

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED **MAR 31 1980**  
DATE ENTERED **MAY 23 1980**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Montreal Company Location Historic District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

WI 77

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Montreal

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

7th

VICINITY OF

STATE

Wisconsin 54550

CODE

55

COUNTY

Iron

CODE

051

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS

**ACCESSIBLE**

- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

**PRESENT USE**

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple ownership - see inventory.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Iron County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Hurley

STATE

Wisconsin 54534

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

1977

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

CITY, TOWN

Madison

STATE

Wisconsin 53706

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	(ind. bldgs.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The historic district of Montreal containing approximately 148 structures, is composed of three inter-related parts - the company location, the extant industrial buildings at the No. 5 shaft, and the three acre Calvi Reserve. The company location, which includes the company houses and the community buildings, features large lots, tree-lined streets, and many neat white houses, most of which have retained their integrity (including their white color - a feature initiated by the mining company) since the cessation of mining activity in 1962. The houses are situated on two townsites platted north of the iron ore range. The first townsite, platted in 1907, is a grid-patterned one with long rectangular blocks. Small outbuildings, formerly used as chicken coops, cow barns, and storage sheds, line the alleys of each of these blocks. A second site, designed by Albert D. Taylor was platted in 1924. It is connected to the first but displays a curvilinear street pattern which corresponds to the sloping topography of the area. Originally no alleys were planned for this second site although one was added in the 1940s. The lots in the addition are smaller than those in the first plat (70 feet rather than 100 feet wide) and the homes are placed closer to the front lot line according to the modern planning practice recommended by Taylor. There are four main types of houses in the location, ranging from the five room bungalows to the two story, eight room houses for company officials. Similar house types have generally been grouped together yet the monotony is relieved by the extensive landscaping program initiated by Taylor and carried out by the mining company. The streets are lined with maples and pines, and the individual lots are filled with other trees, shrubs, and flowers. Even though the nurseries and a park, which was designed in 1941, have not been maintained, they continue to contribute to this pleasing environment by providing natural open spaces.

The community buildings which are scattered throughout the community likewise retain their original character although in most instances the softening effects of the landscaping have been lost. Provided by the mining company, these structures were at one time the foci of the district. Today only the school and the church provide that function.

In the industrial area surrounding the No. 5 shaft the structures have deteriorated significantly. Several of these buildings were used for other purposes after 1962, but currently all are abandoned. Despite the condition of this area, it is still possible to gain an understanding of the type of mining activity and its impact on the community through the scale of the buildings and the waste rock piles, and through the extent of land once used for ore stockpiling.

Located at the top of Bourne Hill is the third component of the district - the Three Acre Calvi Reserve. (The term "Calvi Reserve" is used on plans contained in the company reports.) The structures that remain in this area are the store (now the Montreal post office and an empty store area) and the two Calvi family homes. The original log house and barn are gone. These buildings are distinctive within the district for they are the only ones built on private land and thus, while providing an important service for the community, were outside the realm of the mining company. They are also distinctive in design and orientation and provide a contrast to the company-built structures.

### Boundaries

Montreal's historic district is a distinct component within the city of Montreal. To the southwest of the district is the old mining location; to the north a new subdivision; and to the south the iron ore range. Gile, another part of Montreal, is approximately 1/2 mile to the east. The district's boundaries generally follow the townsite platted by the company although they have been expanded to include the large industrial area and the Calvi Reserve.

(continued)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

7. Description (continued)

The exact limits are as follows: The northern boundary of the district is formed by alleys behind Minnesota and Michigan Avenues and, at the eastern end, by Ohio Avenue itself. At Ohio Avenue the boundary extends past the intersection with Ontario Street until it reaches the 1480' elevation line which it follows southeasterly to Michigan Avenue and ultimately to Wisconsin Avenue (STH 77) and the West Branch of the Montreal River. The district's southern boundary then traces the city limit line until reaching the 33/34 section line. At this point it proceeds north along the section line, then west and north again following the old mining company road in the garage and shop area. The 28/33 section line, terminating at its intersection with the property line of the original three acre Calvi Reserve, provides the remaining portion of the southern boundary. At the Calvi property line, the boundary travels along the western edge of the Reserve to the alley behind the bungalows on Michigan Avenue and finally north along Bessemer Street.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES

The structures in the district have been listed under headings relating to their function in the community. Owners of properties are recorded after each site. If there is no address shown for an owner, his/her address is the same as the property address. All structures are pivotal unless otherwise specified.

HOUSING

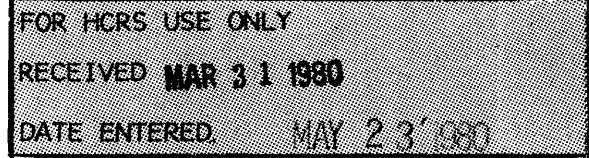
The Montreal Mining Company constructed houses for its employees in the first three decades of the twentieth century. The descriptions of the four general house types are listed with the owners' names following. In most instances the structures have retained their integrity. The alterations that have occurred are of the following types: house color change, window changes, addition of siding and/or shutters, and porch enclosures.

One and Attic Story Vernacular Frame House

In 1907 the first twenty company houses were built on a townsite platted north of the No. 4 shaft. These plain, rectangular structures, set on lots 100x150 feet, contain seven rooms and were built at a cost of \$740 each. They are distinguished by 2/2 windows and gable roofs. Most of the houses have verandas supported by turned wooden posts which stretch across the front gable end. Two houses, those at 35 and 37 Wisconsin Avenue, have pent roof entrance porches. The mining company constructed eighteen additional homes of this type in 1913-14 and six in 1917. Basements were added to these structures in 1922.

(continued)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER 7**

**PAGE 2**

7. Description (continued)

Constructed in 1907:

26 Wisconsin Avenue  
Marob Co.  
R.S. Brill, Prop.  
811 E. Calumet  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

24 Wisconsin Avenue  
Marob Co.  
R.S. Brill, Prop.  
811 E. Calumet  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

22 Wisconsin Avenue  
Frank Sorich and Edwin Frankowski  
3626 S. Emerald Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60609

20 Wisconsin Avenue  
Sharon Peurch  
819 Lake Shore Drive  
Escanaba, Michigan 49829

18 Wisconsin Avenue  
John W. Council  
1132 W. Packard Street  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

16 Wisconsin Avenue  
John Rohan  
140 North Prospect  
Clarendon Hills, Illinois 60514

14 Wisconsin Avenue  
Carlyle Schmidt  
127 N. Union Street  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

12 Wisconsin Avenue  
Glenn J. Daul

10 Wisconsin Avenue  
Dexter C. Defnet  
1003 Orchard Street  
Racine, Wisconsin 54550

8 Wisconsin Avenue  
Cecilia Zambori  
(An addition on the west side of this structure served as the Montreal post office until the mid 1970s.)

9 Wisconsin Avenue  
Frank Ciackino

11 Wisconsin Avenue  
George Nelson  
(This home and that at 9 Wisconsin Ave. were moved back to their present location in 1937 when STH 77 was widened.)

13 Wisconsin Avenue  
J.H. Kuypers c/o W. T. Roger Co.  
5005 Bayfield Terrace  
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

15 Wisconsin Avenue (contributing)  
Greta Lou Neice  
(This structure has lost its integrity.)

17 Wisconsin Avenue  
John W. Rajala

19 Wisconsin Avenue  
John Hurchman  
Rt. 5 Butternut Drive  
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54303

21 Wisconsin Avenue  
Eugene May  
315 1st Avenue  
Hutchinson, Minnesota

23 Wisconsin Avenue  
William Jones

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FOR HCRS USE ONLY  
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Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

7. Description (continued)

Constructed in 1907 (continued)

25 Wisconsin Avenue  
William Leuling  
521 Edwards Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53711

27 Wisconsin Avenue  
Mrs. Else E. Dietsche  
2820 Deer Road  
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

Constructed in 1913-14

50 Wisconsin Avenue  
Anna F. Larsen  
1230 S. 102nd Street  
West Allis, Wisconsin 53214

48 Wisconsin Avenue  
Jont E. Tyson  
728 Kensington Place  
Aurora, Illinois 60506

46 Wisconsin Avenue  
Margaret Metcalfe  
412 Midland Avenue  
Monona, Wisconsin 53716

44 Wisconsin Avenue  
Arthur Erickson  
103 North Avenue  
Hartland, Wisconsin 53029

42 Wisconsin Avenue  
Manfred H. Stanlake

40 Wisconsin Avenue  
Orville Arnold and M. J. Polidora  
3610 Lake Mendota Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

38 Wisconsin Avenue  
Clayton Aijala

36 Wisconsin Avenue  
Jont E. Tyson  
728 Kensington Place  
Aurora, Illinois 60506

34 Wisconsin Avenue (contributing)  
Paul Plateau  
(This structure has lost its  
integrity.)

32 Wisconsin Avenue  
Tomas Nemacheck

35 Wisconsin Avenue  
John Brown

37 Wisconsin Avenue  
Bernard Pasqualucci

39 Wisconsin Avenue  
Elmer Fashbaugh

41 Wisconsin Avenue  
Carlyle Schmidt  
127 N. Union Street  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

43 Wisconsin Avenue  
William F. Schiefelein  
2119 Jefferson  
Madison, Wisconsin 53711

45 Wisconsin Avenue  
Carlyle Schmidt  
127 N. Union Street  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED MAR 31 1980

DATE ENTERED

MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

7. Description (continued)

Constructed in 1913-14 (continued)

47 Wisconsin Avenue  
Louis J. Andrew  
153 S. Macy Street  
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

49 Wisconsin Avenue  
Louis J. Andrew  
153 S. Macy Street  
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Constructed in 1917:

56 Michigan Avenue  
Esther Baron

54 Michigan Avenue  
Roy A. Haeger

51 Michigan Avenue  
Richard Flateau

53 Michigan Avenue  
Donald C. Sampson  
313 Price Place  
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

55 Michigan Avenue  
Gary Glonik

57 Michigan Avenue  
Gary Olson and Carter Reese  
3275 County Road  
Mound, Minnesota 55364

Two Story Vernacular Frame House

Seventeen, eight-room houses with jerkinhead roofs were built in 1915-17. All of these structures feature gable returns and hipped roof verandas supported by Doric columns. One of these houses was destroyed by fire.

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
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Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

**CONTINUATION SHEET** ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

7. Description (continued)

94 Michigan Avenue  
Louis J. Andrew, Jr.  
P. O. Box 147  
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

92 Michigan Avenue  
Elsie Sanger

90 Michigan Avenue  
John Zambori

88 Michigan Avenue  
Frederic W. Krinkie  
504 S. McKnight Road  
St. Paul, Minnesota

82 Michigan Avenue  
Audrey Marshall

80 Michigan Avenue  
Leonard G. Tilton

78 Michigan Avenue  
James Roenitz  
521 Michigan Avenue  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

75 Michigan Avenue  
James Butterbrodt

77 Michigan Avenue  
Louis Pretti

79 Michigan Avenue  
Wayne Nasi

81 Michigan Avenue  
Raymond Rath

83 Michigan Avenue  
William Bale  
730 End Avenue South  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

89 Michigan Avenue  
Lee Baron

91 Michigan Avenue  
Donald Anderson

93 Michigan Avenue  
Marob Co.  
R.S. Brill, Prop.  
811 E. Calumet  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

95 Michigan Avenue  
Thomas Dahl

Between 1924 and 1926 the company built thirteen gable roofed, two-story houses, all of which display certain characteristics of the Colonial Revival Style, i.e. fanlights and return gables. They also exhibit some of the recommendations included in Taylor's Improvement Report. The houses are designed to have either the gabled end or broad end facing the street -- a concept which Taylor believed would relieve the monotony of uniform rows of company houses. At this same time three duplexes

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

7. Description (continued)

were constructed. They are characterized by steeply pitched hipped roofs, pent roof verandas, and 6/6 windows which are also found on the single family dwellings and were suggested by Taylor.

Constructed in 1924

1154 Minnesota Avenue  
John Martinsek

1137 Minnesota Avenue  
Glenn Stevens

1152 Minnesota Avenue  
R. W. Foley  
c/o Woodclaw, Inc.  
10 W. Laura Drive  
Addison, Illinois 60101

1146 Michigan Avenue  
Louis J. Andrew, Jr.  
153 S. Macy Street  
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

1150 Minnesota Avenue  
Gary Leino

1144 Michigan Avenue  
Jack Vandervoorde

1148 Minnesota Avenue  
Rowe Trier  
Birchwood Drive  
Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin 53020  
and  
Frank Bemis  
305 Michigan Avenue  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

1143 Michigan Avenue  
Thomas Kaul  
Faribault Woolen Mill Co.  
Faribault, Minnesota

1145 Minnesota Avenue  
Louis Andrew  
153 S. Macy Street  
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

1140 Michigan Avenue  
Tom Rowe

1143 Minnesota Avenue  
Charles Kruzan

1138 Michigan Avenue  
Raymond Oman

1139 Minnesota Avenue  
Mrs. Richard E. Barnes

Constructed in 1926:

1136 Michigan Avenue  
Roger Gentile

1134 Michigan Avenue  
Cecil Hockin

1149 Minnesota Avenue  
Mary Vern Ventrucci



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Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

7. Description (continued)

Aladdin Bungalows

In 1918 when a sufficient labor supply became increasingly difficult to maintain because of the war, the Montreal Mining Company constructed fifty, five room bungalows. These houses were framed and cut to size by the Aladdin Company of Bay City, Michigan, one of the leading distributors of pre-cut houses at that time. The bungalows are set on stone foundations which were added in the 1920s and many of them still retain their original shingle siding and 6/1 windows.

84 Michigan Avenue  
Mary Boecker  
S8 W22953 East Main  
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186

110 Michigan Avenue  
Louis J. Andrew, Jr.  
153 S. Macy Street  
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

76 Michigan Avenue  
Helmer Holgers

108 Michigan Avenue  
Frank Zarzycki

70 Michigan Avenue  
Rose Reinerio

106 Michigan Avenue  
Sophie Leska

68 Michigan Avenue  
Dennis Stever

104 Michigan Avenue  
John Gertz

66 Michigan Avenue  
Victor Calore

102 Michigan Avenue  
Mrs. Eina Carlson

64 Michigan Avenue  
Ernest Zwicke  
4355 S. Lenox Street  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207

100 Michigan Avenue  
Arthur Pellow  
Amerton Hall  
Union Grove, Wisconsin 53182

62 Michigan Avenue  
Sharon Morzenti

101 Michigan Avenue  
Erich Wollmann  
c/o Rudolph Beres  
Montreal, Wisconsin

60 Michigan Avenue  
Elsie Maki

103 Michigan Avenue  
Bennie Gular

58 Michigan Avenue  
Clifford Decker

(continued)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

7. Description (continued)

105 Michigan Avenue  
Stanley Kacala  
3325 S. 26th Street  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53215

115 Minnesota Avenue  
J. H. Prigge and D. Delormer  
721 Oak Tree Road  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

107 Michigan Avenue  
Alice Roberts

117 Minnesota Avenue  
William Nemacheck

56 Michigan Avenue  
Carlyle Schmidt  
127 North Union Street  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

119 Minnesota Avenue  
Margaret Beres

61 Michigan Avenue  
Harold Gehrke

121 Minnesota Avenue  
Robert Stokes  
317 Sunny Lane  
Thiensville, Wisconsin 53092

63 Michigan Avenue  
Richard Churchill

123 Minnesota Avenue  
John Pritchard  
7143 N. Osceola  
Chicago, Illinois 60631

65 Michigan Avenue  
Joseph Moser

125 Minnesota Avenue  
Jerome Bolich  
609 Magnetic Street  
Hurley, Wisconsin

67 Michigan Avenue  
Ronald Hine  
S76 W14951 Velva Drive  
Muskego, Wisconsin 53150

127 Minnesota Avenue  
Mary Davidson

85 Michigan Avenue  
Eugene Peterson  
9118 West National Street  
West Allis, Wisconsin 53227

129 Minnesota Avenue  
Charles E. Jackson

111 Minnesota Avenue  
Carl W. Burgeson  
2000 Isabella Street  
Evanston, Illinois

131 Minnesota Avenue  
Gerda Darin

113 Minnesota Avenue  
Lloyd Oldenburg  
6535 Powell Place  
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

133 Minnesota Avenue  
David Traczyk  
P. O. Box 114  
Hurley, Wisconsin

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED <b>MAY 23 1980</b>

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

9

7. Description (continued)

135 Minnesota Avenue  
Leo Udee  
2134 S. 83rd Street  
West Allis, Wisconsin

134 Minnesota Avenue  
Melvin Graf and F. P. Nause  
1720 N. 8th Street  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

132 Minnesota Avenue  
George Nushart

130 Minnesota Avenue  
William Tucholke

128 Minnesota Avenue  
Marob Co.  
R. S. Brill, Prop.  
811 E. Calumet  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217

126 Minnesota  
Helen Mielke  
701 Leonard Street  
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

124 Minnesota Avenue  
Robert Scheibe

122 Minnesota Avenue  
Rudolph Beres

120 Minnesota Avenue  
Clarence Bruneau

118 Minnesota Avenue  
William Wesa

116 Minnesota Avenue  
Anna Fink

114 Minnesota Avenue  
Stanley Kopacz

112 Minnesota Avenue  
Edna Haanpaa

Mining Company Staff Housing

Several of the larger houses in the location were used as residences for mining company staff. Six of these structures are distinctive and represent the company's attempt to provide quality housing for special members of the staff.

29 Wisconsin Avenue, formerly Superintendents home, 1913-14, Joel Hochstein.  
33 Wisconsin Avenue, formerly General Superintendent's home, 1913-14, Mary Sullivan.

Both of these large, two-story frame structures feature steeply pitched hipped roofs with extending eaves and entrance porches with either gabled or hipped roofs. The porches are supported by two Doric columns and the Classical Revival doorways are accented by sidelights. The building at 29 Wisconsin Avenue is differentiated by an enclosed side porch and that at 33 Wisconsin Avenue by a dormer window.

(continued)

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FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 31 1980

DATE ENTERED

MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

10

### 7. Description (continued)

31 Wisconsin Avenue, formerly chemist's house, 1913-14, Paul C. Dorow.

Although not as imposing as the residences on either side of it, this two-story frame building does have an L-shaped screened porch at its northeast corner. It also has a gable roof and a dormer window on the east side.

72 Michigan Avenue, 1915-16, Dan S. Young.

74 Michigan Avenue, 1915-16, Donn Rawl.

Both of these houses are two-story frame structures with hipped roof verandas which have been enclosed. Gable roofs and gable returns are the other distinguishing features.

73 Michigan Avenue, c. 1907, Donald E. Fritz.

This house, a unique structure within the district, was moved from Montreal's Old Location to its present site on Michigan Avenue in 1916. The one and attic story building has a Queen Anne veranda with a shingled gable off-set to the left of the front facade. Turned wooden posts with fan brackets support the veranda and are joined by a simple balustrade which was probably added along with the wood frame screen door when the porch was screened in. The main gable of the house is also shingled and a shed dormer has been placed on the west side of the building.

### COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church, 1915, remodeled 1942-43, Reverend Joseph Kleinheinz, Mellen, Wisconsin.

Constructed with funds provided by the mining company, the Sacred Heart Church was originally a plain brick structure. It was built in 1915 in response to the large numbers of Italian and Polish residents of the area. By the 1940s the parish had outgrown its building and an extensive remodeling project was begun. The church building was lengthened and its exterior was sided with rusticated concrete block. The 2/2 side windows were partially filled in to form arched windows while those on the front facade were replaced by three round stained glass windows. The entrance tower was shortened and a bell tower was added to it.

Rectory, 1931, Reverend Joseph Kleinheinz, Mellen, Wisconsin. (contributing)  
Situated next to the church, the rectory is a two-story frame building similar to others in the location in that it has a steeply pitched hipped roof and an entrance porch supported by four Doric columns. A gabled dormer also characterizes the front facade. A side porch and rear attached garage have been added to the original structure.

(continued)

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

### 7. Description (continued)

Roosevelt School, 1926, Paul Dorow, Superintendent of Schools, 309 Poplar Street, Hurley, Wisconsin.

Of brick construction, this rectangular building contains fourteen classrooms in two full stories and an exposed basement. Its exterior features paired 6/6 windows separated by piers. A stringcourse accentuates both the cornice of the building and the base of the piers.

City Hall, Jail, and Fire Hall, 1925, C. Anderson, 6504 Shawnee Circle, Edina, Minnesota

Of a Neo-Elizabethan or Tudor Revival design, this L-shaped, cross-gabled structure was built by Tony Urli, an Italian stone mason who was also responsible for the shop building and the Calvi block house. It has a field stone ground story and stucco and half-timbering design in the gables. This building was abandoned when the new city hall was built in 1940. Later it was purchased by private owners who remodeled it to include two apartments. In this process the front half-timbering design has been covered by wooden siding and the wide doors of the fire hall have been replaced by the same wooden siding and a picture window.

New City Hall, 1940, City of Montreal, Wisconsin. (contributing)

A Moderne-Art Deco building, the City Hall contains the city offices, the public library, and, in the exposed basement, a garage and meeting rooms. It is of field stone construction and exhibits a two-story wrap-around corner entranceway with a thin, glass brick stair light. The front door containing a glass port hole is covered by a small canopy.

Hamilton Club, 1918, John Galiato, 57 Montreal Street, Montreal, Wisconsin.

The Hamilton Club was designed to provide a recreation and social center for the community. Measuring 50x100 feet and constructed at a cost of over \$65,000, this building has a stone basement and brick upper stories. Its facilities included a recreation room, barber shop, auditorium, and library. After the mine closing, it was purchased by local owners who continued to operate it as a recreational center. In 1968 the rear second story was destroyed by fire. Currently the front portion is used as an apartment.

28 Wisconsin Avenue, formerly doctor's office and clinic, 1913-14, H&R Sawall, 15105 High Knoll Lane, Brookfield, Wisconsin.

Located next to the main office of the Montreal Mining Company, the doctor's office and clinic was part of the company's welfare program. The building includes one

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

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MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

7. Description (continued)

full story and an attic story and is distinguished by a large dormer window on the east side and a front entrance porch supported by two Doric columns. In the 1940s the building was converted to additional office space for the company.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Mining Company Office, 30 Wisconsin Avenue, 1913-14, Richard Schumacher, 1383 Lake Breeze Road, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Similar in appearance to the staff housing across the street, this building once held all the offices of the Montreal Mining Company. It is a large, two-story building with a flat-roofed entrance porch and sidelights accenting the front door. Projecting eaves, a steeply pitched hipped roof and dormer window complete the facade. Recently the building was renovated to house the Montreal Academy, a private alpine ski school.

Shop, 1915, expanded c. 1929, David Lundberg, County Trunk E, Montreal.

Tony Urli was primarily responsible for the construction of this large fieldstone building. Its monitor roof has 9/9 double hung sash windows which are also evident in the main block of the building. In c. 1929 a forty foot addition was attached to the western end of the building to house the drill sharpening shop. Also included in the structure were the blacksmith shop, machine shop, electric shop, laboratory, warehouse, and welding area.

Fuel Oil Storage Building, c. 1929, David Lundberg, County Trunk E, Montreal.

Located directly behind the shop, the small fieldstone storage building was connected by an underground pipeline to the drill sharpening area of the shop. In this way fuel oil could be pumped into the shop for use on the drill sharpening machines.

Industrial Garage, c. 1925, David Lundberg, County Trunk E, Montreal.

Constructed of poured concrete, the industrial garage could hold six company vehicles. As the building was heated by stem from the shop, there was never a problem with starting the vehicles during the winter months.

No. 5 Shaft Surface Area

Approximately sixty-five acres (owned by David Lundberg) are included in the No. 5 Shaft Area. This large extent of land contained a system of railroad spur tracks which led to the ore stockpiles, an area for waste rock deposition and timber storage,

(continued)

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

### 7. Description (continued)

and three major structures - the engine house, dry, and headframe. Of these, the dry and engine house remain.

#### No. 5 Engine House, 1922, David Lundberg, County Trunk E, Montreal.

The engine house, built by Worden-Allen Company, is 50x213x53 feet and "consists of a steel frame work with curtain walls of Chicago common brick laid up in chocolate colored cement mortar. The roof is of gypsum pyrobar slabs laid on tee rails and covered with Johns-Manville roofing . . . The foundation walls are made of concrete with a concrete basement floor and steel beams and reinforced concrete main floor slab."<sup>1</sup> When the mine was producing ore this building contained all the machinery necessary for operating the shaft including the skip and cage hoists. The former raised the ore and the latter raised the miners. These hoists were built by the Nordberg Manufacturing Company and were driven by 600 hp. motors made by Westinghouse. The building was abandoned at the end of mining operations and the machinery was removed. Presently, the building is under consideration for demolition.

#### Dry Building, 1922, David Lundberg, County Trunk E, Montreal.

The dry was designed by engineers of the Montreal Mining Company to provide locker and shower facilities for 450 men. The building measures 60x80 feet and is of "concrete brick, and steel construction with a pyrobar roof covered with fireproof roofing."<sup>2</sup> The men could conveniently reach the shaft through a tunnel from the dry. The dry was purchased by a local ski hill owner when the mining company closed. It became the Montreal Lodge, offering dormitory rooms, a dining area, and bar. At this time, however, the building is unused.

#### Calvi Three Acre Reserve Properties

##### Calvi House, c. 191-12, Ronald Tenlen, 128 Saxon Road, Montreal.

The "Block House," as it is commonly called, was built by Tony Urli, a native of Udine, Italy, for his father-in-law, Joseph Calvi, to replace the log house the family first occupied. Situated at the top of Bourne Hill facing east, this large, two-story structure is a prominent landmark. The building is characterized by a hipped roof and front hipped roof dormer window, extending eaves, and a pent roof veranda stretching across the street facade. A simple balustrade connects the Doric columns supporting the veranda.

(continued)

<sup>1</sup>L. E. Dick, "The Montreal Mining Company's No. 5 Shaft Surface Layout," Proceedings of the Lake Superior Mining Institute, 1926, p. 64.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 70.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 14

7. Description (continued)

Calvi Store, c. 1895, Greta Lou Neice, 15 Saxon Road, Montreal.

The Calvi store, currently containing Montreal's post office and an empty store area, once supplied most of the grocery needs for the location. A wagon and team was kept in the nearby barn to make the grocery deliveries. The building is composed of a frame gabled roof structure and several additions. Originally a plain "boom town" facade distinguished the major portion of the building but it has been covered over with shakes. A garage which stands behind the store is an intrusion.

111 Michigan Avenue, c. 1935, Virginia Mussatti.

At the northern end of the Calvi Reserve is another Calvi home, that built by Joseph Calvi, Jr. It is a small frame bungalow with a jerkinhead roof and enclosed front porch. This building is still in the Calvi family as Joseph's daughter, Virginia, continues to reside in the house.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS

92 Wisconsin Avenue, c. 1895, Emilio Morello. (contributing)

This saltbox house is one of the older structures in the area. The saltbox house type is common in Montreal's old location.

Small Outbuildings

Before the mining company hired A.D. Taylor, it had constructed small outbuildings behind each of its houses. They were used for a variety of purposes, including cow barn and chicken coop. Most of these gable roofed structures remain. However, several modern garages have been added, which are noted in the list of intrusions. In the addition platted by Taylor only three outbuildings (those at 1138 and 1140 Michigan Avenue and 1137 Minnesota Avenue) were constructed, all of which are standing. The remaining remnant of the original six car community garages is located behind 1144 Michigan Avenue. Three of the stalls have been converted to a single car garage. Also located in the addition is a small building on the corner of Ontario Street and Minnesota Avenue which was constructed in the 1930s as a maple sugar shack. It currently serves as a garage. These structures, despite their rather simple appearances, contribute to the overall atmosphere of the district.

(continued)



FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

7. Description (continued)

INTRUSIONS

101 Ohio Avenue, Louis Valle residence.

87 Michigan Avenue, James Wicklund.

A company house constructed in 1915-16 was originally located on this site. The structure burned and was replaced by a pre-fabricated house.

Garage Intrusions

112, 117, 118, 122, 124, 125, 1143, 1150 Minnesota Avenue  
51, 79, 80, 84, 89, 100, 106, 108, 1134, 1136 Michigan Avenue  
9, 11, 12, 15, 25, 34, 37, 39 Wisconsin Avenue

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1907-1930

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Albert D. Taylor

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Company Location of the City of Montreal is a nationally significant example of industrial community planning. Located on the Gogebic Iron Range, one of the ranges of the Lake Superior Mining Region, this district reflects the employee housing policy of the Montreal Mining Company and the design work of the prominent landscape architect and town planner, Albert D. Taylor.

Industrial community planning has been a part of America's history since "New England entrepreneurs found it necessary to supply housing for workers employed in isolated mill towns and communities."<sup>1</sup> In the Lake Superior region the mining companies readily continued these practices as they also faced a remote environment in which they would have to provide housing for their employees. Thus the experience of the Montreal Mining Company is a continuation on the mining frontier of employee housing concepts. The Company Location, which remains virtually intact, benefitted especially from Taylor's landscaping recommendations and his introduction of World War I planning ideas. Arnold Alanen, a professor of landscape architecture at the University of Wisconsin who has intensively researched the Lake Superior region, has described this location as "the most attractive physical environment for any of the locations found in the Lake Superior mining region."<sup>2</sup>

### Industry

Mining activity began in the Lake Superior Region in the early 1840s with the discoveries of copper and iron ore in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Continued expansion of the industry occurred as additional iron ore deposits were located in ranges in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota between 1846 and 1911. The Gogebic Range, which stretches across the Wisconsin-Michigan border, shipped its first ore from the Colby Mine near Bessemer, Michigan, in 1884. The second ore shipment, that from Hurley, Wisconsin's Germania Mine in 1885, utilized the new transportation route for Gogebic Range ores - by rail to the ore docks in Ashland, then by ore boats down the Great Lakes to industrial centers such as Cleveland and Chicago. A "boom" period followed these developments with mines opening along the length of the Gogebic Range. The rapid growth of this industry coincided with the increased industrialization in the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century and with the changing

(continued)

<sup>1</sup>Arnold Alanen, "The Planning of Company Communities in the Lake Superior Mining Region," Journal of the American Planning Association, 1979, p. 258.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 269.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation page

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 206 acres Quadrangle name Ironwood, Mich-Wis. & Iron Belt, Wisconsin

UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

A	1,5	71,30,6,0	5,14,53,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,5	71,29,7,0	5,14,47,4,0

B	1,5	71,31,0,0	5,14,48,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	1,5	71,22,4,0	5,14,47,1,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See item 7

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Taylor

ORGANIZATION

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

STREET & NUMBER

816 State Street

CITY OR TOWN

Madison

DATE

18 December 1979

TELEPHONE

(608) 262-8904

STATE

Wisconsin 53706

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

LOCAL \_\_\_\_\_

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Richard Mearns*

TITLE Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

DATE 2/1/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*W. Ray Price*

DATE 5/23/80

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST *Kristin J. O'Connell*

DATE 5/30/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

8. Significance (continued)

technology in the steel-making process. The use of the Bessemer converter required additional sources of ore with both high iron and low phosphorous content - two conditions easily met by Gogebic Range ore.

Some of the mines listed as shipping ore in 1886 were those which would eventually become the property of the Montreal Mining Company, a subsidiary of Oglebay, Norton & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Ore was discovered west of Hurley in the Montreal area in 1885. E. W. Oglebay, one of the founders of Oglebay, Norton & Co. "was active on the range at the time and became interested in the first efforts to produce ore from the new discovery by means of a small open pit."<sup>3</sup> The Montreal Mining Company was organized in 1894 and included the former Moore, Section 33, Trimble, Jupiter, Bourne, and Ottawa mines.

In the years that followed many mining company consolidations took place as speculation and depression forced most of the smaller producers out of business. By 1920, when the Range reached its peak production of nearly nine million tons, seventeen mines, largely owned by eastern steel corporations, were shipping ore. It was also at this time that the Montreal Mine became the Gogebic Range's foremost producer. In 1929 it contributed 1,432,487 tons of the total ore shipped and until 1962, when the mine closed, it produced approximately one million tons per year (except during the depression era), and employed, on the average, 650 men.

While the Montreal Mine was rising to prominence, the Gogebic Range was already entering its final decline as the cost of its ore rose in comparison to Minnesota's taconite and the iron ores imported from South America. The cost of Gogebic Range ores was especially high because the ore formation dips steeply to the north forcing the companies to extend their shafts to great depths in order to extract the ore. The No. 5 shaft of the Montreal Mine was the deepest of these at 4335 feet below the surface.

In August of 1962 the Montreal Mine closed, having shipped 45,933,767 tons of iron ore - a total which placed it second among Gogebic Range producers. Four years later the last ore from the Gogebic Range reached the ore docks in Ashland. Of the six ranges in the Lake Superior mining region, the Gogebic Range had provided the third largest ore total, 323,140,000 tons.

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<sup>3</sup>W.P.A., History of Iron County, 1937-38, p. 288.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED MAY 23 1981

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

8. Significance (continued)

Community Planning/Landscape Architecture

The establishment of an industry in this isolated region of the Midwest also fostered the growth of the first settlements. Several towns were platted along the Gogebic Range, and mining "locations," residential areas surrounding a mine, grew up with the mines themselves. The Immigration Report of 1911 stated that the first residents of these towns and locations were primarily English, Swedish, and Irish, and came from the nearby Michigan mining districts. The English, particularly the Cornish, were prominent members of this group as they had previous mining experience. At the close of the nineteenth century large numbers of immigrants from Finland, Poland, Italy, and other southeastern European countries arrived in the region to fill the growing number of mining-related jobs. These ethnic groups, although not specifically segregated, did tend to settle in certain areas. The Finns predominated in Ironwood, the Polish in Bessemer, and the Italians in Hurley and later in Montreal.

In Montreal the miners quickly settled around the mine shaft and constructed homes on land leased from the mining company. This area, now called Montreal's Old Location, consisted of a few streets randomly laid out with houses facing various directions. As ore production grew in the beginning of the twentieth century and "steady, reliable workmen"<sup>4</sup> became more difficult to retain, the Montreal Mining Company abandoned this informal housing policy and initiated a company-owned location where homes would be built by the company and rented by mine workers. In 1907 a grid-patterned townsite was platted north of the No. 4 shaft and twenty, seven-room frame houses were constructed. During the years 1913-17, forty-eight additional homes were built. Some of these were similar to the earlier structures, while others were larger homes and offices for members of the company's staff. In 1918, again because of difficulty in attracting laborers, the company constructed fifty pre-cut Aladdin bungalows.

In addition to its housing program, the Montreal Mining Company began at this time to provide some of the other amenities of community life. The Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church was built in 1915 with funds donated by the company, and three years later the Hamilton Club, the community's recreation center was opened. The community's grocery needs were, however, satisfied by a store privately owned by the Joseph Calvi family. Joseph Calvi along with his brothers Vincent and Baptiste were some of the original pioneers in the Montreal area, arriving from Italy around 1895.

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<sup>4</sup>Montreal Mining Company, Report on Employee Housing at Montreal, 1931, p. 1.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

8. Significance (continued)

They purchased 160 acres of land (including the mineral rights) in Section 28, just north of the iron ore range. On his portion of this land Joseph Calvi constructed a log house, a barn, and a store which first sold candy, ice cream, and tobacco, but later expanded to fruits, vegetables, and meats.

By the second decade of the century the Montreal Mining Company was experiencing a period of rapid growth in total ore production. The No. 5 shaft, sunk in 1921, became the main hoisting shaft, and a number of surface buildings in the No. 5 area were completed in 1922. To accommodate the enlarged labor force resulting from this expansion, the company made plans for an addition to the housing location. With inspiration from Crispin Oglebay, nephew of the founder of Oglebay, Norton & Co. and a proponent of a good living environment for employees, the Montreal Mining Company undertook an investigation of housing conditions throughout the Lake Superior Mining District and in eastern mining and manufacturing areas. The Report (August, 1921), which issued from this investigation included the recommendation that a landscape architect be employed to provide the plan for the addition. This recommendation was quickly taken up and by October, 1921, Albert D. Taylor, a Cleveland landscape architect and town planner, had presented his Improvements Report.

Taylor, a Massachusetts native educated at the University of Massachusetts, Boston College, and Cornell University, had previously worked in the office of Warren Manning, the Boston landscape architect who had designed the mining town of Gwinn, Michigan, for the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company. In 1913 Taylor opened his own office in Cleveland and began a career distinguished by his affiliation with the American Society of Landscape Architects, serving as president from 1935-40, and by his far-ranging professional practice. His projects included "gardens, suburban places, country estates, land subdivisions, residential developments and public authority housing, cemeteries, arboretums, state highway improvements, various problems under the jurisdiction of park authorities, and grounds for schools, colleges, universities, expositions, hospitals, and other institutions."<sup>5</sup> He was also called upon for consultation by several federal agencies including the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture, and the federal housing agencies during World Wars I and II. He published extensively, being the author of a number of books and reports and a contributing editor to the magazine, Landscape Architecture. The biographical article contained in Landscape Architecture at the time of Taylor's death in 1951 summed up his career in these words: "He did more than anyone to enforce and make acceptable the professional practice of landscape architecture in the Great Lakes Region."<sup>6</sup>

(continued)

<sup>5</sup>Landscape Architecture, "Albert D. Taylor", 1951, p. 127.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 129.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 23 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

8. Significance (continued)

In his Improvements Report for the Montreal Mining Company properties Taylor noted the unorganized appearance of Montreal's Old Location and the mathematical arrangement and monotonous row housing in the company location. To alleviate these problems, he introduced planning ideas which had originated from World War I housing problems. In addition, he utilized concepts evident in the plans for Gwinn, Michigan, and for Morgan Park, Minnesota, a community planned for the U. S. Steel Corporation by the Minneapolis landscape architectural firm of Morell and Nichols.

The community plan which Taylor developed called for the construction of 14 four-family blocks, 31 double houses, 112 single houses, and 31 empty lots for future expansion. This addition, called the Bourne Subdivision, would be connected to the existing townsite but would display a slightly curvilinear street pattern. Taylor further proposed a centrally located school, a hospital, chapel, company store, and community garages. Moreover, the problems of cows roaming through the area and the unsightly fences put up by some residents to restrain the cows would be taken care of by the placement of cow barns and a farm and garden area at the northern edge of the community.

Landscape improvements were also a major part of Taylor's plan. Much of the land in this area had been totally cutover during the course of settlement and mining and lumbering activities. To overcome this desolate appearance in both the residential and industrial sections, Taylor advocated the planting of trees, shrubs, vines, and hardy flowering plants. Nurseries, which would sell plant stock to local residents, would be established within the community. In conclusion, Taylor suggested that the mining company employ a consulting landscape architect and a trained practical man to execute the plan as had been done in Gwinn, Michigan.

From this extensive plan came few actual developments as the expanded use of the automobile made it unnecessary for the company to provide housing within walking distance of the mine. Sixteen homes, including three duplexes, and three community garages were constructed in the years 1924-26. They are situated on the only portion of the Bourne Subdivision which was platted - an area bounded by Michigan Avenue, Montreal Street, Ohio Avenue, and Ontario Street. Roosevelt School and a combination City Hall and Fire Station were also constructed.

Perhaps the greatest effect of Taylor's design has come from the landscaping work done in the community. In 1927 the mining company began a landscaping and location improvement plan. A member of the mining company staff was selected to supervise the work and a landscape architect was employed as a consultant. The program involved removing all fences, grading and seeding lots, building sidewalks, and planting trees and shrubs. Two nurseries were maintained to provide additional shrubs to residents.

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

8. Significance (continued)

In the fields to the west and north of the location 100,000 seedling pines furnished by the state were planted.

From the 1920s to 1962 when the Montreal Mine ended production, the company location remained under the supervision of the mining company. While the houses were maintained throughout this period, the landscaping work was discontinued after 1942. In 1930 the Wisconsin Magazine reported, "The Montreal Mining Company is interested in the living conditions, the welfare, and the safety of its employees. The houses and location are outstanding as a mining community in Wisconsin and can be favorably compared with those in the model town of Kohler."<sup>7</sup>

In 1962 the company homes were purchased from Oglebay, Norton & Co. by John W. Galbreath of Columbus, Ohio. By 1965 all of the homes had been purchased, many by their former residents, and others by skiers and vacationers as tourism became the economic base of the area.

<sup>7</sup> Wisconsin Magazine, "Montreal Iron Mine is One of the Most Interesting Places to Visit in Hurley Region," 1930, p. 122.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED MAY 27 1980

Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

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ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

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FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Montreal Company Location Historic District, Montreal, WI

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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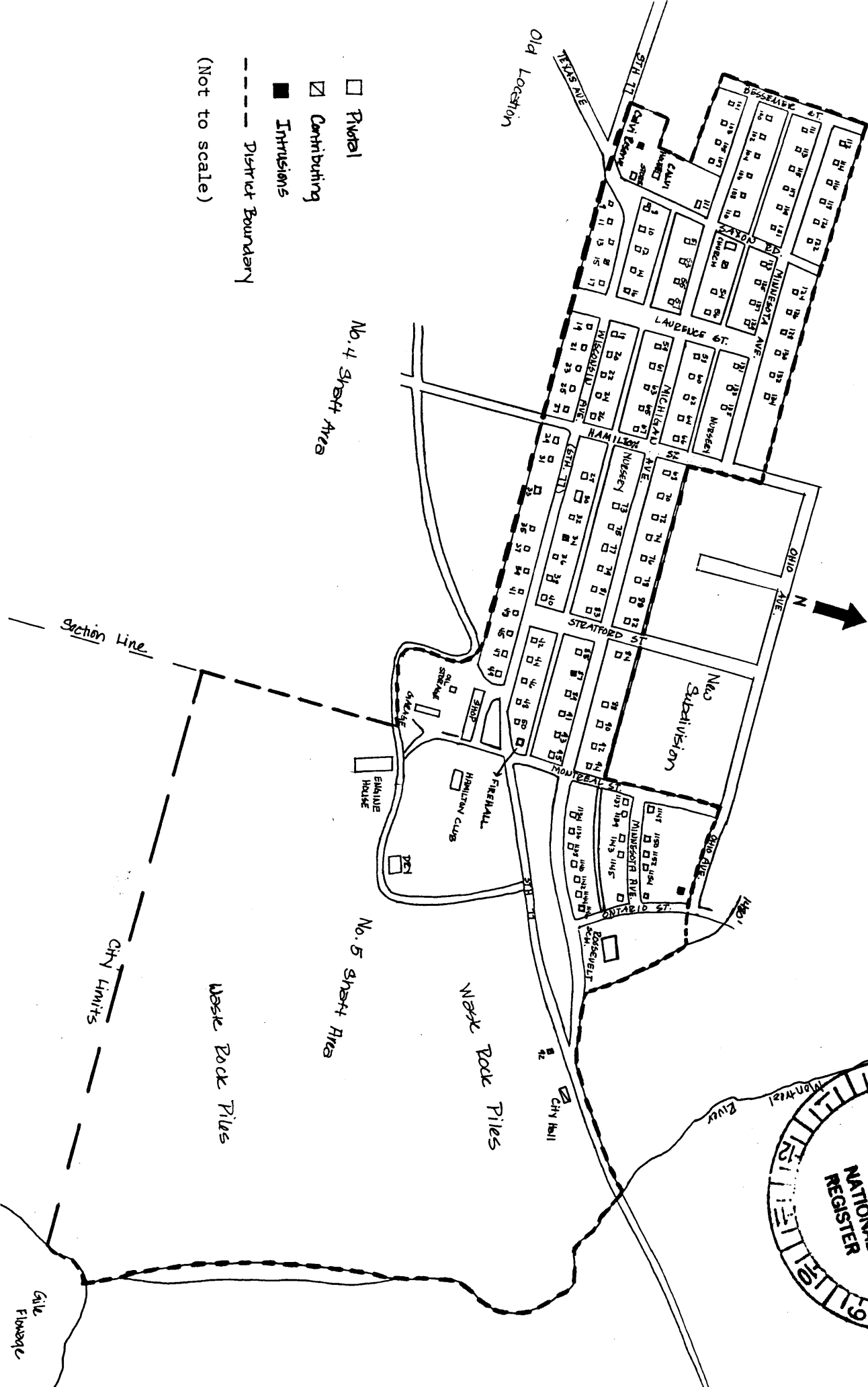
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

E 15 / 712140 / 5144940  
G 15 / 711240 / 5145140  
I 15 / 711760 / 5145370  
K 15 / 712240 / 5145320  
M 15 / 712460 / 5145560

F 15 / 711330 / 5145000  
H 15 / 711230 / 5145370  
J 15 / 711780 / 5145270  
L 15 / 712230 / 5145460  
N 15 / 712800 / 5145510

MONTREAL COMPANY LOCATION HISTORIC DISTRICT, MONTREAL, IRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN



- Pivotal
  - Contributing
  - Intrusions
  - District Boundary
- (Not to scale)

