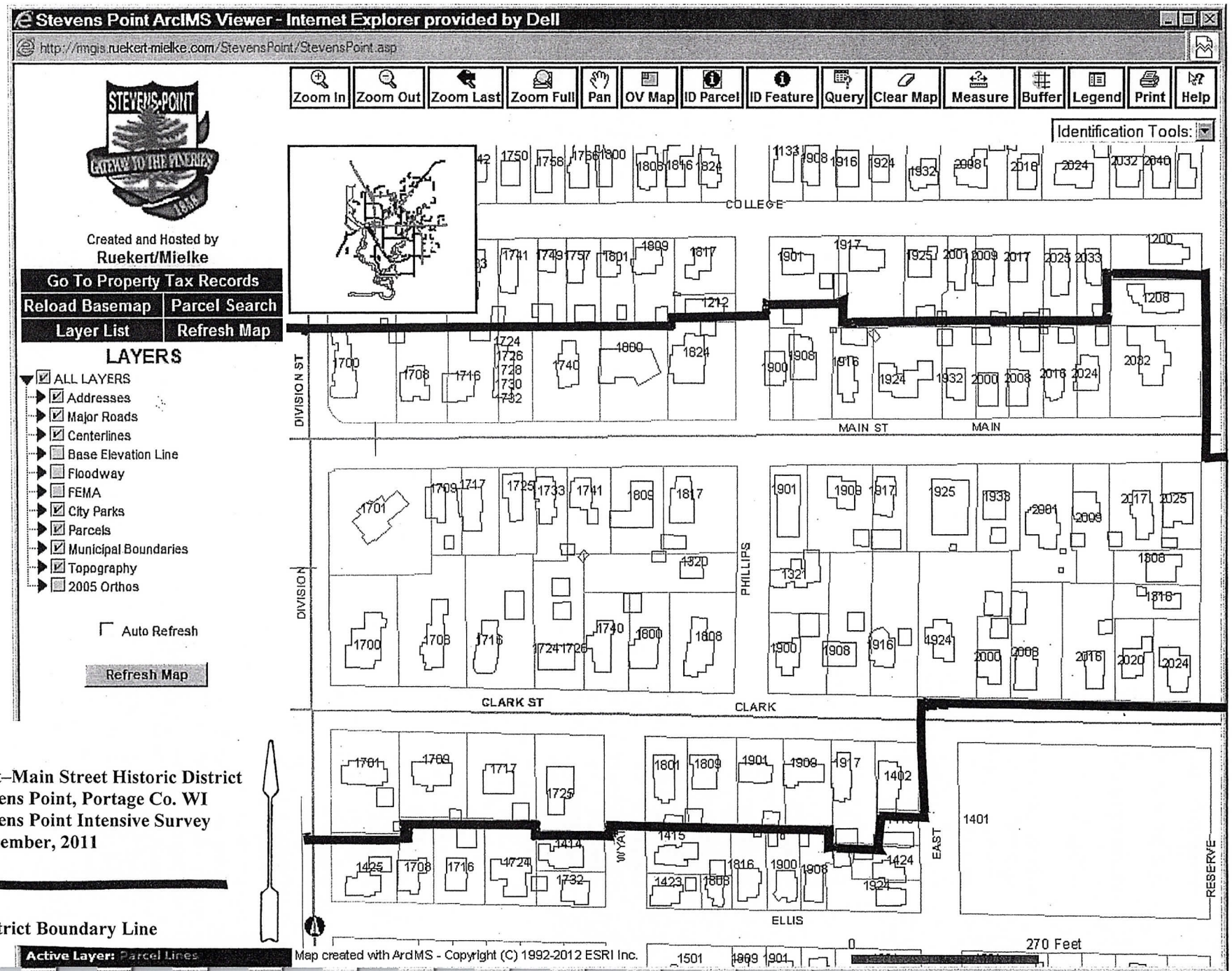
The Clark Street-Main Street Historic District is believed to be of architectural significance under NRHP Criterion C because it contains Stevens Point's largest and finest concentration of architecturally important and intact houses. The district contains eighty-seven single family houses, the earliest of which are Greek Revival style houses that were built in the 1860s, while the latest are Ranch Style houses that were built in the 1960s. When one considers the great length of this period of significance, it is not surprising that the district's resources exhibit an equally wide range of styles, a range that includes almost every style found in the city during this period. The district contains thirty-five examples of the Queen Anne style, all of which were built between Ca.1880 and 1908, and it also contains Stevens Point two best Neo-Classical Revival style houses and its best Craftsman Style houses as well as very fine examples of the Bungalow and Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles.

Main and Clark streets were Stevens Point's principal east-west thoroughfares in the nineteenth century and still are even today, and the earliest houses in the district were typically those that were built on these streets closest to the downtown core of the city, which begins just one block west of the west end of the district. Once the Civil War ended, a Main Street or Clark Street address quickly became the address of choice for those who wanted easy access to their places of business but who also wanted a more residential and gracious environment. Not surprisingly, the prestige associated with the early homes that were built along these streets was sufficient to lure other potential home owners to this area as well. By the 1880s, the district had become the pre-eminent residential neighborhood in the city and those who lived here represented some of the city's most distinguished families, and this continued to be true well into the twentieth century.

The district and the surrounding neighborhoods, which were also comprised almost exclusively of single family residences, remained stable for many years. By the late 1960s, however, the neighborhood surrounding the district was beginning to change, in response, primarily, to the growth of the student body of what had become the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, whose campus is located immediately to the north of the east end of the district on the north side of Main Street. What had up to that time been primarily single family houses were now increasingly becoming rental properties that catered to the University's student body and the prestige and desirability that had long clung to the district and the surrounding area began to diminish as a result. Today, however, these houses are once again being valued for their quality construction and superior design. Individually, most of the district's buildings are fine representative examples of their particular styles. Collectively, they are also of significance to the history of Stevens Point because these buildings illustrate the evolution of architectural design in Stevens Point during the period of significance. The Clark Street-Main Street Historic District is thus believed to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP at the local level primarily because of the individual architectural significance of the buildings it contains, but also because they constitute a largely intact ensemble of buildings that is evocative of the period during which they were built.

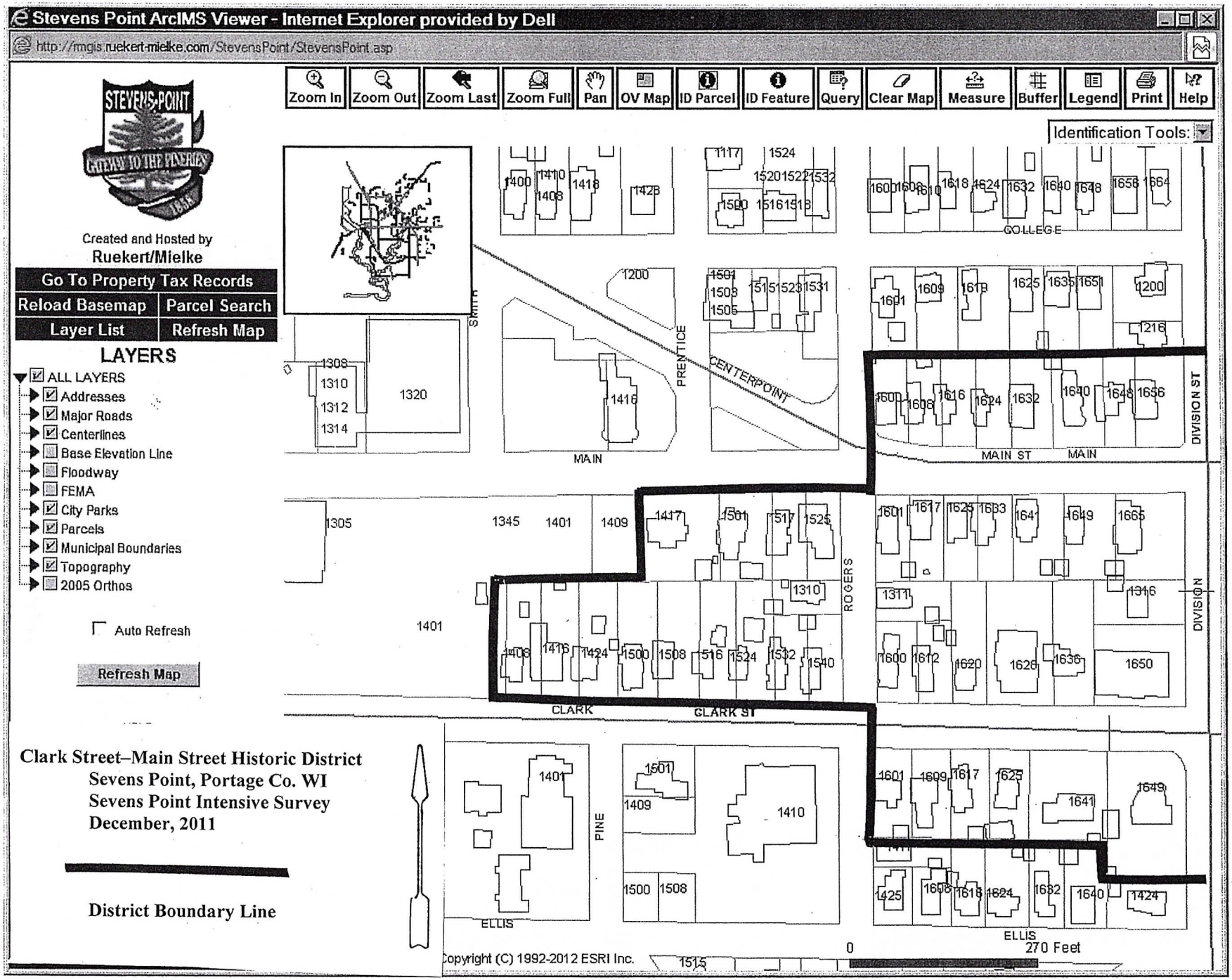
2. Boundary Description, Continued

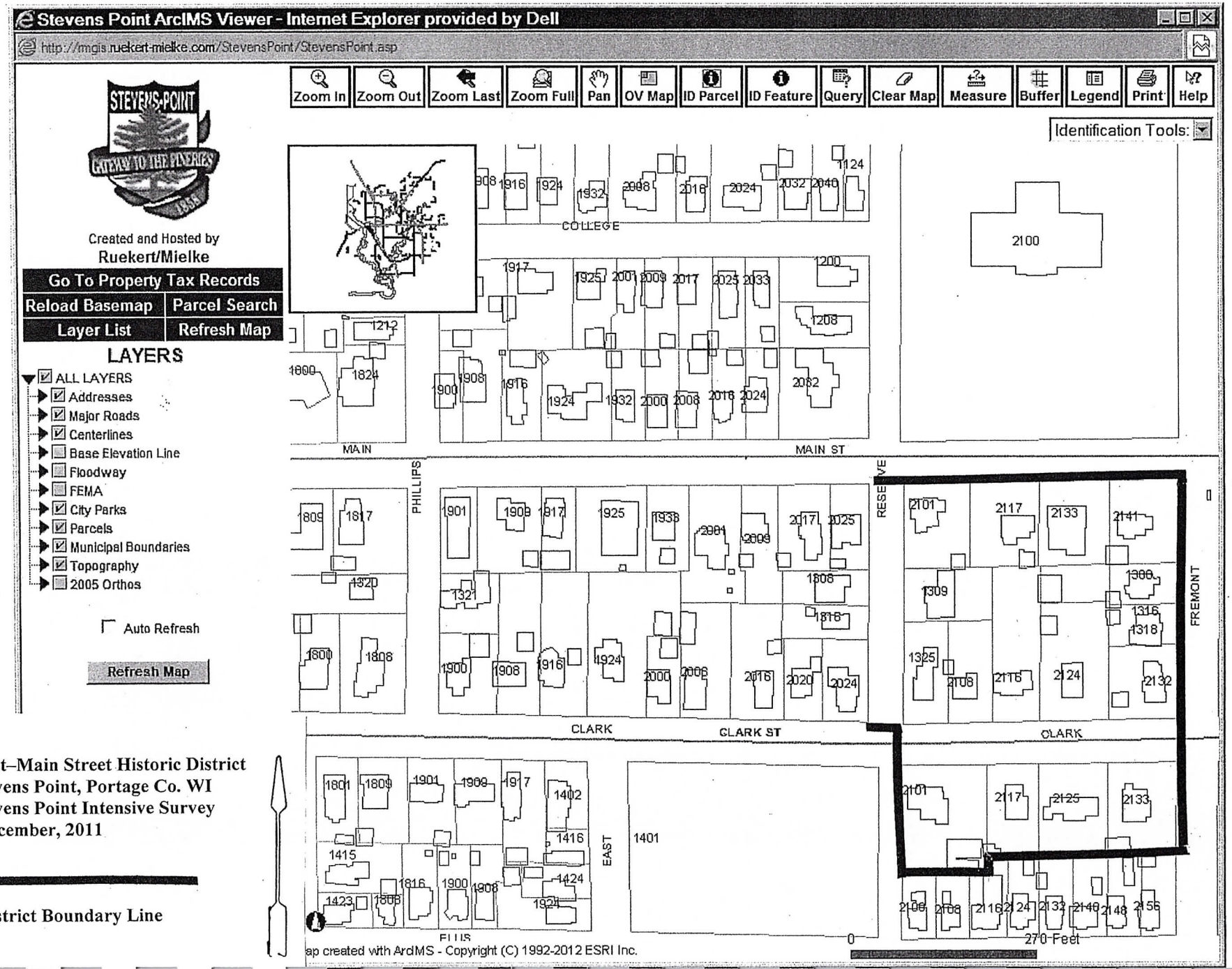
rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1600, 1608, 1616, 1624, 1632, 1640, 1648, and 1656 Main St. until reaching a point on the W curbline of Division St. that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 1656 Main St. The line then continues E across Division St. to a point on the E curbline of said street that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1700 Main St. The line then continues E along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1700, 1708, 1724-32, 1740, 1800, and 1824 Main St. until reaching a point on the W curbline of Phillips St. that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 1824 Main St. The line then continues E across Phillips St. to a point on the E curbline of said street that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1900 Main St. The line then turns 90° and continues N along said E curbline to a point that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1908 Main St. The line then turns 90° and continues E along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1908, 1916, 1924, 1932, 2000, 2008, 2016, and 2024 Main St. until reaching the NE corner of the lot associated with 1824 Main St. The line then turns 90° and continues N along the rear lot line of 1208 Reserve St. until reaching the NW corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues E along the N side lot line of the lot associated with 1208 Reserve St. until reaching a point on the W curbline of Reserve St. that corresponds to the NE corner of said lot. The line then turns and continue S along said W curbline of Reserve St. to a point that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 2032 Main St. The line then continues S across Main St. to a point that corresponds to the E corner of the lot associated with 2025 Main St., then turns and continues E across Reserve St. to the NE corner of the lot associated with 2101 Main St. The line then continues E along the S curbline of Main S. to the NE corner of the lot associated with 2141 Main St., then turns 90° and continues S along the W curbline of Fremont St. to the SE corner of the lot associated with 2132 Clark St. The line then crosses Clark St to a point that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 2133 Clark St., then continues S along the W curbline of Fremont St. to a point that corresponds to the SE corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 2133, 2125, 2117, and 2101 Clark St. until reaching a point on the E curbline of Reserve St. that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 2101 Clark St. The line then continues N across Clark St. to a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1325 Clark St. The line then turns 90° and continues W across Reserve St. to a point that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 2024 Clark St. The line then continues W along the N curbline of Clark St to a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1924 Clark St. The line then turns 90° and continues S across Clark St. to a point that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 1402 East Ave. The line then continues S along the W curbline of East Ave, to the SE corner of the lot associated with 1402 East Ave. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1402 East Ave. and 1917, 1909, 1901, 1809, and 1801 Clark St. to a point on the E curbline of Wyatt Ave. that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1801 Clark St. The line then continues W across Wyatt Ave. to a point on the W curbline of said avenue that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 1725 Clark St. The line then continues W along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1725, 1717, 1709, and 1701 Clark St. to a point on the E curbline of Division St. that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1701 Clark St. The line then continues W across Division St. to a point on the W curbline of said street that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 1649 Clark St. The line then continues W along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1649, 1641, 1625, 1617, 1609, and 1601 Clark St. to a point on the E curbline of Rogers St. that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1601 Clark St. The line then turn 90° and continues N along the E curbline of Rogers St. to a point that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1601 Clark St. The line then continues N across Clark St. to a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1600 Clark St. The line then turns 90° and continues W across Rogers St. to a point that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 1540 Clark St. The line then continues W along the N curbline of Clark St. to a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1408 Clark St. The line then turns 90° and continues N along the W side lot line of the lot associated with 1408 Clark St. until reaching the NW corner of said lot, then turns 90° and continues E along the rear lot lines of 1408, 1416, 1424, and 1500 Clark St. until reaching the SW corner of the lot associated with 1417 Main St. The line then turns 90° and continues N to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1417 Main St. and the POB.



Clark Street–Main Street Historic District
Sevens Point, Portage Co. WI
Sevens Point Intensive Survey
December, 2011

District Boundary Line


Stevens Point ArcIMS Viewer - Internet Explorer provided by Dell
http://rmgis.ruekert-mielke.com/StevensPoint/StevensPoint.asp
Zoom In
Zoom Out
Zoom Last
Zoom Full
Pan
OV Map
ID Parcel
ID Feature
Query
Clear Map
Measure
Buffer
Legend
Print
Help
Identification Tools:
Created and Hosted by
Ruekert/Mielke
Go To Property Tax Records
Reload Basemap
Parcel Search
Layer List
Refresh Map
LAYERS
ALL LAYERS
Addresses
Major Roads
Centerlines
Base Elevation Line
Floodway
FEMA
City Parks
Parcels
Municipal Boundaries
Topography
2005 Orthos
Auto Refresh
Refresh Map
COLLEGE
MAIN
MAIN ST
CENTERPOINT
PRENTICE
SMITH
DIVISION ST
DIVISION
ROGERS
CLARK
CLARK ST
PINE
ELLIS
Clark Street–Main Street Historic District
Sevens Point, Portage Co. WI
Sevens Point Intensive Survey
December, 2011
District Boundary Line
Copyright (C) 1992-2012 ESRI Inc.
0
270 Feet



Clark Street–Main Street Historic District
Sevens Point, Portage Co. WI
Sevens Point Intensive Survey
December, 2011

District Boundary Line

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1

District		Surveyor	SHSW Staff
Pine Street-Plover Street Historic District		Timothy F. Heggland	_____
City Stevens Point	County Portage	Survey Stevens Point Intensive Survey	Date 2011
Film Rolls/Negatives	N/A		

Streets	Numbers	Streets	Numbers
Pine Street	1767, 1901, 1908, 1916, 1924	Wisconsin Street	1325, 1401, 1417, 1418-20, 1516
Division Street	1918, 1934	Plover Street	1908, 1909, 1916 1921, 1924, 1929, 1932, 1937, 1940, 1945, 1948, 1956
Shaurette Street	1317, 1324, 1325, 1332, 1333,		
Church Street	1971, 1977, 1980, 100, 2101, 2108, 2109		

2

Boundary Description

The district boundary begins at a point on the W curbline of Church St. that correspond to the E corner of the lot associated with 2108 Church St. The line then continues in a SW direction along the S side lot line of said lot to the SW corner of said lot, then turns 90° and continues n a NW direction along the rear lot line of 2108 Church St. and the W side lot line of the lot associated with 2100 Shaurette St. until reaching a point on the S curbline of said street that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 2100 Shaurette St. The line then continues in a NW direction across Shaurette St. to a point on the N

3

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. City of Stevens Point Real Estate Tax Rolls, 1854-1990.

B. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. Various Issues.

C. Nelson, Wendell. *Houses That Grew*. Stevens Point, 1983.

D. Sanborn-Parris Fire Insurance Maps of Stevens Point. 1884-1946

E. City of Stevens Point Assessor's Office.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

5

MAP REFERENCE

USGS quad: Stevens Point

scale: 1-24,000

UTM References	H.
A.16/295180/4932480	I.
B.16/295340/4932620	J.
C.16/295360/4932260	K.
D.16/295250/4932200	L.
E.	M.
F.	N.
G.	O.

6

Opinion of National Register Eligibility

date: _____ initials: _____

_____ eligible _____ not eligible _____ unknown

_____ national _____ state _____ local

7 DESCRIPTION

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Pine Street-Plover Street Historic District is a residential district comprised of thirty-five single family homes and the district is located three blocks south of Stevens Point's NRHP-listed Mathias Mitchell Public Square-Main Street Historic District, which is the principal historic commercial district in the city. The proposed district consists of both sides of most of the 1900 block of Plover Street and of Pine Street and small portions of Church Street and the intersecting Wisconsin and Shaurette streets. Land within the district is flat throughout its entire length most of the district's houses share uniform setbacks from the district's tree-lined streets and most have landscaped yards that are characterized by grassed lawns, ornamental shrubs, and mature trees.

The oldest and most architecturally distinguished house in the district is the outstanding High Victorian Gothic style David McMillan House located at 1924 Pine St., which was built out of brick in 1873 and is listed individually in the NRHP. All but one of the district's remaining thirty-four houses were built between Ca.1885 and 1941, and one of these, the large, now resided Italianate style Major Edwin R. Herren house, which was built at 1975-77 Church St. in 1875 and enlarged in 1884, is still one of Stevens Point's more impressive examples of the style. The district also includes several fine Queen Anne style houses as well, but it is the ten Colonial Revival style houses built in the district between 1920 and 1946 that give it its defining early twentieth century period appearance and one of them, the very fine Dr. Austin Dunn House, built in 1937 at 1908 Pine St., is known to be the work of Stevens Point architects Taylor and Maas and it is likely that the equally fine Mingenbach house next door, built in the same year, is one of theirs as well..

The houses in the district are notable within their local context for being good and sometimes outstanding examples of the several styles that are present They are also notable for being typically as large as or larger than houses in neighboring areas, for their associations with locally significant owners, and especially because they exhibit a noticeably higher degree of integrity than the houses of similar vintage and size that surround them. Some of the houses in the larger residential neighborhood that encircles the district were also once distinguished by their size and quality design as well, but many of these houses have now been altered. Consequently, the still mostly owner-occupied houses in the proposed Pine Street-Plover Street Historic District form a cohesive turn-of-the century and early twentieth century ensemble that now sets them apart from the altered neighborhood that surrounds them.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance

Architecture: High Victorian Gothic
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival

History:

Period of Significance: 1873-1950

Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Pine Street-Plover Street Historic District is believed to be of architectural significance under NRHP Criterion C because it contains several of Stevens Point's most architecturally important houses and also one of its most significant and intact collections of Colonial Revival style residential buildings. The district contains thirty-five single family houses, ten of which are fine examples of the Colonial Revival Style and all but one of which were built between ca.1885 and 1941. The district also contains Stevens Point's finest residential example of the High Victorian Gothic style and several of its finest examples of the Colonial Revival style as well.

With the notable exception of the original portion of the excellent One-Story-Cube James Barr house located at 1418-20 Wisconsin St., built ca. 1865, the NRHP-listed High Victorian Gothic style David McMillan House, built in 1873, and the first portion of the Maj. Edwin R. Herren large Italianate style house built in 1875, very few other houses existed in the district and none of these other houses have survived. Gradually, though, additional houses began to appear, the most notable being several fine Queen Anne style houses in the 1890s, but these houses, like the district's first houses, were built for some of the Stevens Point's most successful citizens, who took advantage of the availability of large home sites located close to the downtown business district to build houses forthemselves.

This settlement pattern continued even into the 1920s, at which time there were still a number of vacant lots in the district that reflected the continuing existence of older houses that still retained their large multiple lot parcels. By the late 1920s, however, these parcels began to be broken up, a process that accelerated in the Depression, and the district's ten Colonial Revival style house which were all built in the 1920s through the 1930s, were all built on lots that either had never been built on previously or else they replaced older, outmoded houses.

By 1941, the district had achieved its present appearance and it has continued to maintain it in the years that followed, even while other areas of the city experienced the problems associated with non-owner occupancy. Todaythese houses are still valued for their quality construction and superior design. Individually, most of the district's buildings are fine representative examples of their particular styles. Collectively, they are also of significance to the history of Stevens Point because these buildings illustrate the evolution of architectural design in Stevens Point during the period of significance. The Pine Street-Plover Street Historic District is thus believed to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP at the local level primarily because of the individual architectural significance of the buildings it contains, but also because they constitute a largely intact ensemble of buildings that is evocative of the period during which they were built.

2. Boundary Description, Continued

curbline that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 1980 Church St. The line then continues in a NW direction along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1980 and 1972 Church St. until reaching the W corner of the lot associated with 1972 Church St. The line then turns 90° and continues NE along the N side lot line of 1972 Church St. to a point on the W curbline of Church St. that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 1972 Church St. The line then continues NE across Church St. to a point on the E curbline of said street, then turns 90° and continues NW along said curbline until reaching a point that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 1977 Church St. The line then turns 90° and continues in a NE direction along the N side lot line of the lot associated with 1977 Church St. until reaching the N corner of the lot. The line then turns 90° in a NW direction along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1956, 1948, 1940, 1932, 1924, and 1916 Plover Street until reaching the W corner of the lot associated with 1916 Plover St. The line then turns 90° and continues NE along the N side of the lot associated with 1916 Plover St. until reaching the S corner of the lot associated with 1908 Plover St. The line then turns 90° and continues NW along the rear lot line of 1908 Plover St. and the W side lot line of 1325 Wisconsin St. until reaching a point on the S curbline of Wisconsin St. that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 1325 Wisconsin St. The line then turns 90° and continues in a NE direction along said S curbline until reaching a point that is directly opposite the S corner of the lot associated with 1418-20 Wisconsin St. The line then turns 90° and continues NW across Wisconsin St. to the S corner of the lot associated with 1418-20 Wisconsin St. The line then continues NW along the W side lot line of the lot associated with 1418-20 Wisconsin St to the W corner of the lot, then turns 90° and continues NE along the rear lot line of said lot to a point on the W curbline of Pine St. that corresponds to the N corner of said lot. The line then continues NE across Pine St. to a point on the E curbline that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 1767 Pine St. The line then continues in a NE direction along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1767 Pine St. and 1516 Wisconsin St. to the N corner of the lot associated with 1516 Wisconsin St. The line then turns 90° and continues in a SE direction along the E side lot line of the lot associated with 1516 Wisconsin St. to a point on the N curbline of Wisconsin St. that corresponds to the E corner of said lot. The line then turns and continues in a SW direction along said N curbline to the S corner of the lot associated with 1516 Wisconsin St. The line then turns 90° and continues SE across Wisconsin St. to a point that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associate with 1901 Pine St. The line then continues SE along the rear lot line of the lot associated with 1901 Pine St. to the E corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues in a SW direction along the S side lot line of the lot associated with 1901 Pine St. to a point on the E curbline of Pine St. that corresponds to the S corner of said lot. The line then continues in a SW direction across Pine St. to a point on the W curbline of said street, then turns 90° and contuse in a SE direction along said W curbline to the N corner of the lot associated with 1918 Division St. The line then continues S around the corner and along the W curbline of Division St. until reaching the SE corner of the lot associated with 1934 Division St. then turns 90° and continues SW and then NW and then NE around the lot associated with 1934 Division St. until reaching the S corner of the lot associated with 1918 Division St. The line then turns 90° and continues NE to the E corner of the lot associated with 1945 Plover St., then turns 90° and continues SW along the S side lot line of said lot to the S corner of said lot. The line then continues SW across Plover St. to a point on the W curbline of said street that corresponds to the E corner of the lot associated with 1948 Plover St. The line then turns 90° and continues SE along the W curbline of Plover St. to the E corner of the lot associated with 1932 Shaurette St. The line then continues SE across Shaurette St. to the N corner of the lot associated with 1333 Shaurette St., then continues S along the W curbline of Plover St. to the E corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues in a SW direction along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1333, 1325, and 1317 Shaurette St. and along the S side lot line of the lot associated with 2109 Church St. to a point on the E curbline of Church St. that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 2109 Church St. The line then continues SW across Church St to the POB.



Pine Street–Plover Street Historic District
Sevens Point, Portage Co. WI
December, 2011

District Boundary Line

T24N R08E

Last Update: Oct 1, 2010

0 150 300

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1

District		Surveyor	SHSW Staff
Sunset Fork Residential Historic District		Timothy F. Heggland	_____
City	County	Survey	Date
Stevens Point	Portage	Stevens Point Intensive Survey	2011
Film Rolls/Negatives	N/A		

Streets	Numbers	Streets	Numbers
Sunset Fork	4016, 4032, 4041, 4048, 4100		
Ridge Road	1024, 1032, 1040, 1124, 1140		

2 **Boundary Description**

The district boundary begins at a point on the west curbline of Ridge Rd. the corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 1140 Ridge Rd. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the S lot line of said lot 230 feet to the W corner of the lot. The line then turns 90° and continues N along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1140 and 1124 Ridge Rd. and along the rear lot line of the lot associated with 4041 Sunset Fork until reaching a point that corresponds to the westernmost corner of the polygonal lot associated with 4041 Sunset Fork. The line then turns 135° and continues in a NNE direction along the W side

3 **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4 **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

A. City of Stevens Point Real Estate Tax Rolls, 1854-1990.

B. *Stevens Point Daily Journal*. Various Issues.

C. City of Stevens Point Assessor's Office.

D.

E

5 **MAP REFERENCE**

USGS quad: Stevens Point

scale: 1-24,000

UTM References	H.
A.16/297960/4933200	I.
B.	J.
C.	K.
D.	L.
E.	M.
F.	N.
G.	O.

6 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

date: _____ initials: _____

_____ eligible _____ not eligible ____ unknown

_____ national _____ state ____ local

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HP-02-66 (7/16/98)

7 DESCRIPTION

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Sunset Fork Residential Historic District is a small historic district that is located on the far east side of the city of Stevens Point and it occupies an irregular area of platted land that is located one block north of Main St. near Jules Iverson Park. The 11 single family residences that occupy the large lots in the district are all modern Ranch style and Contemporary Style middle-size to large examples of these styles and they represents the most architecturally significant concentration of intact historic post World War II residences in Stevens Point.

These residences are all located on irregular-shaped heavily wooded lots that face onto the curving streets that are typical of the Plover Hills subdivision in which they are located, and the earliest of them was built in 1953, this being the Contemporary Style house that is located at 1024 Ridge Rd., while the latest was built in 1968, this being a Ranch Style house that is located at 4048 Sunset Fork. The most architecturally significant houses in the district are its flat-roofed Contemporary Style examples, all of which are one-story-tall, all of which are clad at least partially in stone, and all but one (4016 Sunset Fork) of which were built in the 1950s. These houses are located at 1024, 1032 and 1140 Ridge Rd. and at 4016 and 4041 Sunset Fork and it is believed that they were all architect-designed, although this has not yet been documented.

It is principally their excellent design that sets the houses in the district apart from the equally historic residential neighborhood that surrounds them. Houses that are similar in size and age are located throughout the surrounding post-World War II suburban developments and most of them are equally well kept. The district's houses, however, and especially its flat-roofed Contemporary style ones, are notable for the quality of their design and for their generally high degree of integrity.

The two resources in the district that are considered to be non-contributing are ones that were constructed after 1961 and are thus too new to meet the National Park Service's 50-year exclusion rule.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

The Church Street Historic District is believed to of local architectural significance (Criterion C) because it contains a small

Areas of significance

Architecture: Contemporary Style
Ranch Style

History:

Period of Significance: 1953-1968

Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Sunset Fork Residential Historic District is believed to of local architectural significance (Criterion C) because it contains the finest intact collection of architecturally significant early post-World War II single family residences to be found within the corporate boundaries of the city of Stevens Point.

The earliest buildings in the district were built in the 1950s and are mostly excellent examples of the flat-roofed , one-story-tall variant of the Contemporary Style. The high quality of the design of these houses strongly suggests that they were architect-designed, and indeed, anecdotal evidence states that these early district houses were all designed by the same person and that this architect may have been Robert Cashin, a Stevens Point architect who soon thereafter moved to Madison, Wisconsin and established a large practice there. This has not been confirmed, however, and much research still needs to be done in order to determine who actually designed these houses and in order to identify who they were built for.

Never-the-less, this small collection of houses is of considerable importance because its resources makes it possible to better understand the full range of designs that were available to prospective homeowners in Stevens Point during the years within the period of significance.

The Sunset Fork Residential Historic District is therefore believed to be of architectural significance because it represents a coherent whole that is clearly distinct from surrounding neighborhood and because it contains individual buildings of considerable architectural merit that are representative of styles that were prevalent elsewhere in the state during this period. The significance of the district is further enhanced by its generally very well maintained status.

2. Boundary Description, Continued

of the lot associated with 4041 Sunset Fork until reaching a point on the S curbline of Sunset Fork that corresponds to the northernmost corner of said lot. The line then continues NNE across Sunset Fork to the N curbline of Sunset Fork, then turns 90° and continues in a NW direction along said curbline until reaching a point that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 4016 Sunset Fork. The line then turns 90° and continues in a NE direction 176 feet along the westerly side lot line of the lot associated with 4016 Sunset Fork until reaching the N corner of said lot. The line then turns 110° and continues E along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 4016, 4032, 4048, and 4100 Sunset Fork and long the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 1040, 1032, and 1024 Ridge Rd. until reaching a point that corresponds to the north corner of the lot associated with 1024 Ridge Rd. The lot then turns 65° and continues in a SE direction for 208 feet along the N side lot line of the lot associated with 1024 Ridge Rd. until reaching a point on the N curbline of Ridge Rd. that corresponds to the easternmost corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues S long said curbline 588 feet until reaching a point on said curbline that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 4048 Ridge Rd. The line then turns 90° and continues across Sunset Fork until reaching a point on the S curbline of said Sunset Fork. The line the turns 90° and continues S along said S curbline until reaching the POB.



Sunset Fork Residential Historic District
Sevens Point, Portage Co. WI
Sevens Point Intensive Survey
December, 2011

District Boundary Line