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**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Mary's Rectory
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1575 Second Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Cumberland N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Barron code 005 zip code 54829

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] SHPO 2/11/11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

St. Mary's Rectory
Name of Property

Barron
County and State

Wisconsin

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
____ removed from the National Register.
____ other, (explain):

Edson H. Beall

4-4-11

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

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

	contributing	noncontributing
	1	0 buildings
		0 sites
		0 structures
		0 objects
	1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion / Church-Related Residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Sandstone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Sandstone

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

St. Mary's Rectory is a late Queen Anne style residence with Romanesque Revival details. Constructed on a gentle rise on the main street of Cumberland (also Second Avenue and US Highway 63), the rectory is the most prominent and recognized home in the city. St. Mary's Rectory is a two story building of brick and red sandstone measuring approximately 35 x 50 feet set on a raised foundation of sandstone blocks. The exterior has been restored to its original look as seen in colored postcard dated 1909. The exterior trim is black and grey. The red brick was recently tuckpointed. The roof is of black shingles and steeply pitched. The windows are double hung, 2-over-1 wooden sash units. They are all set on sandstone sills and the windows on the eastern and southern elevations are also headed with sandstone lintels. Stringcourses corresponding to the window sills wrap around the building on the east and south elevations. It has a full attic and basement that are unfinished.

Research has not yielded the name of the architect of St. Mary's Rectory. It was completed in 1904 under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Stephen Leinfelder and may have been financed by his family.¹ His father, Joseph A. Leinfelder, was a prominent architect in La Crosse, Wisconsin who passed away in 1891. Given Rev. Dr. Leinfelder's high regard of his abilities and self esteem it is not much of a stretch to think he may have designed the building himself. Information about the construction and masonry contractor also has not been forthcoming. However, the interior carpenters were Norwegian immigrants, Nels Anderson and Lars Benson.²

St. Mary's Rectory remains virtually undisturbed on its original location. It was built on the lot directly south of St. Mary's Church, and was part of a religious complex that remained in use until 1985. At that time, the properties were sold separately. The original St. Mary's Church burned in 1944 and was replaced with a new church, dedicated in 1948. The "new" St. Mary's Church no longer serves the congregation. The rectory is nominated separately because its historic relationship with the current church building is very short and because of its individual architectural significance.

The façade faces east. Here, elements of the Romanesque Revival style are evident in the massiveness of the building. The entrance is to the north on this elevation and extends one foot east from the rest of the structure. It is approximately six feet deep and features a wide arch, constructed of brick, rough sandstone lintels and two sandstone columns with cushion capitals. The columns begin at a low wall headed with large sandstone lintels, thus creating open areas on both sides of the columns. The brick wall, near the curve of the arch, is decorated with a Celtic cross carved into a sandstone medallion. Two double hung windows on the second level are directly above the arch. The roof line peaks above the entrance extension at the attic level and an air flow vent is directly under the peak.

¹ St. Anthony the Abbot Catholic Church Directory, *Parish History* (2000), p. 4.

² *Cumberland Advocate*, "St. Mary's New Catholic Rectory," February 1904.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

To the south of the eastern face is a corner turret with three double hung windows placed evenly around it at both the first and second levels. The diameter of the turret is approximately six feet. A round, conical roof begins at the attic level. It is topped with a five foot metal finial and extends beyond the other roof lines of the house.

Between the entrance and the turret on the eastern face there is a brick section approximately twelve feet wide. Centered in this section is a large, double hung, focal window on both the first and second levels. At the attic level, there is a small hipped dormer window. At the basement level, there are two small square windows. With the exception of the attic and basement windows, all the windows on the eastern elevation are headed and set on sandstone lintels and sills.

The southern elevation again shows the massiveness of the building. There are two chimneys. The chimney to the east is still in use. The Celtic cross motif is repeated on the eastern most chimney with the use of a metal ornamentation. To each side of the chimney is a window on both floors. To the west of this section is a projecting cross gable that extends the plan approximately five feet to the south. Again, there are two windows per floor. In the pedimented area are two triangular windows that light the attic. The projection of the cross gable allows for east and west facing windows in the dining room on the first floor and in a large bedroom on the second floor. The western most part of the elevation reflects the utilitarian function of the interior. The single window per floor is narrow and is set not within stone sills and lintels, but within an arched brick surround. The open deck across part of the side elevation was built in 1993 and is not attached to the building.

The western face is the back of the building. There are two windows on the first and second levels, symmetrically placed. The second window on the first level is not visible due to the addition of a two-car garage constructed in the 1950's. The second window on the first level is visible in the garage and allows some light into the bathroom/laundry room. There is a hipped dormer window at the attic level and a rectangular basement window directly under the visible first level window.

The north elevation originally had two chimneys. At some time, the west chimney was removed to the roof line and shingled over. Probably at the same time, the most western window on the first level was removed and replaced with glass blocks. Directly above, on the second level is a window of the same size. At approximately fourteen feet to the east, the building extends about four feet to the north. This variance extends to the north-east corner of the house. To the west of the existing chimney is a door at ground level that leads to the side hall and basement of the house. Above this door are two small rectangular windows that occur at landing levels of the back staircase. The eastern-most window at this elevation is a large three pane, double hung window located in the front stairwell. The small window between the front and back stairwell windows is a second level bathroom.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

Entering the first floor of the house from the front entrance requires stepping up four steps and crossing the threshold of the front door that is off-centered to the left. One enters into a large foyer. To the left is a large parlor. Beyond the parlor is the dining room (now bedroom) and beyond that a pantry (now bedroom) and laundry room. To the right of the foyer is an open U-shaped staircase that leads to the second level. Straight ahead of the foyer is a reading room and beyond that is the side hall with stairs that lead upstairs and to the basement. Beyond the side hall is the kitchen with the back door entrance.

On the second level there are five bedrooms in a broad east-south-west U-shape. A long east-west hallway allows access to all the rooms on this level. Two of the five bedrooms have full bathrooms that were converted from large closets. The original bathroom is between the front and back stairwells that run along the north side of the house.

The original floor plan of the interior of St. Mary's Rectory is virtually unchanged. No walls have been removed. A 4½ foot long wall was added in the late 1980s to accommodate a handicap shower when converting the first floor pantry to a bathroom/laundry room. The floors on the first floor are hard rock maple and on the second floor are of yellow pine. The ceilings on the first floor are 9½ feet high. The height of the ceilings on the second floor is eight feet.

None of the woodwork has been replaced except for a narrow crown molding in the kitchen when a dropped ceiling was installed. The dropped ceiling has been removed but the crown molding has not been replaced. A small amount of woodwork had been painted but has been restored to a dark varnish finish. The front door is original. The back door had to be replaced due to warping and was replaced with a rescued door of the same period. One window has been replaced.

The two showcase features in the parlor remain intact. On the south wall, the original wood burning fireplace is faced with brown marbled ceramic tiles. The tiles are intact and have never been replaced. The tile facing is complimented by two Ionic wood columns that support the mantel. The entrance to the turret in the southeast corner of the room is headed with beautiful carved fretwork. Also noteworthy are the turret's curved window frames and baseboards.

St. Mary's Rectory retains a high degree of integrity to its date of construction. The only substantial alteration is the addition of a garage and entry on the rear elevation. However, this addition appears to be reversible.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1904

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

Significance

St. Mary's Rectory is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under the National Registry Criterion C: Architecture. More specifically, St. Mary's Rectory is being nominated as a fine local example of a Queen Anne style house with Richardson Romanesque Revival detail. The period of significance corresponds to the date of construction, 1904.

Historic Context

The Gunder O. Dahlby family had emigrated from Norway in 1872 and settled in Stevens Point, WI where Mr. Dahlby worked for a sawmill. In 1874, there was a small rush for homesteads in northwestern Wisconsin and Mr. Dahlby, along with some other early settlers, took a chance on homesteading in the area, sight unseen. He selected a tract of a little over 80 acres on an island in Beaver Dam Lake, Barron County, the present city of Cumberland. Other homesteaders followed as the word circulated that the Omaha Railroad being built would run through or near the land they planned to homestead.

The railroad did not come as soon as expected. Litigation over the land halted the construction temporarily and it was not until December 1878, that the railroad reached Cumberland and the island was connected to the mainland by causeways. One account of the era mentions a strike during the construction of the railway. The foreman for the Omaha Railroad is reported to have traveled to St. Paul, Minnesota and hired a group of Italian immigrants to replace the strikers. They eventually stayed on the island, joining the earlier Scandinavian, German, and Irish immigrant homesteaders.

Logging was the major industry in the early years of the settlement. Cumberland became known as one of the toughest lumber camps in Wisconsin. It was a member of the "notorious quartet, Cumberland, Hayward, Hurley and Hell."³ The first three, it was said, were tougher than the fourth. In 1879, the land owned by the railroad was platted into lots for a village and on November 28, 1881, Cumberland was incorporated as a village. In the spring of 1885, Cumberland was incorporated as a city. A fire department was established. Telephones, a water system, and electric lights were installed within the next two years. Before the turn of the century, there were several grocery stores, a drug store, furniture store, a photographer, boot and shoe shop, harness shop, dry goods store, restaurant, flour and feed mill, jeweler, milliner, and a vocal and instrumental instructor.

³ John Androzzi, "The Italians in Cumberland, Wisconsin" in *Italian Immigrants in Rural and Small Town America: Essays from the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the American Italian Historical Association held at the Landmark Center, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 30-31, 1981* (Staten Island, N.Y.: The Association, 1987), p. 2.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

Despite Cumberland's "tough" reputation during the 1880s, a school was built and, in 1887, three students graduated from high school. In 1898, a library board was appointed and a reading room opened in a city building. In 1905, Cumberland became the recipient of funds from Andrew Carnegie to build a Free Public Library. The 1880s was also the time frame that early church congregations were established. The first was the Methodist Church, followed closely by Lutheran and Catholic congregations.

The Catholic congregation was loosely formed in the late 1870s and worshiped in a store that was closed on Sundays. In 1883, construction of St. Mary's Church was begun. It was completed the following year and was commissioned into the Diocese of La Crosse. In 1885, a small frame house was built on the lot directly south of the St. Mary Church site and served as a rectory. The small congregation was served by a "circuit" priest who made his home at the rectory in Cumberland but also served missions in Almena, Bear Lake, McKinley, Clam Falls, Shell Lake, and Spooner.

Rev. Dr. Stephen Leinfelder was assigned to the Cumberland "circuit" in 1897. At that time, the Rev. Dr. was 25 years old and the youngest American to receive degrees in both theology and philosophy.⁴ He had a gift for languages and was conversant in English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Hence, his assignment to Cumberland and the mission congregations, where the mixture of immigrants required a pastor versed in various languages. The Rev. Dr. was from a wealthy La Crosse family, had studied in Rome and wanted a life style that represented his education, knowledge and status in the community. He was dissatisfied with the small, frame St. Mary's rectory. He received permission from the Diocese of La Crosse to sell the original St. Mary's Rectory, have it moved from the site, and to proceed with the construction of a new rectory on the same site.⁵ Construction was completed at the Rev. Dr.'s or his family's expense of \$4000 and the new rectory was occupied in February 1904.⁶ "In 1904, Dr. Leinfelder caused to be erected a parochial house of solid brick, which is considered in all respects the finest residence of the city."⁷ This house is the current St. Mary's Rectory.

⁴ *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens and Many of the Early Settled Families* (Chicago, 1905), p. 201.

⁵ St. Anthony the Abbot Church Directory, *Parish History* (Olin Mills), p. 4.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁷ *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region*, p. 202.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

On November 17, 1904, Bishop James Schwebach filed a quit claim deed in Barron County deeding St. Mary's Rectory to St. Mary's Catholic Congregation in the newly formed Diocese of Superior.⁸ The rectory remained church property until 1985 when it was sold to Yvonne Anderson⁹ who used it as a boarding house. It was sold again on July 3, 1991 to Gerald and Ethel Anderson¹⁰ who opened a bed and breakfast, appropriately named "The Rectory". Gerald Anderson passed away in 2002. Ethel Anderson closed the bed and breakfast in December 2008 and is the present owner and uses the house as a private residence.

Architecture:

St. Mary's Rectory is a unique example of a house displaying two prominent styles of the period: the Queen Anne and the Romanesque Revival. The form of the house draws from the Queen Anne style, which was popular throughout the country from about 1880 to about 1910. The rectory has the irregular shape with the dominant cross gable and corner tower associated with the style. However, the typical exuberance of the style is restrained through the use of brick and heavy sandstone, and the lack of a full width decorative front porch. These latter elements and the treatment of the entry porch are more closely tied to elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival. Identifying features of the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival period are "round-topped arches occurring over windows, porch supports, or entrance; masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework; most have towers which are normally round with conical roofs; facade usually asymmetrical."¹¹

Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886) designed houses during the 1860s and 1870s in the then fashionable Queen Anne style; in 1879-1880 he executed the first of his few Romanesque houses, the rectory for his monumental Trinity Church in Boston. His Romanesque adaptations became very popular for large public buildings during the 1880s but he completed few due to his death in 1886. In 1888, an essay on Richardson's life and work was published and interest increased in the style. Most domestic examples are an outgrowth of this revival and were built in the 1890s. Always

⁸ Barron County Register of Deeds Office, Volume 32, p. 629.

⁹ Barron County Register of Deeds Office, Volume 77, p. 66.

¹⁰ Barron County Register of Deeds Office, Volume 120, p. 581.

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1984), p. 301.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

of masonry construction, Richardson Romanesque houses were much more expensive to build than other late Victorian styles. Thus, they were mostly architect designed landmarks and never common. A few occur throughout the country but are most frequent in larger cities of the northeastern states. Other architects designed houses with Romanesque details but they were uncommon.¹²

St. Mary's Rectory embodies all the identifying features of the Richardson Romanesque Revival style as adapted to the Queen Anne form. It is also an uncommon example of the style being for a house in a Wisconsin small town as compared to the eastern states, where even there, they are rare. In addition, the house interior is in excellent condition and maintains its original floor plan.

St. Mary's Rectory is locally significant under the National Registry Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent, highly intact and representative example of a Queen Anne style house with Romanesque Revival details. St. Mary's Rectory has many of the typical Romanesque Revival details, such as a deep and arched entryway, a rounded tower with a conical roof, an asymmetrical brick and stone façade, and thick masonry walls. Barron County has not been extensively surveyed and is predominantly rural. However, only fourteen examples of Queen Anne style residences are identified in the county. Only nine examples of Richardsonian Romanesque houses are recorded in the entire state. There are few examples of high style houses in Cumberland, setting this residence apart from others in the community.

¹² Ibid, p. 302.

St. Mary's Rectory
Name of Property

Barron
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1 15 576340 5043040
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ethel Anderson
organization N/A
street & number 1575 Second Avenue
city or town Cumberland

state WI

date 4/21/2010
telephone 715-822-3151
zip code 54829

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

Androzzi, John. "The Italians in Cumberland, Wisconsin" in *Italian Immigrants in Rural and Small Town America: Essays from the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the American Italian Historical Association held at the Landmark Center, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 30-31, 1981*. Staten Island, N.Y.: The Association, 1987.

Barron County Register of Deeds Office (Barron, Wisconsin), Volume 32, Volume 77, Volume 120.

Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens and Many of the Early Settlers Families. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1905.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Parish History," St. Anthony the Abbot Church Directory, 2000.

"St. Mary's New Catholic Rectory," *Cumberland Advocate*, February 1904.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots 2 & 21 BLK 7 Griggs Foster & Miller Add City of Cumberland
SEC 07, T 35 N, R 13 W, NE 1/4 of NW1/4

Boundary Justification:

The boundary encloses all the land currently associated with St. Mary's Rectory.

St. Mary's Rectory
Name of Property

Barron
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	date
organization	telephone
street & number	zip code
city or town	state

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland, Barron County, Wisconsin
Photos by Nancy Bentz, April 2010.
Negatives at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison.

#1 of 8: Façade, Camera Direction West

#2 of 8: Front Entrance, Camera Direction West

#3 of 8: Side View, Camera Direction North

#4 of 8: Side View, Camera Direction South

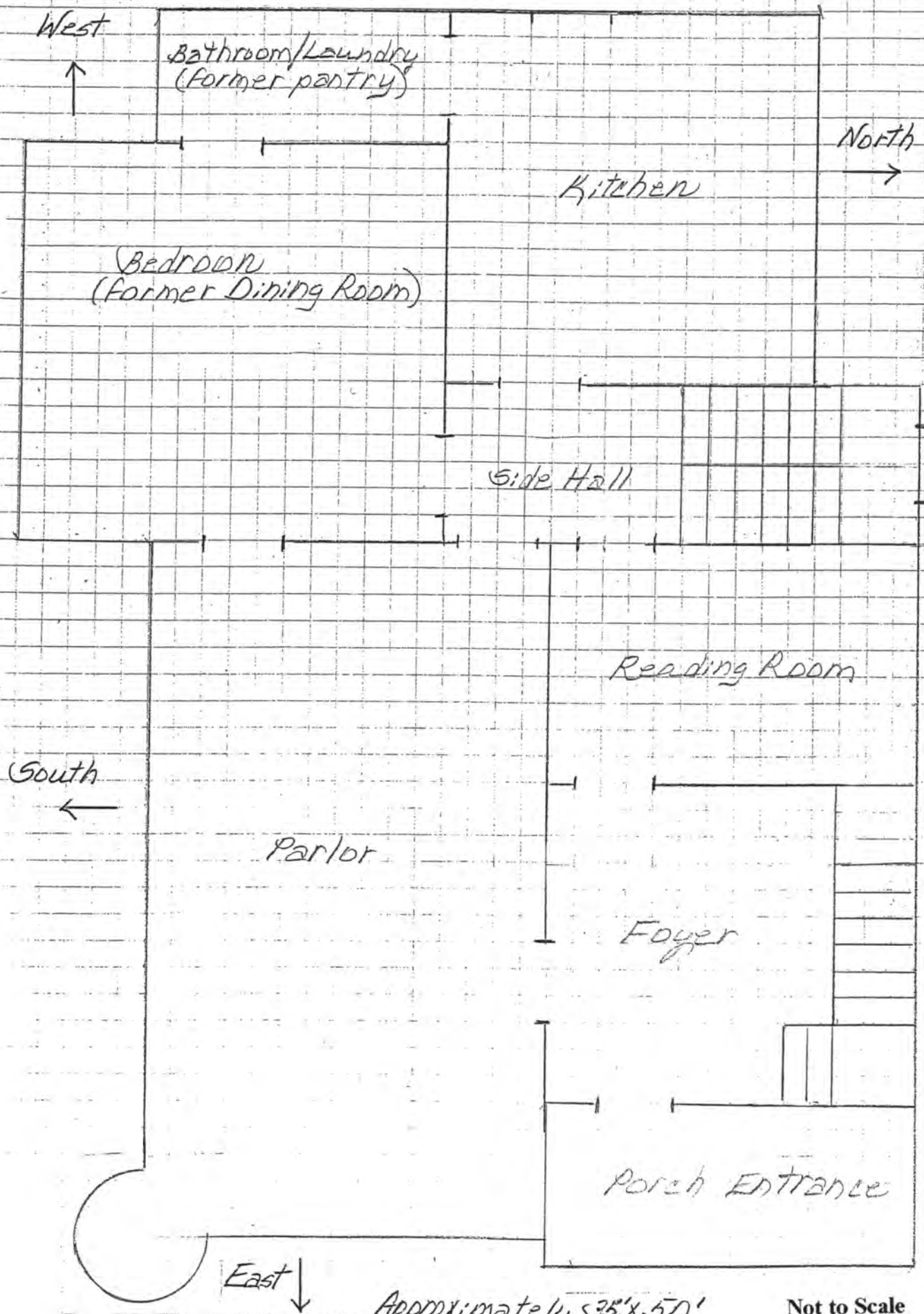
#5 of 8: Rear, Camera Direction East

#6 of 8: Interior -- Front Stairwell, Camera Direction West

#7 of 8: Interior -- Parlor Turret, Camera Direction South-East

#8 of 8: Interior -- Parlor Fireplace, Camera Direction South

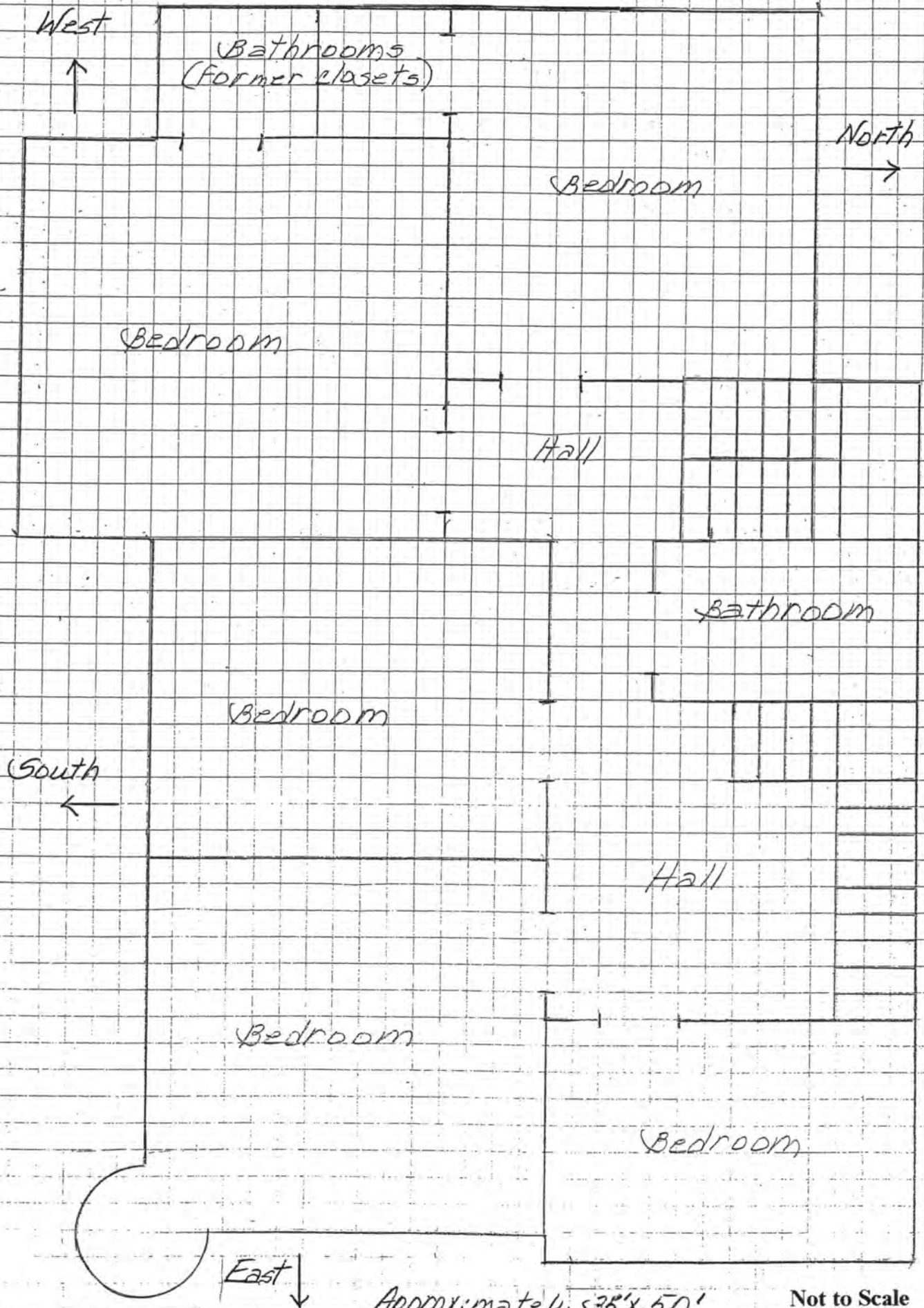
SKETCH #1: ST. MARY'S RECTORY
CUMBERLAND, BARRON COUNTY, WI
FIRST LEVEL - FLOOR PLAN



Approximately 35' x 50'

Not to Scale

SKETCH #2: ST. MARY'S RECTORY
CUMBERLAND, BARRON COUNTY, WI
SECOND LEVEL - FLOOR PLAN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Mary's Rectory
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Barron

DATE RECEIVED: 2/15/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/16/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/31/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/02/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000152

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.4.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barron County) WI
#1 of 8 Facade-camera direction west



1575

St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barrow County) WI
2 of 8 Front Entrance
Camera direction west



St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barrow Co.) WI
#3 of 8 Side View
Camera direction north



St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barrow County) WI
#4 of 8 Side View
Camera Direction south



St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barron County) WI

#5 of 8 Rear View
Camera direction east



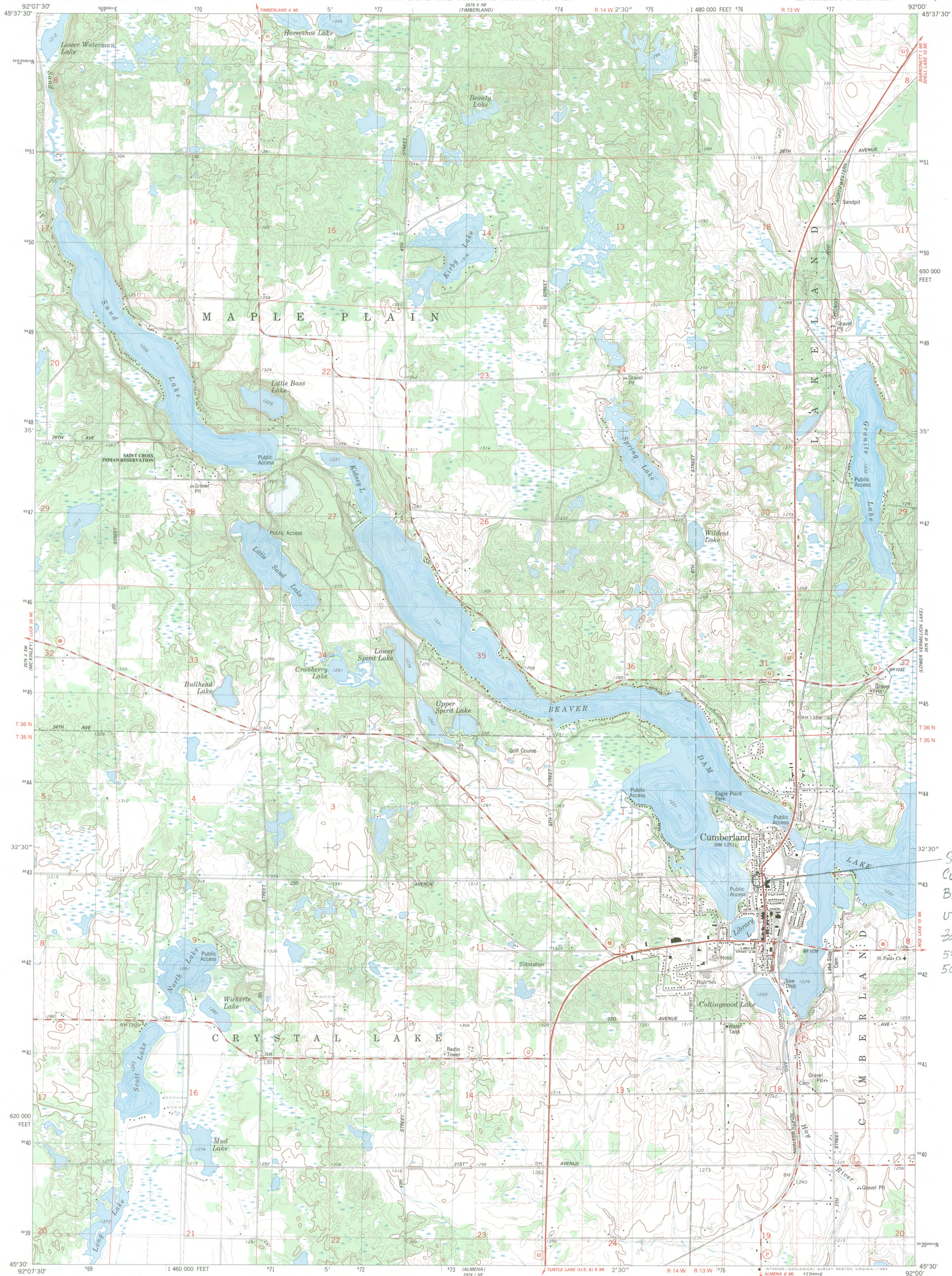
St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barron Co.) WI
#6 of 8. Front stairwell
Camera direction west



St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barron County) WI
#7 of 8 Parlor turret
Camera direction south-east

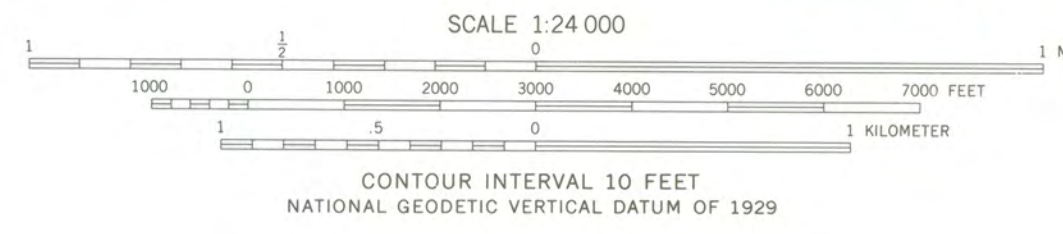


St. Mary's Rectory
Cumberland (Barron Co.) WI
8 of 8 Parlor Fireplace
Camera direction south



St. Mary's Rectory
CUMBERLAND
BARRON COUNTY, WI.
UTM Coordinates:
Zone 15
576340 E
5043040 N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1979. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1982
Hydrography compiled from information furnished by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 7 meters north and 1.4 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



CUMBERLAND, WIS.
8E4 CUMBERLAND 15' QUADRANGLE
N4530-W9200/7.5

1982

DMA 2575 II SE-SERIES V861



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

FEB 15 2011

TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Daina Penkiunas

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 11th day of February 2011,
for nomination of the St. Mary's Rectory to the National Register of Historic
Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

 Multiple Property Nomination form

8 Photograph(s)

1 Original USGS map(s)

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

 Piece(s) of correspondence

 Other _____

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

 The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.

 Other: _____