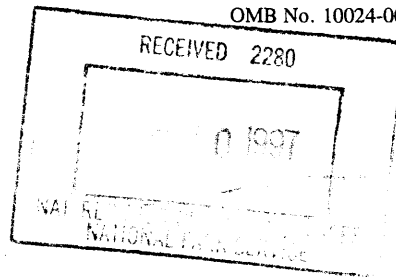


1410

NPS Form 10-900
(January 1992)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

OMB No. 10024-0018



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 Cass and King Street Residential Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	Various (see inventory)				N/A	not for publication
city or town	La Crosse				N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	code	WI	county	La Crosse	code 063 zip code 54601

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]
Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

10/3/97
Date

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

Cass and King Street Residential Historic District

La Crosse

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson H. Beall

11/7/97

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

contributing noncontributing
219 66 buildings
 1 sites
 structures
 objects
219 67 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)
None

Number of contributing resources
is previously listed in the National Register
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Italianate
Queen Anne
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation stone
walls brick
 wood
roof asphalt
other stone

Narrative Description

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

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Cass and King Residential Historic District
La Crosse, La Crosse Co., WI

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The proposed Cass and King Street Residential Historic District is a residential area located on the flat prairie between the Mississippi River on the west and the tall bluffs to the east. The area is divided into city blocks that are lined with trees. Cass Street and King Street, the two most prominent streets in the district, are wide streets characterized by large spacious lots while State Street is narrow and houses are built on long narrow lots. Wiegant Park, the only green space in the district, was created in the 1960s when Central High School was demolished.

Many of the 287 properties located in the proposed Cass and King Street Historic District are La Crosse's best examples of residential architecture. The Cass and King Street Historic District represents La Crosse residential architecture from the late 19th century through the early 1940s. The full range of historic architectural styles is represented including Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Classical and Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish-Colonial Revival, and Neo-Gothic Revival. Fine examples of Prairie School architecture are among the most prominent of the early 20th century houses in the district.

Brick and clapboard are the primary exterior construction materials in the district while stucco and stone is less visible. The roofs are generally covered by asphalt shingles although several houses continue to display their original tile roofs. While the earliest houses in the district were built in 1883-1884, most of the construction occurred in the early 20th century. Very few modern buildings intrude upon the historic environment of the proposed district. Of the 287 properties, 67 are non-contributing buildings and sites. All of the properties are residential except four are churches, one is a church hall and one is a park.

Contributing buildings in the Cass and King Street Residential Historic District are more than 50 years old and retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Noncontributing buildings are either less than 50 years old, or have been significantly altered through the removal or covering of historic architectural features that would allow them to contribute to the architectural character of the neighborhood.

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Description of Significant Properties

The following inventory of the district contains a brief description of the most architecturally or historically significant buildings along with the names of the architect or builder, if known, and the original owner. The names of building owners, the architects and builders, and dates of construction were determined through research of the City of La Crosse Tax Records from 1867-1918, La Crosse City Directories, La Crosse City Water Department Records from the 1890s to the present and a survey of early newspaper accounts. Architectural firm commission records provided additional information. Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1884 to the 1950s, as well as the 1898 City of La Crosse Atlas also gave useful information.

1. Philo/Mattie Gelatt House, 1212 Cass Street, 1917. This brick and frame two-story, Prairie School styled house displays a low pitched hip roof and flanking wings. Bands of casement windows with leaded glass in geometric designs and a large front-facing chimney further characterize this Prairie School design by local architect Otto Merman. The swimming pool at the rear of the house and a porch was designed by Otto Merman in 1926.
2. Daniel/Mary MacMillan House, 1222 Cass Street, 1914. This irregular plan, two-story, brick Prairie School house displays a low pitched hip roof, overhanging eaves and bands of windows. Dark wood strip detailing on the stucco surface between the upper and lower story window bands emphasize the horizontal line of the house. This house was designed by architect Otto Merman for his friend Dan MacMillan while he was in partnership with Percy Bentley. Merman designed an addition and the porte cochere in 1918.
3. Henry/Eleanora Gund House, 1304 Cass Street, 1918-1919. This Colonial Revival, two-story frame house features a symmetrical five-bay facade and a tile covered gable roof. A two-story, gable roofed wing extends from the west elevation. This large house, designed by prominent Chicago architect Howard Van Doren Shaw, is characterized further by gabled roof dormers, eight over eight windows, a classically detailed side-lighted entrance, and a small pedimented porch supported by Tuscan columns. The less formal garden facade overlooks the gardens at the rear.
4. Joseph M. Hixon House, 1326 Cass Street, 1901-1902. This two-story, brick and stucco, irregular house features a hip roof, intersecting gabled wings and a short entrance tower. This Elizabethan-Tudor Revival "manor" house is ornamented by half-timber framing, leaded glass windows, tall brick chimneys and an arched entrance. The interior finishings were by the

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prominent local firm of Segelke and Kohlhaus. The Hixon house, which features a less formal garden front, is located on a large corner "estate size" lot. A small brick play house, reportedly also used as a school room for the Hixon children, is located on the grounds. The Joseph Hixon house was designed by Handy and Cady, prominent architects from Chicago and constructed by local contractor James Stormondt for a contract price of \$25,000.

5. Easton-Copeland House, 1327 Cass Street, 1886-87, Remodeled - 1909. This two-story frame and stucco house is characterized by a steep gable roof that features shed and gabled dormers. This Elizabethan-Tudor Revival styled house is characterized further by open porches, leaded glass windows, tall chimneys and projecting two-story entrance bay with a flat roof and arched windows. This house, completely "modernized" for Frederic Copeland in its present style in 1909, originally was designed for Lucian Easton in 1886 by local architect William Parker and constructed by local contractor Fred Drake and Son.

6. Nymphus B. Holway House, 1419 Cass Street, 1891. This Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style-influenced Queen Anne style mansion features solid stone elevations, round arches, round buttresses and Queen Anne style conical roofed towers. The exceptional interior features woodwork of oak, sycamore, ash and birch, stained glass, spindle work, an open staircase and a large entrance hall as well as eight fireplaces. The third floor ball room has been remodeled for residential rental space. A large stone coach house is located at the rear. The interior was restored in the late 1970s. This exceptionally well preserved house, designed by the prominent La Crosse architectural firm Stoltze and Schick, was constructed by the local contractors the Gross Brothers for a contract price of \$22,000.

7. E.C. Dailey House, 1420 Cass Street, 1889. This gabled, two-story frame house is ornamented by a bracketed pedimented front gable, an oriel window, stained glass, corner tower, and hip and gable roofed dormers. The Classical Revival-influenced two-sided porch and a porte cochere are supported by multiple, short classical columns on masonry bases. This Queen Anne styled house was designed by La Crosse architects Stoltze and Schick early in their partnership and erected by local contractors Davis, Sorensen and Co.

8. Charles/Louise Michel, 1431 Cass Street, 1892; Remodeled-1927. This cream brick, two-story house is characterized by multiple hip roofs, conical roofed front tower, roof dormers and rectangular front porch with arched openings. This house, designed as a red brick Queen Anne style house by Stoltze and Schick in 1892, was "modernized" in the present Classical Revival influenced style for the Michel family in 1927. The interior continues to display features of the 1892 house.

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9. W.W. Withee House, 1434 Cass Street, 1897. This picturesque, patterned brick interpretation of the Queen Anne style is characterized by a tall hipped roof and multiple forms including two slender, conical-roofed round towers, a short round tower on the east elevation, a hip roofed bay on the west elevation and a tall gabled dormer in the center of the front elevation that is flanked by a tall brick chimney. The Withee house is ornamented further by Classical Revival stylistic details including short columns on the railing of the long front porch, Palladian styled front dormer window, and ornamented cornices. A flat-roofed porte cochere with arched openings is attached to the west elevation. The coach house remains at the rear. This exceptional house was designed by local architects Stoltze and Schick and erected by contractor James Stormont.

10. English Lutheran Church, 1601 Cass Street, 1924-1925. This Neo-Gothic Revival church features a red tile covered gable roof and Gothic styled pointed arched windows and buttresses. A short tower topped by a pyramidal roof is located at the north end of the west elevation. The large stained glass windows in the north gable was removed and installed in the new church of the Lutheran congregation when this church was sold in 1994 to the Living Word Christian Church congregation. This church was designed by the local architectural firm of Merman and Skogstad.

11. John /Esther Desmond House, 2027 Cass Street, 1922. This two-story, brick and stucco Prairie School house is characterized by the overhanging low-pitched hip roof, the horizontal band of windows and the flanking wings typical of the style. It is further characterized by a stuccoed upper story and the sloping or battered foundation apparent on the front elevation.

12. S.Y. Hyde House, 1224 King Street, 1897-1898. This two-story, early Georgian Revival styled, frame, rectangular house displays a symmetrical front elevation and a hip roof. The front elevation is characterized by two-story capped pilasters on the ends and a projecting entrance bay topped by a pedimented, gambrel roofed dormer. It is characterized further by a rounded open porch supported by classical columns and a side lighted entrance. This turn of the century house, built by Hyde for his daughter, was designed by local architects Stoltze and Schick and erected by contractor C.A. Bartz for a contract cost of \$2,650.

13. Arthur/Jean Farnam House, 1408 King Street, 1922-1923. This two-story, brick Prairie School house is characterized by the low-pitched hip roof, broad flat chimney and the horizontal bands of windows typical of the Prairie style. It features a hip roofed two-story porch along its east elevation with dark wood detailing on stucco panels. The house is ornamented only by an arched door hood.

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14. C. J./Helen Felber House, 1408 King Street, 1912-1913. This two-story brick and frame house features the low-pitched, overhanging hip roof and the horizontal bands of windows typical of the Prairie School style. Brick piers outline the front entrance bay and divide the brick lower story into recessed bays. This outstanding example of the Prairie School house, along with an elaborate garden at the rear, was designed by La Crosse's avant-garde Prairie School architect Percy Bentley. The Felber house has been altered by the addition of a large garage attached to its west elevation. The garden design by Bentley at the rear of the house has been altered.

15. John/Virginia Elliot House, 1420 King Street, 1936. This two-story, red brick, late Neo-Classical Revival house displays a symmetrical front elevation articulated by molded, key-stone accented masonry window heads over six over six windows, a frontispiece featuring a broken pediment and a side lighted door. Chimneys are located at the ends of the gable roof. This large Period Revival house is embellished further by a pedimented portico resting on colossal Corinthian columns and ornamented cornices.

16. Frank /Alice Hixon House, 1431 King Street, 1892-1893; Remodeled-1905. This two-story Arts and Crafts styled, stucco-covered house features a steep gable roof topped by gable roofed dormers with stucco fronts recessed between shingled side elevations. The Hixon house is characterized further by an octagonal entrance tower topped by a large stucco and shingle covered gable roofed dormer, exposed rafter ends at the level of the second floor, a small open entrance porch with a gable roof and diamond pane leaded glass windows. The house is surrounded by a stucco and brick wall with large wrought iron gates and gardens. This picturesque house was designed originally in 1892 by architect Cady of Milwaukee and, in 1905-1906 was extensively remodeled in the fashionable Arts and Crafts style by architect Cady in partnership with Handy of Chicago. The significance of this house was diminished when the distinctive green tile roof recently was replaced with asphalt shingles. The 1905-1906 interiors were by the C. Schweizer Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The Hixon house was divided into apartments in 1950.

17. Dr. Gunnar A. Gundersen House, 1504 King Street, 1927-1928. This eclectic Tudor Revival stucco covered, two-story house is characterized by multiple gabled wall dormers with wide multipane windows breaking through the ends of the multigabled roof. The simple textured stucco surfaces are ornamented by false-half timbering on the east elevation, a bay window on the front elevation, an arched door and leaded glass windows with multipane lights. A stone cross gable with a steep roof serves as the entrance. This eclectic Tudor Revival house, which

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displays some of the characteristics of a French farmhouse, was designed by Otto Merman while in partnership with Herbert Skogstad.

18. Henry Salzer House, 1634 King Street, 1912-1913. This long, rectangular, two-story, stucco covered house, constructed of one foot thick hollow tile, displays the low-pitched hip roof with large overhanging eaves and long bands of windows on the upper and lower stories used to create the horizontal, low to the ground quality typical of the Prairie School style. The Salzer house is further characterized by large buttresses or piers supporting the porch roofs over the front and rear entrances, porches on the north and south ends of the house and leaded glass windows. The Salzer house, which is presently painted white, originally displayed dark tan stucco on the lower story, dark brown trim and string courses and green stained wooden shingles on the roof. Philippine mahogany with blond wood inlay designs characterize the Colonial Revival styled interior. This exceptional Prairie School house was designed by Percy Bentley in 1912 and erected in 1912-1913 by local contractor Frank Schwalbe, Sr. for \$19,000. The north porch, originally screened, has been enclosed.

19. Thomas/Elizabeth Reynolds House, 1702 King Street, 1922. This brick, two-story house displays the low-pitched hip roof as well as the bands of windows that is essential to the Prairie School style. Typically, a west one-story porch and an east two-story porch flank the main block. This well-preserved house is further characterized by stucco panels on the upper story and between the upper and lower story windows on the east porch and an arched one-bay entrance. The Reynolds house is among the best of the residential designs of the local architectural firm, Parkinson and Dockendorff, who are noted for their public building designs.

20. Argyle/Jessie Scott House, 1721 King Street, 1918. This Colonial Revival, frame, two-story house is characterized by a gabled roof and a symmetrical five-bay front elevation. This Period Revival house features non-traditional flush boards separated to create strong horizontal shadow lines that read as capped clapboards. It is characterized further by six over six windows, a side lighted entrance ornamented by a classical entablature resting on capped pilasters and a shallow, one-bay, pedimented porch resting on capped columns. A brick end chimney and a one-story porch are located on the east elevation. Percy Bentley returned to La Crosse to design the Scott house in 1918, just before the end of the Bentley-Merman partnership.

21. Dr. Robert Flynn House, 1925 King Street, 1925. This Prairie School styled, two-story brick and stucco house displays the low-pitched hip roofs and the bands of windows that are typical of the style. This unusual interpretation of the Prairie School style is further characterized by a red tile roof, brick quoins contrasting with the stucco on the upper story, a

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battered foundation, a flat hip roofed front porch over the centrally located entrance and leaded glass windows. This well preserved Prairie School house was designed by local architect and contractor Ori Sorensen of Sorensen and Sorensen.

22. Frank Schwalbe, Jr. House, 1420 Madison Street, 1914. This brick and stucco, two-story Prairie School house is characterized by a low-pitched intersecting hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, a broad flat chimney, bands of windows and simple box shapes. The house, designed to fit the long narrow lot with the narrow side facing the street, features the entrance into the rear main block and casement windows with exceptional leaded glass lights with geometric designs. This well-preserved house was designed by Otto Merman for his friend and contractor Frank Schwalbe, Jr. The Schwalbe house is in the process of restoration.

23. A.S. Dunham House, 1512 Madison Street, 1899-1900. This Queen Anne styled, two-story, frame house displays a hip roof with front and side cross gables. An open full-length front porch with a second story pedimented gable roof and a turreted lower roof adds to the irregularity typical of the Queen Anne style. This house is further ornamented by spindle work, decorative shingles in the gable ends, leaded glass and cresting and finials on the roof ridge. The Dunham house, which was restored in the early 1990s, was designed by local architect Andrew Roth and constructed by contractor Frank Schwalbe, Sr.

24. Adolph Kohlhaus House, 1518 Madison Street, 1897. This two-story, frame, Queen Anne house is characterized by a hip roof with multiple front and side cross gables and an elegant front porch with a second story balustrated deck roof and a turreted lower roof, all of which illustrate the irregularity of surface and form typical of the style. This house, restored in the mid-1980s, is ornamented further by extensive spindle work, a Palladian styled window in the east gable, stained glass windows, decorated and pedimented gable ends, and bracketed cornices. The house features interiors by the Segelke-Kohlhaus Company. The Kohlhaus house was designed by local architects Stoltze and Schick and erected by contractor Frank Schwalbe, Sr. at a contract cost of \$3,500.

25. Frank Schwalbe, Sr. House, 1524 Madison Street, 1897-98. This two-story, frame house displays a hip roof with multiple front and side cross gables, a full-length, one-story front porch and a side porch that create the irregularity of form and surface essential to the Queen Anne style. The front porch is ornamented further by spindle work, a decorated pediment over the entrance and multiple porch columns placed on the porch rail. Decorative shingles ornament the gable ends. The Schwalbe house, which was restored in the early 1990s, was constructed by the historic owner, general contractor and builder Frank Schwalbe, Sr.

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26. Will Ott House, 1532 Madison Street, 1897. This Queen Anne styled, two-story, frame house is distinguished by irregular massing of the hip roofed, gabled and rounded forms. This picturesque house is characterized by a round conical roofed three-story tower on the east end of the front elevations, a two-story round tower on the west end and a front and side cross gables. It is ornamented by Classical Revival stylistic details including a Palladian window in the front gable, decorated cornices, Ionic columns on the porch rail and a decorated pediment over the porch. It is ornamented further by decorative shingles on the towers and a variety of window treatments. The interior of the Ott house also displays the work of the master craftsmen of wood and glass who were employed by the Segelke-Kohlhaus Company, and the Egid Hackner wood-working company. This ornate house, designed by architects Stoltze and Schick, was listed in the NRHP in 1980.

27. Fred G. Cutler House, 1601 Madison Street, 1902. This Neo-Classical Revival, two-story, frame house displays a hip roof that incorporates the full length two-story portico. This turn of the century house is characterized further by colossal order columns with Ionic capitals and paneled bases that support the two-story porch, eight pedimented gabled roof dormers, corner boards and window cornices. The projecting, shallow entrance bay features an entrance accented by a classical entablature resting on capped pilasters and a side lighted door topped by a classical styled fan light.

28. Stephen Gantert House, 1304 Main Street, 1890. This elaborate Queen Anne, three-story, frame house is characterized by a multigabled roof with multiple cross gables, a three-story tower, a highly decorative chimney and a variety of surface and gable decoration that provide the irregularity of form, surface and massing essential to the Queen Anne style. The porch, which curves around the tower, features spindle work, clustered colonettes and a decorated pediment over the entrance. A third-story porch with arched spindle work and an oriel window on the front elevation, as well as, stained glass add to the wealth of decoration. This exceptional house was designed by La Crosse architects Stoltze and Schick and erected by contractor C.A. Bartz. The Gantert house was divided in apartments around 1950.

29. Peter/Anna Capellen House, 1530 Main Street, 1903-1904. This Queen Anne styled, two-story brick and frame house features a tall hip roof, a shingled upper story, and a two-story corner tower. It is characterized further by roof and wall dormers, an open porch and a side lighted entrance. This house was designed by local architect Wells Bennet and constructed by the local contractor Albert Gutzke.

30. Louis A. Miller House, 1309 State Street, 1885. This irregular, two-story, Queen Anne styled frame house is characterized by a tall hip roof, multiple cross gables and a round corner

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turret with a conical roof. This house is characterized further by decorative shingles in the gable ends, roof dormers, decorative brackets on the cut-away bay and an open spindle porch and porte cochere supported by paneled columns.

31. John Schilling House, 1328 State Street, 1890-91. This Queen Anne styled two-story, house displays a gable roof with multiple cross gables and turret. It is ornamented by decorative shingles in the gable ends and on the turret, and decorated bargeboards. This house is further characterized by a full-length, front spindle porch with a gable roofed second story, as well as, a recessed porch with a round-arched opening in the east gable.

32. First Church of Christ Scientist, 145 West Avenue South, 1922. This light brick Neo-Classical church features a rectangular main block characterized by a classical temple front. The classically detailed front porch features a balustraded portico on a raised podium that is supported by multiple Ionic columns. This small temple styled building is further characterized by plain wide cornices along the top of the elevations topped by plain capped parapets. The porch, which features an attic story, is ornamented by a projecting cornice and architrave trim and a pedimented gable roof. The portico is characterized further by engaged pilasters with Ionic capitals on its rear wall and a balustrade above the entablature. One-story, flat roofed vestibules flank the classical styled porch. The Church of Christ Scientist was constructed according to a design created for Christian Scientist churches by the prominent Chicago architect S.S. Beman.

33. John A. Miller House, 117 South 13th Street, 1895. This Queen Anne styled, two-story frame house displays the multigabled and cross gabled forms as well as the surface irregularity typical of the Queen Anne style. Decorative shingles in the gable ends, scroll brackets on the cut-away bays, gable ornaments, and a variety of window shapes create the characteristic surface irregularity in this contractor-builder interpretation of the Queen Anne style. A one-story, partially screened, wrap-around porch features spindle work, a decorated pediment over the entrance and a turreted roof supported by carved posts.

34. Percy Wiggenhorn House, 109 South 14th Street, 1905. This two-story brick and stucco, early 20th century Tudor house displays half-timbering over the entire upper story; a steep front-facing stuccoed cross gable, a tile covered roof and flat Tudor arched window openings on the lower story. It is characterized further by a hip roof, roof dormers and a stucco covered front porch with Tudor arched opening on front of the off-set entrance. This unusual example of the Tudor style was designed by local architect Wells Bennett and erected by contractor Frank Schwalbe, Sr. for a contract cost of \$4,276. The mill work was done by O.J. Sorensen.

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35. Kingston Court Building Apartments, 203 South 16th Street, 1924. This two-and-one-half story, 95 x 76 foot, apartment building is a U-shaped complex with the main entrance through the center court into the main block. This eclectic early 20th century apartment building displays remnants of the historic styles popular at the time of construction. The plain brick surfaces are characterized by a large round arched window over the entrance, which is ornamented by a plain entablature, and side lighted door that suggest Classical Revival influence. The corbeled cornices under tile covered roofs over the center bay of each front-facing wing as well as the parapeted walls suggest the Spanish Colonial style. This solid brick apartment building was constructed by the Lovis Fleisher Company of Minneapolis. The building originally was comprised of five-room, four-room and three-room apartments.

36. Edwin/Marjorie Schwalbe House, 217 South 17th Street, 1920-1921. This two-story, brick Prairie School house displays a main block covered by an intersecting flat hipped roof with overhanging eaves and one-story flanking wings or porches. The Schwalbe house is further characterized by a band of windows directly under the eaves, a broad flat chimney on the south end, and an integral, off-set one-story entrance with a compounded segmentally arched door opening. This house was designed by local architect Otto Merman for a member of the Frank Schwalbe and Sons family of general contractors, who undoubtedly erected the house.

37. Frank/Lucinda Schwalbe, Jr. House, 223 South 17th Street, 1921. This two-story, brick Prairie School house displays the characteristic flat intersecting hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, a broad chimney in the center of the roof and bands of windows on the upper and lower stories. The small north block of this asymmetrical house is characterized by a north side bay window and a flat roofed, one-story entrance porch with a round arched door opening outlined by brick voussoirs. This Prairie School house is ornamented by detailing with a vertical emphasis and leaded glass windows in geometric patterns. This Schwalbe family house was designed by local architect Otto Merman and erected by Frank Schwalbe and Sons, general contractors.

38. Peter Valier House, 229 South 17th Street, 1922-1923. This eclectic, two-story, brick house features the intersecting flat hip roof with overhanging eaves and the broad flat chimney associated with the Prairie School style. It is further characterized by blind arches over a variety of windows on the lower story and a wrought iron balcony above the entrance under the French doors on the second story. The side lighted entrance is recessed into the front facing wing. The French doors on the lower story of the south end of of the front elevation is balanced by an inset screened porch on the end of the north wing. A brick porte cochere on the north elevation and leaded glass windows further characterize this substantial brick house.

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39. Edward/Flora Bartl House, 238 South 17th Street, 1913. This two-story stucco and frame house is characterized by a flat hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, a horizontal band of windows, as well as, wrap-around corner windows on the second floor above the lap board covered piers and angled stair tower. A broad, flat chimney and a one-story porch at the front of the main block further characterize this early Prairie School style house. The Bartl house design by avant garde architect Percy Bentley is one of his most innovative works, synthesizing vernacular sources with the "new" Prairie School style. Although this house was designed in 1910, it was not constructed until 1913.

40. Ben/Jessie Ott House, 241 South 17th Street, 1921-1923. This two-story, stucco covered, Prairie School house displays the flat hipped roof with overhanging eaves and asymmetrical form typical of the style. The detailing of the stucco surfaces emphasizes the horizontal band of windows placed directly under the eaves. The front facing block is balanced by the north wing and carport. The entrance is located off to the side into the rear block. The Ott house is characterized further by leaded glass windows in geometric designs and a broad flat chimney. This house was designed in 1921 by local architect Otto Merman.

41. Henry Gundlach House, 215 South 17th Place, 1926. This two-story, brick and stucco house displays the flat hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, the bands of windows, and a box shape with a full length front porch that is typical of the vernacular form of the Prairie School house. This well preserved house is further characterized by leaded glass windows in a geometric design. The Gundlach house is similar in design to the adjacent house at 217 South 17th Street Place.

42. Charles Loveland House, 217 South 17th Place, 1927. This two-story, brick and stucco house, which is similar in design to the adjacent vernacular Prairie School house at 215 17th Place, displays a flat hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, bands of windows, and a box shape extended by a full length front porch. This well preserved vernacular Prairie School house is further characterized by a broad flat chimney and leaded glass windows in a geometric design.

43. John/Clara Tubbesing House, 220 South 17th Place, 1923. This two-story, brick and frame vernacular Prairie School house is characterized by a flat hip roof with broad overhanging eaves and narrow window band on the shingled upper story, as well as, a broad flat chimney. The brick front elevation is recessed between brick piers located at the ends of the house and in the center of the front facade, which also supports the porch roof. The Tubbesing house is characterized further by a side lighted entrance door.

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44. Art/Kate Schwalbe House, 204 South 20th Street, 1923. This two-story Spanish Colonial Revival house features plain stucco clad elevations characterized by long multipaned windows on the lower story, a wrought iron balcony above the entrance beneath the glass doors, wrought iron railing around the entrance court, and a contrasting red tile roof. This hip roofed house is further characterized by a one-story wing featuring an arched passageway on the north elevation of the main two-story block and a one-story south wing set off with an enclosed court along its front elevation. The entrance into a shallow, projecting bay on the north end of the front elevation features a round arched door emphasized by a panel of stonework. This Period Revival house was constructed by the Art Schwalbe's general contracting company.

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List and Classification of Properties Located in the Proposed Cass and King Streets Residential
Historic District

Legend: (C) - Contributing Property

(N) - Non-contributing Property

Street Address/ Map Code

Name of Property/ Construction Date

Cass Street

(C) 1212 Cass Street	Philo/Harriet Gelatt House, 1917
(C) 1222 Cass Street	Daniel/Mary MacMillan House, 1914
(C) 1304 Cass Street	Henry/Eleanora Gund House, 1918
(N) 1315 Cass Street	Bethany on Cass Lutheran Home, 1956
(C) 1326 Cass Street	Joseph M. Hixon House, 1901-02
(C) 1327 Cass Street	Easton-Copeland House, 1886-87; Remodeled: 1909
(N) 1404 Cass Street	Ben B. Healy House, 1887
(C) 1414 Cass Street	Henry Esperson House, 1887
(N) 1415 Cass Street	Reinhart House House, 1996
(C) 1419 Cass Street	N.B./Jessie Holway House, 1891-92
(C) 1420 Cass Street	E.C. Dailey House, 1889
(C) 1431 Cass Street	C.F./Louise Michel House, 1892; Remodeled: 1927
(C) 1434 Cass Street	William W. Withee House, 1897
(N) 1500 Cass Street	Babe Weigent Park
(C) 1501 Cass Street	Max/Kathleen Jewett House, 1927
(N) 1511 Cass Street	Herbert Proksch House, 1946; Additions: 1962, 1983
(C) 1515 Cass Street	Archie/Elsie Prechel House, 1941
(C) 1529 Cass Street	Hugo/Martha Protz House, 1932
(C) 1601 Cass Street	English Lutheran Church, 1924-25
(C) 1602 Cass Street	Walter/Florence Moers House, 1936
(N) 1608 Cass Street	Otto/Emma Brown House, 1936
(C) 1610 Cass Street	Ardon/Myra Gordon House, 1939-40
(N) 1614 Cass Street	Emmet Sheehan House, 1935-36
(C) 1619 Cass Street	J.M. Bradbury House, 1892
(N) 1628 Cass Street	Marie Kroner House, 1948
(C) 1634 Cass Street	Gottlieb/Clara Kroner House, 1909
(N) 1702 Cass Street	C. Marboe House, 1916

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(C) 1710 Cass Street
(C) 1720 Cass Street
(C) 1724 Cass Street
(C) 1728 Cass Street
(C) 1732 Cass Street
(N) 1733 Cass Street
(C) 1927 Cass Street
(C) 2005 Cass Street
(C) 2027 Cass Street

W. Leroy Yerly House, 1925
Fred Engen House, 1909
Bernt/Laura Johnson House, 1890
Louis/Olga Pamperin House, 1915-16
John/Virginia Reh fuss House, 1916-17
James/Sara Lamb House, 1923
Harry/Edna Hummel House, 1927
Peter Lynch House, 1940
John/Esther Desmond House, 1922

King Street

(C) 1215 King Street
(N) 1220 King Street

(C) 1224 King Street
(C) 1230 King Street
(C) 1402 King Street
(C) 1408 King Street
(N) 1411 King Street
(C) 1420 King Street
(C) 1431 King Street
(C) 1504 King Street
(N) 1509a King Street
(N) 1509b King Street
(C) 1514 King Street
(C) 1522 King Street
(C) 1528 King Street
(C) 1601 King Street
(N) 1611 King Street
(C) 1612 King Street
(C) 1615 King Street
(N) 1616 King Street
(C) 1619 King Street
(N) 1629 King Street
(C) 1634 King Street
(C) 1635 King Street

Gustave Sexauer House, 1894
Episcopal Church Rectory, 1864;
Moved to Site/Remodeled: 1897
S.Y. Hyde House, 1897-98
Arthur/Jean Farnam House, 1922
F.J./Mary Toland House, 1901-02
Charles J./Helen Felbur House, 1912-13
Harry/Signe Schroeder House, 1970
John/Virginia Elliott House, 1936
Frank/Alice P.Hixon House, 1893, 1905-06
Dr. Gunnar Gundersen House, 1927-28
Stoffell Hall House, 1961
English Lutheran Church, 1994
Francis Egbert House, 1904
George Jeffords House, 1886
John D. McMillan House (Rental), 1907
Rudolph Blatter House, 1898-99
William/Margaret Goodrich House, 1906
S.S. Tanner House, 1897
Wayne Bentley House, 1906
Tollef/Amanda Evjen House, 1898
Alfred/Jessie James House, 1909
Chandler/Jeannette Campbell House, 1955
Henry Salzer House, 1912-13
Fred Goddard House, 1901

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(C) 1702 King Street	Thomas/Elizabeth Reynolds House, 1922
(C) 1721 King Street	Argyle/Jessie Scott House, 1918
(C) 1733 King Street	John/Madeleine Weisse House, 1916-17
(C) 1734 King Street	Leonard Funke House, 1920
(N) 1745 King Street	John Wiebke Duplex (Rental), 1975
(C) 1802 King Street	John Hougen House, 1923-24
(C) 1803 King Street	Flower Shop, 1933; Moved to site: 1935
(C) 1815 King Street	Bert/Anna Cassels House, 1917
(N) 1904 King Street	John Bryce Duplex (Rental), 1948
(C) 1908 King Street	George Hoel House, 1941-42
(N) 1909 King Street	Theodore Jankowski House, 1946
(C) 1912 King Street	Alex Moll House, 1931-32
(C) 1925 King Street	Dr. Robert Flynn House, 1925
(C) 2004 King Street	Edward/Eileen George House, 1927

Madison Street

(C) 1313-1315 Madison Street	William Janda House, 1885; Brick veneer: 1897
(N) 1317-1319 Madison Street	C.L. Lein House, 1885; Addition: 1889
(N) 1321 Madison Street	Bernard Root House, Moved to site: c.1901
(C) 1335 Madison Street	Frank/Lillian Root House, 1893
(N) 1402 Madison Street	H. Luithlen House, 1885
(N) 1408 Madison Street	Richard Sorgel House, 1887
(C) 1409 Madison Street	F.H. Scofield (Rental) House, 1907-08
(C) 1414 Madison Street	Fred Tebbenjohams House, 1892-93
(C) 1418 Madison Street	Nevin Scott House, 1912-1913
(C) 1420 Madison Street	Frank Schwalbe, Sr. House, Jr, 1914
(C) 1423 Madison Street	John Bergoust House, 1888
(N) 1428 Madison Street	John Hedderich House, 1912-15
(C) 1436 Madison Street	Edward/Steven Christian House, 1912-16
(N) 1502-1506 Madison	J.J. Mogan House, 1892
(C) 1510 Madison Street	C.N. Dunham House, 1899-1900
(C) 1512 Madison Street	A.S. Dunham House, 1899
(C) 1518 Madison Street	Adolph/Bertha Kohlhaus House, 1897
(C) 1524 Madison Street	Frank Schwalbe House, 1897
(C) 1532 Madison Street	William Ott House, 1897(NRHP)
(C) 1601 Madison Street	Fred Cutler House, 1902

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Main Street

(C) 1222 Main Street	Jacob/Elizabeth Scholl House, 1883
(C) 1303-1305 Main Street	M.M. Funk House, 1893-94
(C) 1304 Main Street	Stephen Gantert House, 1890
(C) 1309 Main Street	Ray S. Reid House, 1894
(C) 1314 Main Street	George/Ella Thomas House, 1945-46
(N) 1315 Main Street	George/Sarah Willey House, 1893-94
(C) 1320 Main Street	Marion Yerly House, 1940
(C) 1321 Main Street	George Zeisler House, 1902
(C) 1326 Main Street	Oliver Fritz House, 1942
(C) 1327 Main Street	O.J. Sorenson House, 1905
(N) 1333 Main Street	Alfred/Etta Harrison House, 1896
(C) 1404 Main Street	Frank/Anna Malin House, 1910
(C) 1414 Main Street	John/Isabelle Elliott House, 1909
(C) 1428 Main Street	George/Belle Burton House, 1906
(C) 1504 Main Street	Henry/Hattie Bliss House, 1896
(C) 1508-1510 Main Street	Ellis/Anna Usher House, 1892
(C) 1516 Main Street	George/Nina Smith House, 1909
(C) 1522 Main Street	Frank/Etta Smith House, 1897-98
(C) 1530 Main Street	Peter/Anna Capellen House, 1903-04

State Street

(C) 1301 State Street	Fred Sprehn House, 1884
(C) 1302 State Street	Samuel Wallice House, 1885
(C) 1308 State Street	William Imhoff House, 1884-85
(C) 1309 State Street	Louis A. Miller House, 1884-85
(N) 1314 State Street	Alfred Harrison House, 1887-88
(C) 1315 State Street	C.J./Helen Felber House, 1897-98
(N) 1318-1320 State Street	James Sones House, 1887-87
(C) 1319 State Street	George W. Brice House, 1887-88
(N) 1324 State Street	Charles H. Burroughs House, 1888-89
(C) 1325 State Street	Fred/Elsie Smith House, 1900
(C) 1331 State Street	Peter O'Rourke House, 1896-97
(C) 1328 State Street	John Schilling House, 1890-91
(C) 1334 State Street	O.A. Shall House, 1891-92
(C) 1337-1339 State Street	John W. Hughes House, 1893-94

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West Avenue

(C) 131 West Avenue, South	Rev. Wm. Card-James Trane House, 1882
(N) 137 West Avenue, South	John B. Gueinzius House, 1887
(C) 145 West Avenue, South	First Church of Christ Scientist, 1922
(C) 207 West Avenue, South	Lucius Colman House, 1883-84
(N) 223 West Avenue, South	First Presbyterian Church, 1949; Coach House, 1908
(C) 325 West Avenue, South	Theo/Magdalene Jankowski House, 1934

South 13th Street

(C) 110 South 13th Street	George/Emma Zeisler House, 1916-17
(C) 117 South 13th Street	J.A. Miller House, 1895
(C) 120 South 13th Street	William/Ella Hurtgen House, 1908
(C) 121 South 13th Street	Rev. J.C. Caldwell House, 1886-87
(C) 126 South 13th Street	J.A. Miller House, 1893
(C) 130 South 13th Street	Mary Boma House, 1894
(N) 134-136 South 13th Street	J.J. Fruit House, 1891
(C) 137 South 13th Street	Frank/Thekla Funke House, 1904
(C) 138 South 13th Street	R.L.C. Holbeck House, 1894
(C) 140 South 13th Street	F.W. Mould House, 1896-97
(C) 141 South 13th Street	G.F. Ewe House, 1904
(C) 147 South 13th Street	John/Louise Dengler House, 1895-96
(N) 403 South 13th Street	J.A. Raymond House, 1894-95
(C) 407 South 13th Street	Bernhard/Cora Dockendorff House, 1909
(C) 411 South 13th Street	Henry/Ella Thill House, 1909
(C) 415 South 13th Street	Henry S. Thill House, 1899
(N) 417 South 13th Street	Sam Anderson House, 1894
(C) 423 South 13th Street	William F. Fauver House, 1896

North and South 14th Street

(N) 109-111 North 14th Street	E.L./Ida Spicer House, 1892
(C) 119-123 North 14th Street	A.W. Schall House, 1892
(N) 104 South 14th Street	Samuel/Olene Jerome House, 1949
(C) 109 South 14th Street	Percy Wiggernhorn House, 1905
(C) 112 South 14th Street	William Baker House, 1942
(C) 116 South 14th Street	Charles/Emma Schweizer House, 1893
(N) 121 South 14th Street	Romeo/Magdaline Ross House, 1960

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (C) 128 South 14th Street | Emil T. Mueller House, 1914-15 |
| (C) 133 South 14th Street | John P./Helen Salzer House, 1891 |
| (C) 134 South 14th Street | Orlando/Deliah Holway House, 1903 |
| (C) 142 South 14th Street | William/Louise Doerflinger House, 1896-97 |
| (C) 200 South 14th Street | John/Frances Medary House, 1897 |
| (C) 210 South 14th Street | James B. Taylor House, 1902-03 |
| (C) 218 South 14th Street | Eva Marston House, 1903-04 |
| (C) 311 South 14th Street | William/Marguerite Walter House, 1939 |
| (N) 315-319 South 14th Street | Kenneth Train House (Rental), 1957 |
| (N) 325 South 14th Street | Otto Bosshard House, 1915 |
| (C) 400 South 14th Street | W.S. Cargill House, 1892 |
| (N) 401 South 14th Street | Albert Hardy House, 1885 |
| (N) 405 South 14th Street | Eugene Toepel Duplex (Rental), 1970 |
| (C) 409 South 14th Street | George Gordon House, 1887 |
| (C) 410 South 14th Street | Sam W. Anderson House, 1885 |
| (N) 415-417 South 14th Street | S.W. Raudenbush House, 1885 |
| (C) 416 South 14th Street | William Parker House, 1885 |
| (C) 421-423 South 14th Street | Frank/Harriet Scofield House, 1907 |
| (C) 422 South 14th Street | J.W./Ada Forfar House, 1887 |
| (C) 427 South 14th Street | Bart McCormick House, 1912 |
|
<u>South 15th Street</u> | |
| (C) 114 South 15th Street | Harry/Boletta Colman House, 1894-95 |
| (C) 121 South 15th Street | Dr. William Henke House, 1915-16 |
| (C) 126 South 15th Street | Lucius/Lenora Colman House, 1893-94;
Brick Veneer: c.1909 |
| (N) 131-133 South 15th Street | George Burton House, 1894; Moved to Site: 1906-07 |
| (C) 208 South 15th Street | Samuel/Minnie Anderson House, 1891 |
| (N) 216 South 15th Street | Albert/Helen Hansen House, 1957-58 |
| (C) 217 South 15th Street | John/Mabelle Holley House, 1904 |
| (C) 221 South 15th Street | Ira Ford House, 1915 |
| (N) 225 South 15th Street | Erwin Mueller House, 1915 |
| (C) 231 South 15th Street | Philip Grover/Frank Bedessem House, 1926-27 |
| (C) 237 South 15th Street | Hugo Hickisch House, 1926-27 |
| (C) 314 South 15th Street | Max/Louise Platz House, 1903-04 |
| (C) 400 South 15th Street | A.E./Ethel Tausche House, 1939-40 |

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(C) 404 South 15th Street
(N) 406 South 15th Street
(N) 416 South 15th Street
(N) 420 South 15th Street
(N) 426 South 15th Street

Christian/Margrethe Hanson House, 1892
James Vincent House (Rental), 1903-04
Mary Vincent House, 1892-93
D.G. Whyte House, 1903
August G. Houthmaker House, 1909-10

South 16th Street

(N) 118 South 16th Street
(N) 121 South 16th Street
(N) 122 South 16th Street
(C) 125 South 16th Street
(C) 131 South 16th Street
(C) 135 South 16th Street
(C) 203 South 16th Street
(C) 216 South 16th Street
(C) 217 South 16th Street
(C) 220 South 16th Street
(N) 222 South 16th Street
(C) 223 South 16th Street
(N) 224 South 16th Street
(C) 226 South 16th Street
(C) 227 South 16th Street
(N) 230 South 16th Street
(C) 319-321 South 16th Street
(C) 323 South 16th Street
(C) 327 South 16th Street
(C) 403 South 16th Street
(C) 407 South 16th Street
(C) 411 South 16th Street

Samuel Tanner House, 1894-95
Arnold/Stella Temte House, 1949
C.A. Smith House, 1898-99
Ray E. Peterson House, 1910
Fred Ring House, 1903-04
Olaf/Anna Skaar House, 1922
Kingston Court Building Apartments, 1924
Lizzie Caldwell House, 1915
Charles Miller House, 1890
Robert Keyes House, 1918
George Schrabeck House (Rental), 1970
George Drake House House, 1895
George Schrabeck House (Rental), 1970
Art Holmes House, 1917-18
Harvey Taylor House, 1906-07
Walter Schick House, 1915-16
Albert Gutzke House (Rental), 1910
Albert Gutzke House, 1905
Oswald Reichelt House, 1900
Charles Noble House (Rental), 1907
Hattie Jefferson House, 1907-08
Charles Noble (Rental), 1907

South 17th Street

(C) 101 South 17th Street
(C) 104 South 17th Street
(C) 107 South 17th Street
(C) 111 South 17th Street
(C) 112 South 17th Street

John G./Emma Robb House, 1917-18
James/Grace Hogan House, 1910
Art/Isabelle Hickisch House, 1916
Wilhelmina Kutzborsky House, 1920
John/Clara Tubbesing House, 1907

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(C) 115 South 17th Street	Peter/Rosina Bedessem House, 1918
(N) 116 South 17th Street	Robert Thompson House, 1895
(C) 119 South 17th Street	Albert H. Sanford House, 1922-25
(C) 120 South 17th Street	Andrew/Charlotte Lees House, 1903
(C) 121 South 17th Street	Charles/Jennie Callaway House, 1921-22
(N) 122 South 17th Street	Odin J. Oyen (Rental) House, 1922
(C) 124 South 17th Street	Odin/Emma Oyen House, 1899-1900
(N) 126 South 17th Street	Dr. R.T. Case House (Rental), 1919
(C) 137 South 17th Street	Donald/Gertrude Gordon House, 1935
(C) 145 South 17th Street	Frank/Emily Tiffany House, 1916-17
(C) 217 South 17th Street	Edwin/Marjorie Schwalbe House, 1920-21
(N) 220 South 17th Street	Howard/Lorraine Dahl House, 1951-52
(C) 223 South 17th Street	Frank/Lucinda Schwalbe House, 1921
(C) 229 South 17th Street	Peter/Margaret Valier House, 1922-23
(C) 232 South 17th Street	Oscar Hulberg House, 1912-13
(C) 238 South 17th Street	Edward/Flora Bartl House, 1913
(C) 241 South 17th Street	Ben/Jessie Ott House House, 1921-23
(N) 320 South 17th Street	A.E./Katherine Soderberg House, 1910
(C) 323 South 17th Street	Cyril Leinfelder House, 1925
(C) 325 South 17th Street	Arthur Schwalbe House, 1915
(C) 326 South 17th Street	Alfred/Martha Bosshard House, 1905
(C) 402 South 17th Street	Albert/Eda Milller House, 1922-23
(C) 403 South 17th Street	Edward Schams House, 1923
(N) 410 South 17th Street	Jacob/Eileen Padesky House, 1918
(C) 411 South 17th Street	Carl/Clara Semsch House, 1912

South 17th Place

(C) 124 South 17th Place	James Keizer House, 1924-25
(C) 125 South 17th Place	Paul Pamperin House, 1916-17
(N) 128 South 17th Place	Seymour Meister House, 1922-23
(C) 133 South 17th Place	Cornelius Scanlon House, 1917-18
(C) 134 South 17th Place	Dr. Dean Crowell House, 1922-23
(N) 137 South 17th Place	Will Ristow House, 1921
(C) 138 South 17th Place	Dr. H. Clay/Edna Evenson House, 1934
(C) 208 South 17th Place	Thomas Gantenbein House, 1940

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(C) 209 South 17th Place	Chester Pieper House, 1927
(C) 215 South 17th Place	Henry Gundlach House, 1926
(C) 217 South 17th Place	Charles Loveland House, 1927
(C) 220 South 17th Place	John/Clara Tubbesing House, 1923
(N) 221 South 17th Place	Harry Dimler House, 1925
(C) 225 South 17th Place	Clarence George House, 1925
(C) 228 South 17th Place	Henry/Anna Seiger House, 1922-23
(C) 231 South 17th Place	Clifton Bloom House, 1924-25
(C) 232 South 17th Place	Emil/Hulda Erickson House, 1922-23
(C) 236 South 17th Place	Kenneth/Jeannette Salzer House, 1922-23

South 19th Street

(N) 120 South 19th Street	Jessie Viner House, 1898
(C) 121 South 19th Street	William Freise House, 1923
(C) 127 South 19th Street	Laura Boardman House, 1924-25
(C) 130 South 19th Street	Nickolas/Anna Thoolens House, 1923
(C) 131 South 19th Street	Fred/Anna Yandt House, 1909
(C) 135 South 19th Street	William Hagensick House, 1915-16
(C) 136 South 19th Street	Phoebe Shuman House, 1924-25
(C) 139 South 19th Street	Joseph/Thora Felber House, 1916
(C) 140 South 19th Street	Percy/Elsie Cilley House, 1915
(C) 204 South 19th Street	Rupert Church House, 1893

South 20th Street

(C) 204 South 20th Street	Art/Kate Schwalbe House, 1923
(C) 209 South 20th Street	Archie/Grace Olberg House, 1931
(C) 215 South 20th Street	Norval Anderson House(Rental), 1929
(C) 218 South 20th Street	Percy Thomas Woolley House, 1927
(C) 219 South 20th Street	Peter/Rosina Bedessem House, 1929
(C) 223 South 20th Street	Flavin/Harriet Leinfelder House, 1931
(C) 224 South 20th Street	Frank/Elizabeth Ikert House, 1929
(C) 229 South 20th Street	Eugene Newburg House, 1929
(C) 230 South 20th Street	Emil Gundlach House, 1928
(C) 234 South 20th Street	Lewis/Clista Thompson House, 1922-23
(C) 235 South 20th Street	Edwin/Hattie Larson House, 1935

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

1882-1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

see continuation sheet

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, WI

Architects¹

Beman, Solan Spencer
Bennett, Wells E.
Bentley, Percy Dwight and Otto Merman
Handy and Cady
Parkinson, A.E. and Bernard Dockendorff
Parker, William
Stoltze, Gustav and Hugo Schick
Andrew Roth
Sorensen, Ori J.

Significance

The Cass and King Street Historic District is eligible at the local level under Criterion C because it is an assemblage of significant late 19th and early 20th century houses unified by their location along city streets in La Crosse's most prestigious residential neighborhood. The district is architecturally significant as the most outstanding concentration of fashionable late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture in the City of La Crosse. Many of the buildings are designed by La Crosse's most prominent architectural firms. The buildings constructed in the district between 1882 and the end of the historic period, 1946, are excellent representatives of the residential styles and construction preferred by the La Crosse's most prominent industrialists, professionals, businessmen and middle class families. The wide variety of residential historic styles represented in the historic district include Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical and Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish-Colonial/Mediterranean Revival. Excellent examples of the Prairie School style also characterize much of the historic district.

The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the first building built within the district (1882) and ends with the date of the last contributing building built within the historic period (1946). The Episcopal Church was built in 1864 and moved to a site within the district in 1897, although it was built earlier than the beginning date of the period of significance, it did not begin to contribute to the architectural significance until its relocation in 1897. It is also an exception to criteria consideration B for the same reason.

Historical Background

The Cass-King Historic District developed into the most prestigious residential neighborhood in La Crosse during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of the community's civic, business, and industrial leaders lived in the neighborhood, and the lavish homes they built and/or lived in made the area a showplace. The neighborhood developed east of La Crosse's downtown commercial district, and over

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the years, became increasingly dense as more homes filled in vacant and subdivided lots in the district. Although the district was the most important historic residential neighborhood in La Crosse, there was little building activity until the mid-1880s, when the prosperity of the lumbering era began to transform La Crosse from a sleepy shipping and commercial town into an important lumber-processing city.

Fur traders stopped at the area called "Prairie La Crosse" during the early 1800s, but it was not until 1840 that a fur trader established a trading post there. That trader did not stay, but in 1841, Nathan Myrick established another trading post on Barron Island (Pettibone Park). In 1842, Myrick built a log cabin at what is today Front and State streets, becoming the first permanent settler in La Crosse. Like most pioneers, Myrick was the first postmaster, and he shortened the name of the settlement to La Crosse in 1843. A few more settlers came to La Crosse between 1842 and 1850, but because Native Americans were not removed from the area until 1849, little mass settlement in the area occurred.²

During the 1850s, La Crosse began to boom. The fertile agricultural lands nearby began to attract settlers who looked to the community for mills and stores. The settlement's location along the Mississippi River was advantageous and the community profited from an excellent steamboat landing site. The pineries of northwestern Wisconsin also attracted people who wished to exploit them, although this exploitation did not reach fruition until the 1880s. During the 1850s, mills, stores, and small industrial shops were erected in La Crosse to serve the shipping, agricultural, and lumbering interests of the area and a railroad connection was completed by 1858. The population of the community reflected this business boom as the city grew from 573 residents in 1853 to almost 4,000 residents in 1860.³

Rapid growth continued in La Crosse during the 1860s and 1870s as retailing, lumber and grist milling, brewing and other small industries, shipping, and railroads provided jobs in the community. In particular, during this period, lumber milling was a growth industry and between 1870 and 1880, the saw mills in La Crosse tripled their production. The lumber industry spawned other related industries, from millwork factories to foundries that made lumber cutting and milling machinery. Between 1860 and 1880, the city's population increased by over 10,000 residents to 14,505. Most of these people lived in neighborhoods that radiated east, northeast, and southeast from La Crosse's downtown commercial district. Some of the most prominent citizens began living in an area near Cass, King, Madison, Main, and State streets between downtown and 10th Street. As the city continued to grow in the 1880s, this neighborhood began

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to rapidly expand into a prestigious residential community that extended along the same east-west streets all the way to 17th Street, the bulk of which is located in the Cass-King Street Historic District.⁴

During the 1880s, historic growth in La Crosse reached its zenith as the lumber industry of the city processed millions of board feet of lumber per year. The growth in the lumber industry attracted more retailing and manufacturing and the prosperity of the community drew more people. Between 1880 and 1890, the city's population increased to 25,090 residents. Many of these residents were part of the growing upper and middle classes who built primarily large houses in the Cass-King Historic District. Between 1883 and 1890, about 30 houses were built in the district primarily along Cass and State streets between 12th and 14th Streets. Most of the owners of these houses were middle or upper-class, including merchants, administrators, and people associated with lumber milling.⁵

The majority of the houses in the Cass-King Street Historic District were constructed between 1890 and 1930, with about the same number of buildings erected each decade. During the 1890s, houses were built along all of the east-west streets of the district from 12th to 17th Streets and north and south of these streets along the first few blocks of the numbered streets. Like the 1880s, the people who built homes in the district during the 1890s were upper and middle-class families from the commercial and manufacturing businesses of the city. For example, two members of the prominent Colman family built houses in the district in the 1890s, Lucius and Lenora Colman (126 S. 15th St.) and Harry and Boletta Colman (114 S. 15th St.). Lucius Colman was the President of the C. L. Colman Lumber Company and Vice-President of the National Bank of La Crosse. Harry Colman was Secretary of the C. L. Colman Lumber Company.

Other families building homes in the district during the 1890s were involved in important manufacturing interests in the city. Frank Smith (Frank and Etta Smith House, 1522 Main St.) was the president of the Smith Manufacturing Company. Adolph Kohlhaus (Adolph and Bertha Kohlhaus House, 1518 Madison St.) and Will Ott (Will Ott House, 1532 Madison St.) were managers at the Segelke and Kohlhaus wood products company. The Michel family (Michel House, 1431 Cass St.) operated one of the early and important breweries in nineteenth century La Crosse. John P. Salzer (John P. and Helen Salzer House, 133 S. 14th St.) was vice-president of the Salzer Seed Company, a company that had a thriving mail-order seed business.⁶

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Merchants were another large group that constructed homes in the district during the 1890s. They included John Medary (John and Frances Medary House, 200 S. 14th St.), owner of a leather goods shop; William Doerflinger (William and Louise Doerflinger House, 142 S. 14th St.), of Doerflinger's Department Store; John Dengler (147 S. 13th St.), tobacco and cigar dealer; J. M. Bradbury (1619 Cass St.), livery owner; S. W. Anderson (Samuel and Minnie Anderson House, 208 S. 15th St.), vice-president of the Mons Anderson real estate company; Stephen Gantert (Stephen and Sophia Gantert House, 1304 Main St.), furniture store owner; Bernt Johnson (Bernt and Laura Johnson House, 1724 Cass St.), paint store owner; and Odin Oyen (124 S. 17th St.), paint and artist supply store owner and noted local interior decorator. Professional men who built houses in the district during the 1890s included banker W. W. Withee (1434 Cass St.), accountant A. S. Dunham (1512 Madison St.), federal court clerk Alfred Harrison (Alfred and Etta Harrison House, 1333 Main St.), investment broker Frank Hixon (Frank and Alice Hixon House, 1431 King St.), attorneys Charles Schweizer (Charles and Emma Schweizer House, 116 S. 14th St.), Ray Reid (1309 Main St.), John Esch (who also served as congressman) (117 S. 13th St.), and John J. Fruit (also judge and U. S. Attorney) (John J. and Marian Fruit House, 134-36 S. 13th St.).⁷

Many contractors or builders constructed homes in the district during its historic era. Some of these contractors lived in the houses for a time before selling them, while others remained for extended periods of time. During the 1890s, two builders constructed houses that they lived in for a number of years. Contractor Frank Schwalbe (1524 Madison St.) resided in his home between 1897 and around 1920. Carpenter Christian Hansen (404 S. 15th St.) lived with his wife, Margrethe, in the district between 1892 and around 1920. His wife continued to live in the house until around 1930.⁸

The decade of the 1890s established a precedent for the Cass-King Street Historic District, one that would last throughout its development through the 1920s. That is, a neighborhood of upper and middle-class homes of families with ties to important commercial and manufacturing interests in the city. Although the city's economy grew more slowly during the 1890 to 1920 period, the Cass-King neighborhood continued to grow as the prosperity of the lumber era carried over for the upper and middle-class families who built the fashionable homes of the district.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, the district continued to expand and fill in with more new homes. Like the previous two decades, most of the houses were built by middle and upper class families with ties to leading businesses in the community. In the manufacturing area,

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new homes were built for Fred Smith (Fred and Elsie Smith House, 1325 State St.), vice-president of the Smith Manufacturing Company; Joseph Hixon (1326 Cass St.), president of the Listman Mill Company and his own investment brokerage; George Zeisler (1321 Main St.), vice-president of the Heileman Brewing Company; Alfred James (Alfred and Jessie James House, 1619 King St.), operator of the James Foundry; Percy Wiggenhorn (109 S. 14th St.), manager of the Pamperin and Wiggenhorn Cigar Company; Frank Funke (Frank and Thekla Funke House, 137 S. 13th St.), president of the Funke Candy Company; and Max Platz (Max and Louise Platz House, 314 S. 15th St.), a business executive with several La Crosse companies.⁹

Professional men and their families also built homes in the district during the first 10 years of the twentieth century. They included George Burton (George and Belle Burton House, 1428 Main St.), president of the National Bank of La Crosse; Alfred Bosshard (Alfred and Martha Bosshard House, 326 S. 17th St.), assistant cashier of the National Bank; Peter Capellen (Peter and Anna Capellen House, 1530 Main St.), credit officer; John Holley (John and Mabelle Holley House, 217 S. 15th St.), cashier of the State Bank of La Crosse; Orlando Holway (Orlando and Deliah Holway House, 134 S. 14th St.), real estate dealer and vice-president of the Exchange State Bank; Andrew Lees (Andrew and Charlotte Lees House, 120 S. 17th St.), attorney; and Bernhard Dockendorff (Bernhard and Cora Dockendorff House, 407 S. 13th St.), architect. Merchants who built homes between 1900 and 1910 in the district included Gottlieb Kroner (Gottlieb and Clara Kroner House, 1634 Cass St.), of Kroner Hardware; William Hurtgen (William and Ella Hurtgen House, 120 S. 13th St.), of Advanced Bedding Company; William Goodrich (William and Margaret Goodrich House, 1611 King St.), manager of the La Crosse Telephone Company; and C. N. Dunham (1510 Madison St.), china shop owner.¹⁰

During the 1910s, the Cass-King District began to take on a slightly different appearance. Although the district was still spacious, during this period, the remaining vacant lots were beginning to be filled in, often with smaller houses, and large lots were further subdivided for additional housing. The 1920s saw a continuation of this trend until by 1930, the district took on much of its current appearance. Another change was in the type of families building homes in the neighborhood. Many families still had upper-class business ties, but increasingly, more of the houses were constructed for middle-class families and their size reflected this trend.

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Some of the prominent individuals who constructed homes in the district during the 1910s included Henry Gund (Henry and Eleanora Gund House, 1304 Cass St.), president of the Gund Brewing Company; Argyle Scott (Argyle and Jessie Scott House, 1721 King St.), president of the La Crosse Box Company; Philo Gelatt (Philo and Harriett Gelatt House, 1212 Cass St.), president of the Northern Engraving Company; Louis Pamperin (Louis and Olga Pamperin House, 1728 Cass St.), of the Pamperin Cigar Company; Daniel MacMillan (Daniel and Mary MacMillan House, 1222 Cass St.), president of the National Gauge and Equipment Company; Joseph Felber (Joseph and Thora Felber House, 139 S. 19th St.), dry goods merchant; Charles Felber (Charles and Helen Felber House, 1408 King St.), president of the E. R. Barron Company and vice-president of the Gateway Lumber Company; James Hogan (James and Grace Hogan House, 104 S. 17th St.), president of the J. J. Hogan Wholesale Grocery Company; and Otto Bosshard (325 S. 14th St.), attorney.¹¹

During the 1920s, La Crosse experienced another business growth period and its population grew by another 10,000 people. The increase in population meant an increase in new housing, particularly in neighborhoods close to downtown or other workplaces. The city erected a series of new schools and entrepreneurs expanded old factories or erected new factories. The growth was short-lived, though, as the Great Depression of the 1930s disrupted the city's economy. World War II and the post-war economic boom brought prosperity back to La Crosse, although during the last 20 years, there have been many changes in the economy of the city as it has become more diversified into educational, small and medium-sized industrial, commercial, and recreational sectors.¹²

In the Cass-King Historic District, the trend toward densification begun in the 1910s continued in the 1920s. The popularity of the Prairie School, Craftsman, and Bungalow styles, and in particular, the popularity of the Prairie School Style in La Crosse, resulted in smaller, more compact housing being built in the 1910s and 1920s, as the streetscapes of the district were filled in. Some of the prominent businessmen who built homes in the district during the 1920s included Kenneth Salzer (Kenneth and Jeannette Salzer House, 236 S. 17th Pl.), vice-president of the Salzer Seed Company; Emil Erickson (Emil and Hulda Erickson House, 232 S. 17th Pl.), vice-president of the Trane Company; Albert L. Miller (Albert and Eda Miller House, 402 S. 17th St.), president of the Miller Broom Company; Peter Valier (Peter and Margaret Valier House, 229 S. 17th St.), manager of the La Crosse and Southeast Railroad Company; Charles Callaway (Charles and Jennie Callaway House, 121 S. 17th St.), president of the Callaway-

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Johnson Candy Company; and Arthur Farnam (Arthur and Jean Farnam House, 1230 King St.), president of the Star Knitting Company).¹³

Two churches were also built in the district during this period, the Holy Trinity English Lutheran Church (1601 Cass St.) and the First Church of Christ, Scientist (145 West Ave., South). And, in 1925, the Kingston Court Apartment Building was constructed in the district, representing a new type of residential construction in the neighborhood. During the early twentieth century, many people desired a residential location as close to downtown or their place of work as possible. Because space in these areas was beginning to be limited, apartment buildings were constructed, since they could house more people on a lot than a single-family house. Although apartment buildings and row houses were common in big cities in the nineteenth century, in Wisconsin's medium-sized and small communities, they were not common until the early twentieth century, when increased population and increased housing demands made them economical to construct.

During the 1930s, only about a dozen new buildings were erected in the district due to the poor economic conditions that slowed down new construction and because most of the available space to build on was already taken. About 20 new buildings were constructed in the district during the 1940s, again, primarily because there were few new lots available. A few more buildings were constructed between 1950 and the present time, primarily to replace razed or fire-damaged buildings, and they included a retirement home and three small, modern apartment buildings.

Since World War II, the Cass-King Historic District has seen some changes. Many of the large, older homes have been divided into apartments and some have deteriorated. Many other buildings have seen alterations, including the removal of historic details and the application of artificial siding. While many of the houses in the district are still owner-occupied, single-family dwellings, many other houses are rented to one or more families. And, these families are from a wide range of economic classes in the community. But, as a whole, the Cass-King Historic District still retains the general appearance and ambience of an historic neighborhood that was the most fashionable in the city in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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Architectural Significance

The Cass and King Street Residential Historic District represents the development of residential architecture in La Crosse from the mid-1880s through 1946. The district includes 44 of the 106 significant examples of residential architecture in the city of La Crosse identified by the La Crosse Intensive Survey. Few residences were constructed in the district before the 1880s. West Avenue, the western boundary of the district, appears to have been the practical limit of the city's expansion east from the Mississippi River at least until around 1880.¹⁴

The earliest houses in the Cass and King Street Historic District were constructed in the Queen Anne Revival style during La Crosse's boom period, which began in the 1880s and lasted until the end of the lumber era at the turn of the century. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 until 1910.¹⁵ The Victorian Queen Anne style was the most popular style in the late 19th century in La Crosse as well as in most of the United States. The Queen Anne style during the Victorian period was based on the medieval characteristics of the 18th century, but by the 1890s was incorporating many classical details and a less complicated form into its design. Although the Queen Anne style in England was built in brick and stone with tile decorations, the style in America was most often translated into wood. Characterized by irregularity of form, surface, texture and plan, the Queen Anne house's architectural features include steep multiple roofs, tower and turrets, projecting pavilions, bays and porches, as well as, stained and leaded glass.

The Queen Anne houses constructed in the district in the 1880s were constructed in the earlier mode of the style that followed Richard Norman Shaw's early rural manner. Tall multiple gables, round corner bays, ornament used to define structural parts and stained glass are the medieval traces found in the Lucius Colman house constructed in 1883-1884 at 207 West Avenue and the house designed by Stoltze and Schick in 1889 for E.C. Dailey at 1420 Cass Street. The Colman house is characterized further by an overhanging upper story and stick ornament in the gable ends.¹⁶

The Queen Anne houses of the 1890s increasingly displayed the revival of interest in Classical architecture. The stylistic details of the Classical Revival, which characterized elements of the significant 1890s examples of the Queen Anne style in La Crosse such as the porches and the gables, added to the already eclectic character of this Victorian style. Many of the 1890s Queen

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Anne houses in La Crosse feature a tower, a favorite stylistic device associated with the 1890s interpretation of the style. The three

elaborate Queen Anne styled houses in the Cass and King Street historic district were designed in the 1890s by the prominent La Crosse architectural firm of Stoltze and Schick. The frame Stephen Gantert House constructed in 1891-1892 at 1304 Main Street is a classic example of the Queen Anne style employing multiple gables, multiple forms, and multiple surface textures and ornament to create the irregularity of surface, massing and plan that is essential to the style.¹⁷ The unusual, patterned brick house designed and constructed in 1897 for W.W. Withee at 1434 Cass Street was followed that same year by the elaborate frame Queen Anne design built at 1532 Madison Street for Will Ott, president of the Segelke-Kohlhaus Company, an interior wood products manufacturing company.¹⁸ Both of these houses display the numerous Classical Revival stylistic details often found in turn of the century interpretations of the Queen Anne style.

The two Queen Anne styled houses restored in the early 1990s and the adjacent Kohlhaus and the Ott houses on Madison Street together create a unique late 1890s setting. The Adolph Kohlhaus House at 1518 Madison Street, a frame house designed by Stoltze and Schick in 1897, was restored in the mid-1980s to its original historic character, which included the reconstruction of its open porches. The interior of this house, which was built for Adolph Kohlhaus, brother of Adolph Kohlhaus of the Segelke-Kohlhaus Company, displays Segelke-Kohlhaus woodwork and decorative glass. The house at 1524 Madison Street was built in 1897 for the prominent local contractor Frank Schwalbe and the A.S. Dunham House designed by local architect Andrew Roth was constructed in 1899 at 1512 Madison Street.¹⁹

The Queen Anne style was the preferred architectural style of the elite in La Crosse during the late 1880s and in the 1890s. Many are less elaborate than the Stoltze and Schick designs, but are significant as well-preserved representatives of the style. These include the following: the frame house designed in 1895 by Andrew Roth for J.A. Miller at 117 South 13th Street (19-26), the frame house constructed for grain and provisions merchant Louis Miller in 1885 at 1309 State Street (19-23), and the large frame house built for John Schilling, a member of the Schilling soap manufacturing company, in 1890-91 at 1328 State Street.

During the same year Stoltze and Schick designed the elaborate, Queen Anne styled Gantert house, they created an eclectic Romanesque Revival-inspired house characterized by the vertical spirit of the Queen Anne for Nymphus B. Holway at 1419 Cass Street. The revival of

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Romanesque architecture, which began in the 1840s in America, was used mainly in large public buildings and commercial buildings rather than for residences. The Richardsonian mode of the Romanesque style, popular from 1870 until 1900, is a round arched style like all Romanesque Revival interpretations. However, most of the later 19th century Romanesque Revival buildings influenced by the American architect Henry Hobson Richardson are immediately distinguishable from those of the earlier Romanesque Revival styles by being wholly or in part of rock-face masonry. The exceptionally well-preserved Holway house is an eclectic, massive, solid stone interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style, which features Queen Anne styled conical roofed towers. This impressive house displays elaborate interior woodwork of multiple types of wood, elaborate spindle work and, stained glass that is in keeping with its impressive exterior. Apparently, the construction of this architecturally significant house was commissioned by the lumber baron N.B. Holway in 1891 but was completed after his death by his wife Jessie Holway.²⁰

In the typical Prairie design, one or more open or closed one-story porches projecting from the house balanced the symmetrically designed facade. Stained and leaded glass in geometric and stylized designs typically ornamented the Prairie School house. According to the Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management*, the Prairie style was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1925.²¹

The Prairie School was a major force in the district in the second and third decade of the 20th century. Of the fifteen architecturally significant Prairie School houses in the historic district, seven were designed by the local master architects Percy Bentley and Otto Merman. Among the best examples of the Prairie School style is the stucco covered house designed in 1912 by Percy Bentley, assisted by his draftsman Otto Merman, at 1634 King Street for Henry Salzer, a local seed merchant. The Salzer House exhibits the typical Prairie School horizontal emphasis created by the broad hipped roof, the bank of windows compressed between the heavy roof and the stuccoed ground floor and the careful alignment of all horizontal elements. Buttresses framing the entrance and located at the ends of the house visually counteracts the dominant horizontal appearance of the centrally planned house.²² The Ed Bartl house of 1913 at 238 South 17th Street, probably the earliest of Bentley's Prairie School designs, is a small two-story house clearly showing a relationship to prevailing vernacular building types in the area. This house, covered by sand plaster and lap board, is characterized by a stair tower set 45 degrees to the angle of the house and windows that wrap around the corner.²³ The low hip roof and

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overhanging eaves of the symmetrically designed Charles J. Felber house at 1408 King Street is visually balanced by the vertical piers on the front elevation. The "total" design created by Bentley in 1912 for the Felber house included a garden plan²⁴

By the time Bentley made his final, permanent move from La Crosse in 1918-1919, Otto Merman had assumed the responsibility of the architectural practice. In 1914, Otto Merman, while still functioning as a draftsman for Bentley, designed his first Prairie School house for his friends Frank Schwalbe, Jr. at 1420 Madison Street and Dan MacMillan at 1222 Cass Street. The MacMillan home shows Merman's move away from the rectangular symmetrical design favored by Bentley in favor of irregularity. The brick and frame Philot Gelatt House design by Merman in 1917 exhibits a plan with flanking wings with low pitched, overhanging roofs. Both the Frank Schwalbe, Jr. house and the Gelatt house are ornamented with exceptional leaded glass windows in geometric patterns. Merman continued to design Prairie School styled houses after Bentley moved permanently from La Crosse. Three of the Prairie houses designed in the early 1920s by Merman after Bentley's departure are located on South 17th Street: the Edwin Schwalbe house at 217 South 17th Street (49-30), the Frank Schwalbe, Jr. house at 223 South 17th Street, and the Ben Ott house at 241 South 17th Street (15-24).²⁵

Although, none had the flair of Bentley and Merman, several other local architects designed a number of Prairie School influenced houses in the historic district. The architectural firm of Parkinson and Dockendorff, active in La Crosse from 1902-1952, designed the earliest house influenced by the Prairie School in La Crosse, the J.J. Hogan House built in 1910 at 104 South 17th Street, and the more elaborate Prairie School house for Thomas Reynolds at 1702 King Street in 1922. This well-preserved house, which displays a horizontal emphasis accentuated by the window bands and porches, is among the best of Parkinson and Dockendorff's Prairie School influenced designs,²⁶ Ori Sorensen, a local architect with the Sorensen and Sorensen architectural firm, designed a Prairie School styled house for Dr. Robert Flynn in 1925 with an atypical tile roof.²⁷

Numerous vernacular Prairie School house built by local contractor-builders give a unique character to the Cass-King Street Historic District. Many houses, whose designs were suggested

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by illustrations in the *Inland Architect* or other magazines and catalogs publishing Prairie School home plans, were constructed by the builder-contractors of the city. Often the Prairie School style was translated into a house entirely of wood by substituting a pattern of wood for the horizontal effect created by stucco and brick or wood and brick. A significant group of small, brick vernacular Prairie School houses is located on South 17th Place. The Henry Gundlach house built in 1926 at 215 South 17th Place, the Charles Loveland house built in 1927 at 217 South 17th Place as well as, the small Prairie School house built in 1923 for John and Clara Tubbesing at 220 South 17th Place rely on a box shape, a flat hip roof with overhanging eaves, a narrow band of windows on the upper story and a porch to suggest the Prairie School style.²⁸

Many bungalows were built in the Cass and King Street Historic District, as well as throughout the city in the second and third decades of the 20th century. Usually a small single story house in which the attic space is lighted for living space by dormer or gable windows, the Bungalow style's official era was from 1900 to 1920, although, according to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the bungalow was popular in Wisconsin until 1940.²⁹ Stylistically, the bungalow, although most often linked to the Craftsman movement, actually reflected most of the styles popular in the early 20th century. In La Crosse, it often displayed the art glass found on the Prairie School styled houses of the city. The most common bungalow mode in La Crosse presented a broad gable in front to the street with the porch in front because it fit the typical long narrow La Crosse building lot. A significant group of bungalows are located on South 17th and 20th Streets. The gabled, brick bungalow built in 1920 for Wilhelmina Kutzborsky at 111 South 17th Street characterized by leaded glass windows, an open porch and roof dormers, is typical of the many bungalows built in the city.³⁰

The Classical Revival and Tudor Revival styles co-existed with the new "early modern" trend in the early 20th century in the Cass and King Historic District. By the mid-1930s and the 1940s, though, the majority of the houses built in the district were built in the Colonial Revival styles. Interestingly, the Prairie School influence on the architecture in the district did not come until the mid-1930s, long after the style has faded from the national scene.

A revived interest in classical architecture and classical details was inspired by the display of Neo-Classical architecture at the 1893 Columbian Exposition held in Chicago. The Neo-Classical Revival, popular from 1895-1935, was used to best advantage on monumentally scaled public buildings. Characteristically, the facade of the building was dominated by a full-height porch with roof supported by Ionic or Corinthian capitals. The front elevation displayed

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symmetrically balanced windows and central entrance. With the exception of churches, few governmental and other public or institutional buildings in America in the late 19th and early 20th century strayed from the Classical styles. Congregations of churches without the historical tradition of a proper form for a church building were more inclined to select Classical designs than traditional Catholic, Episcopal or Lutheran congregations.

The Georgian Revival, popular in Wisconsin from 1900-1940, is characterized by formal, symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs with hipped or gambrel roofed dormers and classical details. The central part of the facade may project slightly and be crowned with a pediment, with or without supporting pilasters, and Palladian windows are used as a focal point.³¹ Most of the architecturally significant Neo-Classical and Georgian Revival buildings in La Crosse are located in the Cass and King Street Historic District. The house built for Fred Cutler, an employee of the German-American Bank, at 1601 Madison Street in 1902 displays the truncated hip roof and dormers often associated with the Georgian Revival as well as the colossal Ionic columns typical of the more monumental Neo-Classical style.³² Colossal classical columns of the Corinthian order also characterize the Classical Revival house built several decades later in 1936 for John A. Elliott at 1420 King Street. This red brick house built late in the Period Revival era also displays characteristics of the Period Colonial Revival. It is embellished by cornice returns in the gable ends and a symmetrical facade articulated by molded concrete window heads. The Elliot house is further ornamented by a frontispiece featuring a broken pediment and a side-lighted central entrance.³³ Classical design sources were used when the mansion built for Charles Michel, one of the brothers who founded the C. & J. Michel Brewery, was remodeled in 1927 during the Period Revival era for his son Carl Michel. The Michel house, originally a red brick house designed by Stoltze and Schick in 1892, was given a cream brick exterior, the cupolas were removed and the sun porch was added. The interior continues to display the open stairway, leaded glass and the fireplaces of the original design.³⁴

The Neo-Classical style was employed by the prominent Chicago architect S.S. Beman for church plans used to build many Christian Scientist churches throughout the nation before and after his death in 1914. The First Church of Christ at 145 West Avenue South was built in 1922 according to plans created by S. S. Beman. The stucco and brick church, built at a cost of

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\$50,000, was constructed and sited in the manner of a small classical temple. This well-preserved Christian Scientist Church, the only Neo-classical church design in the city, features a porch with a classical portico supported by colossal Ionic columns on a raised podium.³⁵

The house designed earlier in 1897 by Stoltze and Schick for S.Y. Hyde's daughter is more clearly of the Georgian Revival style. The Hyde house at 1224 King Street displays the hipped roof and symmetrical facade embellished by classical details associated with the Georgian style.³⁶ Similar classical details adorn the Georgian Revival influenced American Four square house built for Frank Funke, secretary of the Joseph B. Funke Candy Factory, in 1904 at 137 South 13th Street.³⁷

The Classical and Colonial Revival styles, although not as popular as the Tudor Revival and the Prairie School styles, influenced a large number of the houses in the district in the early 20th century; however, the Colonial Revival style became the preferred historic style in La Crosse by the late 1930s. The traditional Colonial styles were popular in Wisconsin during the Period Revival from 1900 to 1940. The Colonial house, based primarily on English and Dutch precedents, exhibited a symmetrical facade, multipaned windows and an accentuated front entrance ornamented by classically derived stylistic details. The Spanish Colonial Revival style, popular from 1915-1940, was characterized by the display of arches, courtyards, plain stucco wall surfaces and tile roofs. The Period Spanish Colonial, a mixture of styles from the Mediterranean world, gained national acceptance after the San Diego Exposition in 1915.

According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Spanish Colonial style is relatively rare in Wisconsin.³⁸

Percy Bentley, noted locally for his Prairie School designs, designed a Colonial Revival styled house for Argyle Scott, the president of the La Crosse Box Company, in 1918 at 1721 King Street, but Bentley added his personal interpretation by covering the exterior with non-traditional flush boards slightly separated to create strong horizontal shadow lines. The frame Scott house is among the first known Colonial Revival designs by Bentley, who became known nationally for his Colonial Revival designs rather than his avant garde Prairie School designs.³⁹ A grand interpretation of the Colonial Revival style was designed by Chicago architect Howard Van Doren Shaw for the Gund Family, members of the Gund Brewing Company. This frame house, built in 1918 at 1304 Cass Street, features a colonial interior and a curved stairway in the entrance hall. The informal garden facade overlooks the garden at the rear.⁴⁰

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The Spanish Colonial Revival was used to characterize the house the building contractor Art Schwalbe built for himself at 204 South 20th Street in 1923. The large stucco house was built in a simplified interpretation of the style without many of the small details used to decorate the more ornate Spanish Colonial houses. Schwalbe relied on the red tile multi-level gable roof, ornamented arched entrance and wrought iron balconies and accents to give this Period Revival house its Spanish-Mediterranean character.⁴¹

La Crosse's most prominent citizens built mansions in the Tudor Revival style in the early 20th century in the Cass and King historic district. The Tudor Revival style, based on a variety of early English building traditions, generally employs high-pitched gable roofs, elaborate medieval type chimneys, medieval half-timbering, arched doors and multipaned windows. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Tudor Revival style was popular in the State from 1900 to 1940.⁴²

Handy and Cady, prominent architects from Chicago, created a grand Tudor design for Joseph Hixon in 1901 at 1326 Cass Street and remodeled the 1893 frame house of Frank and Alice Hixon at 1431 King Street into a fanciful, eclectic interpretation of the Elizabethan style in 1905-06. The brick and stucco Joseph Hixon "manor house," featured in the February 1909 issue of *The Western Architect*, was called "Elmwood" while it was the home of the Hixons.⁴³ The Joseph Hixon house, characterized by the half-timber framing and the irregularity of the style, presents a more traditional interpretation of the Elizabethan-Tudor Revival than the Frank Hixon House, which was remodeled to its present appearance shortly after the Joseph Hixon house was constructed. The Arts and Crafts style-influenced Tudor Revival style Frank Hixon house, also featured in the 1909 *Western Architect*, appears to be the interpretation of the architects rather than a true copy of the historic style. The stucco covered forms give the house a plastic quality in which the projecting bay suggest the presence of a tower and the edges have a soft quality unlike the brick interpretations of the style. Unfortunately, asphalt shingles recently replaced the distinctive green roof tiles, diminishing the architectural significance of this interesting house.⁴⁴ A few years after the Frank Hixon House was remodeled, Frederic Copeland had his mansion at 1327 Cass Street, located across the street from Joseph Hixon, updated and "modernized" in the Elizabethan-Tudor Revival style and embellished with stylistic details inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement. The interior spaces were changed from small rooms to large spaces characterized by exposed beam ceilings and fireplaces. The original house was designed by William Parker in December 1886 for Lucian Easton.⁴⁵ The Percy Wiggenhorn House at 109 South 14th Street, designed by local architect Wells Bennet in 1905, displays half-timbering over

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the entire upper story and features a cross gable as well as a tile covered hip roof in a manner unlike the later Period Revival interpretations of the Tudor Revival style.⁴⁶

The Period Revival interpretation of the Tudor Revival was the most popular style constructed by the builders in the city in the 1920s. A rural French influence is apparent in the Period Tudor Revival house designed by Merman and Skogstad in 1927 for Dr. Gunnar Gundersen at 1504 King Street.⁴⁷ The Tudor Revival style of the plain stucco-clad Gundersen house is achieved through the use of multiple steep gable roofs, multiple gabled roof dormers and windows comprised of multiple small panes. The recent replacement of the tile roof with asphalt shingles has diminished somewhat the significance of the Gundersen house.

The only Gothic Revival styled building in the district is the Period Revival Neo-Gothic English Lutheran Church constructed in 1924-25 at 1601 Cass Street. Often identified by the characteristic pointed arch door and window openings, Gothic Revival style churches also were characterized by steep gable roofs, stepped buttresses, window tracery and picturesque towers and pinnacles. Popular in various interpretations from the 1830s well into the 20th century, the Gothic style took the form of the more subdued Neo-Gothic Revival style after the excesses of the ornate High Victorian period. The Neo-Gothic Revival style remained popular for church architecture in La Crosse through the mid-20th century.⁴⁸ The English Lutheran Church design by the local architects Merman and Skogstad shows the simple wall surfaces that would characterize the later 20th century Gothic church designs. This red tile roofed, buff brick church utilizes historic Gothic style pointed arch windows and Gothic inspired buttresses as ornament on a relatively rigid, simplified form.⁴⁹

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Architects

Many of the buildings in the Cass and King Street district were designed by architects. Although architects from Chicago and Minneapolis received commissions in La Crosse, most of the designers of the houses and churches in the district were local architects. While a large number of the buildings in the district were designed by architects, contractor-builders constructed the majority of the houses. Although local newspaper accounts and the commission records of the Bentley and Merman and the Parkinson and Dockendorff architectural firms have identified many of the architect designed properties, the designers of some of the buildings remain unknown. Following are the biographies and commissions of the major architects of the Cass and King Street Historic District.

Solan Spencer Beman 1853-1914 (Chicago)

S.S. Beman, a prominent early architect in the Midwest, was born in Brooklyn. In his youth, he entered Richard Upjohn's office in New York, and after a period of training under this noted master of church design, remained with him for a number of years as a draftsman. In 1879, he worked for George Pullman in Chicago, during which time he was involved in the design and erection of 1800 homes and public buildings on a 52 acre site near Chicago for the new town of Pullman. He also served on a similar project for the town of "Ivorydale" Illinois, sponsored by the firm of Proctor and Gamble. In the late 19th century, Beman established a reputation for designing varied types of commercial and business buildings in Chicago and other cities. Among the most important were : the Pullman Office building at Adams and Michigan Avenue in Chicago, 1881; the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Building in Milwaukee, 1884; the Studebaker buildings in Chicago, 1885 and 1888; Grand Central Railroad Terminal in Chicago, 1888, and the Pabst building in Milwaukee, 1891.⁵⁰

Beman is known to have designed two churches in Milwaukee, the First Baptist Church, 1888, and the First Church of Christ Scientist, 1907, at 1457 North Prospect Avenue. The latter's Classical Revival design, which had its origin in Beman's work at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 on the Mines and Mining and the smaller Merchants Tailors building, became the prototype for many Christian Scientist churches throughout the country. Among his many Christian Scientist commissions are the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh churches in Chicago. Others, each named the First Church of Christ, were built in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Marinette, Wisconsin; South Bend, Indiana; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Watertown, South

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Dakota; Portland, Oregon; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Cincinnati, Ohio. Beman served as consulting architect and advisor to the board of directors for the design and building of the Christian Scientist mother church in Boston, Massachusetts, completed in 1906. Apparently, Beman's design for Christian Scientist churches was used post-humously for the First Church of Christ Scientist in 1922 at 145 West Avenue in La Crosse.⁵¹ La Crosse's Batavian Bank also was designed by S.S. Beman in 1887.

Wells E. Bennett

Listed in the La Crosse *City Directory* as an architect from the early 1900s to the 1930s, Bennett is most well known locally as the architectural office where Percy Bentley obtained his first local architectural experience. Later in his life, Bennett supervised the building and real estate interests of Frank Hoeschler.⁵² Only a few structures can be attributed to Wells Bennett in the La Crosse Survey. Designs created by Bennett in the district include the Colonel Holway house, 134 S. 14th Street (1904), the Peter Cappellan house at 1530 Main Street (1903-1904) and the P.C. Wiggenhorn house at 109 South 14th Street (1905).

Percy Bentley and Otto Merman

Percy Bentley (1885-1968)

Born in La Crosse in 1885, Percy Bentley first studied at Ohio Wesleyan University. He entered Chicago's Armour Institute in September of 1906 and again in September of 1909. He never finished the year at either time, leaving for good on January 21, 1910. During this period, Bentley was subject to the same influences as Wright and his colleagues, which clearly showed in his work upon his return to La Crosse in 1910. Bentley explained the influence in this manner, "Our mornings were spent at the Art Institute and afternoons at Armour. The office of Frank Lloyd Wright was in a building almost directly across Michigan Avenue...Louis Sullivan was in a building not far from Wright's...I became...indoctrinated with both." However, Bentley never met nor served an apprenticeship with the masters of the Prairie School design. Clearly a talented architect of little formal training, Bentley easily synthesized and interpreted the latest

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architectural thinking and trends. When in La Crosse, Bentley worked for Wells Bennett as a draftsman at various times when not at school between 1907 and 1910. Upon returning to La Crosse after permanently leaving the Armour Institute in 1910, Bentley formed a brief partnership with William Bajari, hiring Otto Merman as a draftsman. Located in the Batavian Bank Building until c.1913-1914, both Merman and Bentley worked in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area where Percy Bentley became associated with architect Charles Hausler for about a decade. Registered as an architect in Wisconsin in 1917, Bentley returned to La Crosse periodically for the next five years. The *City Directory* lists the Bentley and Merman firm at 210 Linker Building only in the year 1919. From this point on Otto Merman remained permanently in La Crosse, gradually taking over the Bentley-Merman practice as his own. By 1921 Bentley gave his office and home address at St. Paul, where he remained until he moved to Hood River, Oregon, in the 1930's. Moving on to Eugene, Oregon c. 1939, he retired in 1961. Dwight Percy Bentley died February 2, 1968.⁵³

Bentley and Merman's residential designs account for the greater number of architecturally significant residential structures of the second and third decades of the 20th century in La Crosse. When considering the additional influence of Bentley's Prairie School style on the houses constructed by builders and contractors in the area, his contribution to the high quality of the architectural environment of La Crosse is considerable. Acquiescing to the increasing demands of clients for traditional comfort, Bentley began the move to historic styles by the time he was taking his leave of La Crosse. One of the last houses bearing the signature of Bentley and Merman in La Crosse is the Colonial Revival Argyle Scott House design of 1918 constructed at 1721 King Street. Noted for his avant garde La Crosse Prairie School designs only in recent years, Bentley achieved national recognition much earlier for his architectural work of the 1930s and 1940s in Oregon. Houses in the district by Percy Dwight Bentley are the Edward C. Bartl House, 238 S. 17th Street, 1913; C. J. Felber House, 1408 King Street (1913); Henry Salzer House, 1634 King Street, 1912-1913; Emil T. Mueller House, 128 S. 14th Street., 1915; Argyle Scott House, 1721 King Street, 1918. Otto Merman assisted Bentley as his draftsman until their partnership was formed.

Otto Merman (1890-1935)

A native of La Crosse born in 1890, Merman received his early training in La Crosse, working in the offices of Parkinson and Dockendorff from c.1907 to 1910. After a short period in Minneapolis, Merman returned to La Crosse, taking a job in the office of the young architect Percy Bentley in c.1912. From about c.1913-1914 to 1918, Otto lived and worked outside the City of La Crosse. After working in Minneapolis and later in the Manitowoc Shipyards in 1918, Merman returned to La Crosse forming a partnership with Percy Bentley with offices at 210

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Linker Building. The La Crosse *City Directory* listed the Bentley-Merman association in this manner in only the 1919 directory. When Bentley withdrew permanently from La Crosse in 1919, Otto Merman assumed the architectural practice. Merman was associated briefly with Herbert Skogstad from 1924 until 1928 when Skogstad died. Alfred Widman, possibly only a draftsman, was connected with Merman briefly in 1919. Certified as an architect in Wisconsin in 1918, Merman lived a very productive life, dying at an early age on June 2, 1935.⁵⁴

The amount of credit to be given Merman for the architecturally significant structures designed during the association of Bentley and Merman is difficult to determine; however, houses such as the Prairie School style Dan MacMillan House designed by Merman in 1914 indicate he favored more irregularity and more experimental use of large masses whereas Bentley favored a more tightly controlled, symmetrical design and greater attention to detail and interior finishing. Following are the designs by Otto Merman in the historic district: Dan MacMillan House, 1222 Cass Street, (1914); Frank Schwalbe, Jr. House, 1420 Madison Street, 1914; P. M. Gelatt House, 1212 Cass Street, (1918); Ed Schwalbe House, 217 S. 17th Street., (1920); Frank Schwalbe House, 223 S. 17th Street, (1920); Ben Ott House, 241 S. 17th Street, (1921); Emil Erickson House, 232 S. 17th Place, (1922); Olaf Skaar House, 135 S. 16th Street, (1922); English Lutheran Church, 1601 Cass Street (1924); Frank Schwalbe House, 115 S. 17th Street., (1925); Dr. Gunnar Gundersen House, 1504 King Street, (1927); and Salzer Flower Shop, 1803 King Street, (1933). Good examples of Merman's designs outside the district include the John Bayer house at 1127 Cass Street (1925) and the W.A. Kroner house at 131 Losey Boulevard South (1927). Merman also designed many public buildings in La Crosse such as the La Crosse Lutheran Hospital Nurses Home, 1910 South Avenue, (1923); La Crosse Vocational School, 304 North 6th Street (1923); Lincoln School, 510 South 9th Street (1924); North Branch School [Roosevelt], 1307 Hayes Street (1923); and La Crosse Public Library, 1552 Kane Street (1934).

Handy and Cady (Milwaukee and Chicago)

Well-known architects from Chicago, Handy and Cady received commissions from the most prominent residents of the Cass and King Historic District. Cady, while in practice in Milwaukee, designed the Frank Hixon house at 1431 King Street in 1893. He returned in 1901, when in partnership with Handy of Chicago, to design the Joseph M. Hixon mansion at 1326

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Cass Street and in 1906 to design a house for George Burton at 1428 Main Street. Handy and Cady's relationship with the Hixon family brought them to La Crosse again in 1905 when they completely remodeled the interior and exterior of the 1893 Frank Hixon House at 1431 King Street. Their connection with the elite of La Crosse during this period brought them several prestigious commercial commission including the Stoddard Hotel (not extant) and the First National Bank on North Fourth Street (not extant).

A. E. Parkinson and Bernard Dockendorff

Bernard Dockendorff, a La Crosse native, worked for two years (c.1895-1897) with the local architectural firm of Stoltze and Schick. About 1897 he left to study for three years at the Technicum in Darmstadt, Germany. Returning to La Crosse c.1905, he formed a partnership with Albert Parkinson, which lasted until their death in 1952. A. E. Parkinson, a native of England was trained in the practice of architecture by his father and the schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Licensed to practice in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Illinois, the Parkinson and Dockendorff offices located in the Linker Building provided practical training for many young architects of the area including Otto Merman. Credited with the design of over 800 public buildings, their commissions included schools, residences, hospitals, commercial structures and civic buildings.⁵⁵

The following are designs of Parkinson and Dockendorff included in the historic district: Alfred James House, 1619 King Street (1909); James Hogan, Jr. House, 104 South 17th Street (1908); Gottlieb .F. Kroner House, 1634 Cass Street (1909); Bernhard J. Dockendorff House, 407 South 13th Street (1909); E.A. Soderberg House, 320 South 17th Street (1909-10); Frank Malin House, 1404 Main Street (1910); Leo Schroeder House, 930 South 6th Street (1914); Louis Pamperin House, 1728 Cass Street (1915-16); George Zeisler House, 110 South 13th Street (1916); B.J. Cassels House, 1815 King Street (1917); Wilhelmina Zutzborsky House, 111 South 17th Street (1921-22); T.F. Reynolds House; 1702 King Street (1922); Ed Schams House, 403 South 17th Street (1923); and John Hougen House, 1802 King Street (1923). Examples of public buildings in La Crosse designed by Parkinson and Dockendorff are St. Wenscelaus Church, 936 Winnebago Street (1914); Rivoli Theater at 115-123 North 4th Street (1919), St Anne's Maternity Hospital at 620 South 11th Street (1926) and St Francis School of Nursing at 615 South 10th Street (1941).

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William Parker

A native of New York State and a graduate of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, Parker established himself in business in Milwaukee in 1876. Parker, who arrived in La Crosse in 1884, is listed in the La Crosse City Directory until 1893 when he moved to Galesville, Wisconsin. Apparently still working in the area, he was listed in the Directory again in 1899.⁵⁶ Several of Parker's designs are located in the Cass and King Street Historic District: Sam Anderson House, 410 South 14th Street (1885); William Parker House, 416 South 14th Street (1885); Fred Easton house, 1327 Cass Street (1886); and Henry Esperson House, 1414 Cass Street (1887). He also is noted for several large buildings including: La Crosse County Court House, 3rd & State [not extant] (1867) and Leinlokken Bank, 203 S. Fourth Street (1891).

Gustav Stoltze and Hugo Schick

Stoltze and Schick, who worked in partnership during the years 1887 to 1899 with offices in the Batavian Bank Building, also worked alone for short periods of time before and after this period. A few years after the termination of his association with Stoltze, Schick formed another partnership with Andrew Roth. Their extant works exhibit influences ranging from the historic Romanesque and Neo-Classic styles to early Modern.⁵⁷

Gustav Stoltze, a German immigrant arriving in Boston in 1872, received his architectural training in Boston. After his technical course was completed in 1878, he worked in the offices of Ware and Van Brunt and also in the offices of Rotch and Tilden for two years. He came to La Crosse in 1885 after working for a time in Minneapolis and then for the Northern Pacific Refrigeration Company. Stoltze was a member of the American Institute of Architects.⁵⁸

Hugo Schick, a native of Austria, was a graduate of the Polytechnical School and Academy of Arts of Vienna, completing a course in architecture in 1877. He arrived in America in 1880, working in New York City, Chicago, and St. Paul before coming to La Crosse in 1886. He formed an association with Stoltze in 1887. He worked alone after the end of his association with Stoltze until he formed a partnership with Andrew Roth in 1901. Schick died in 1909. Schick designed a residence, while in sole practice, in the Cass and King Street district for John P. Salzer House, 133 S. 14th Street (1900).⁵⁹

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Following are the houses in the Cass and King Street Historic District designed during the 1887-1899 partnership of Stoltze and Schick: E.C. Dailey House, 1420 Cass Street (1889); Stephen Gantert House, 1304 Main St (1890); Nymphus B. Holway House, 1419 Cass Street (1891); Charles Michel house, 1431 Cass Street (1892); Adolph Kohlhaus house, 1518 Madison Street (1897-98); S.Y. Hyde house, 1224 King Street (1897); Frank Smith House, 1522 Main Street (1897); and W.W. Withee House, 1434 Cass Street (1897). Stoltze and Schick also designed many of the buildings in La Crosse's commercial district. Some of the more notable are the Tillman Brothers Furniture Block, 116 South 4th Street (1889); E. R. Barron Building, 426 Main Street. (1891); and the John Reh fuss Building, 414 Main Street (1894).

During the partnership of Schick and Roth, 1901-1910, the following house in the Cass and King Street district were designed by the firm: O. J. Oyen house, 124 S. 17th St. (1903). Schick and Roth also are credited with some of the larger buildings constructed in La Crosse in the early 20th century such as Doerflinger Department Store, 400 Main Street.(1903); Emanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1201 Avon Street (1907); First Evangelical Lutheran Church, 400 West Avenue (1904); First German Methodist Episcopal Church, 525 South 7th Street (1895); Losey Memorial Arch, 1407 La Crosse Street, (1902); and Pettibone Park Gazebo, Barron Island (1902).

Andrew Roth

Andrew Roth began his life in architecture as a carpenter. After working as a carpenter for twenty years, Roth advertized himself as an architect in 1893. Late in 1901, Roth and Hugo Schick entered into a partnership until Schick's death c.1910. Roth continued to practice as an architect until his death on January 30, 1920.⁶⁰

The following houses in the Cass and King Street Historic District were designed by Andrew Roth: J.A. Miller House, 117 South 13th Street (1895); J. W. Hughes House, 1337 State Street. (1893); Robert Thompson House, 116 S. 17th Street (1894); and A. S. Dunham House, 1512 Madison Street (1899). Andrew Roth also is credited with several church buildings including St. Clara Convent, 1120 Caledonia Street (1893); First German Methodist Church, 525 S. 7th Street (1895); St. James Catholic Church, 1102 Caledonia Street (1900-1901).

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Sorensen, Ori J.

Ori Sorensen, Jr. apparently joined his father's contracting firm established in 1888 in the early 20th century. The firm became known as Sorensen and Sorensen when Ori Sorensen, Sr. formed a partnership with his son, Ori Sorensen, Jr. Their offices were at 226 Main Street.⁶¹ Ori Sorensen drew plans for the following building: Dr. Robert Flynn House, 1925 King Street (1925).

Archaeological Potential

No systematic archaeological work has been done to date in the Cass and King Street Historic District. Because the residential district has been intensively developed since the 1880s, it is possible no significant archaeological resources survive.

Preservation Activity

An awareness of the value of the city's historic significance has existed for some time as evidenced by the establishment of the La Crosse County Historical Society in 1898. More recent historic preservation activities include the creation of the City Historic Preservation Commission in the late 1980s, the institution of a new Historic Preservation ordinance in 1994, and the delineation of a downtown Commercial Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. The City of La Crosse commissioned an intensive survey of its historic resources in 1983. The survey, which was updated this past year (1995-1996), served as the basis for the delineation of the downtown commercial historic district as well as for this residential historic presently under consideration. A preservation plan for the downtown commercial district was submitted in July 1996. Residents interested in historic preservation organized a preservation action group known as the Preservation Alliance of La Crosse in the late 1970s.

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CASS AND KING STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT NOTES

¹ Local newspaper accounts and the commission records of the Bentley and Merman and the Parkinson and Dockendorff architectural firms have identified many of the architects. Some information was obtained from local biographical histories and accounts..

² Richard H. Zeitlin, "Chapter III, Historical Overview, Early Settlement and Physical Development," in Joan Rausch and Richard Zeitlin, *Final Report Intensive Historical-Architectural Survey: City of La Crosse, La Crosse: City of La Crosse and Architectural Researches, Inc., 1984.*

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.; City Directories for the City of La Crosse, on file in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; Tax Rolls for the City of La Crosse, on file in the Area Research Center of the Library of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

⁶ City Directories; Tax rolls.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Zeitlin, 1984.

¹³ City Directories; Tax rolls.

¹⁴ Albert Sanford and H.J. Hirschheimer, *A History of La Crosse 1841-1900.* La Crosse: La County Historical Society, 1951, pp.118-125.

¹⁵ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (Vol III)*, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2-15.

¹⁶ *La Crosse Weekly Republican Leader*, 23 July 1887; *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 23 February 1889; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 7 November 1883, 24 April 1884, 13 May 1889; Betsy Davis, "The Lucius C. Colman House," University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center, 1978.

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, Wisconsin

¹⁷ *La Crosse Chronicle*, 11 May 1890; *La Crosse Daily Press*, 29 May 1890, 4 July; *La Crosse Tribune*, 11 October 1953.

¹⁸ Ott house: *La Crosse Daily Press*, 16 August 1897; *La Crosse Tribune*, 14 December 1986. Withee house: *La Crosse Chronicle*, 10 February 1897; *La Crosse Weekly Argus*, 13 March 1897; James Olen, "The Withee House," unpublished paper, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center, 1989; *La Crosse Tribune*, October, 1943.

¹⁹ Kohlhaus House: *La Crosse Daily Press*, 18 May 1897; *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 7 May 1898; Schwalbe House: *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 31 December 1897; *Cornerstone*, 15 December 1892. Dunham House: *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 25 April 1899.

²⁰ *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 26 August 1891; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 13 November 1891; *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, 1 January 1892, 1 January 1893; Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (Vol III)*, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2:12.

²¹ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (Vol III)*, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2:21.

²² H. Allen Brooks, "Percy Bentley at La Crosse," *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. IX, No. 3, 1972, pp. 10-11; City of La Crosse Tax Records, 1900-1918, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center; *La Crosse Leader Press*, 20 September 1912. The Salzer house was illustrated in *The Western Architect*, 1912.

²³ City of La Crosse Tax Records, 1900-1918, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center; City of La Crosse Water Records, La Crosse Public Library, Archives, 1913;. The Bartl house was featured in H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1972, p. 264.

²⁴ *La Crosse Leader Press*, 24 October 1912; City of La Crosse Tax Records, 1900-1918, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center; City of La Crosse Water Records, La Crosse Public Library, Archives, 1913;. H. Allen Brooks, "Percy Bentley at La Crosse," *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. IX, No. 3, 1972; The Felber house was illustrated in the *Western Architect* in 1915

²⁵ Bentley-Merman Collection and Commission Records, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center; *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1913-1932; City of La Crosse Water Records, City Public Library, Archives, 1913-1923.

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, WI

²⁶ Parkinson and Dockendorff, Commission List, No. 631., University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center; *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1909-1932; City of La Crosse Water Records, City Public Library, Archives, 1910-1923; City of La Crosse Tax Records, 1900-1918, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center.

²⁷ Flynn House Blueprints, In possession of owner, Daniel Flaherty, 1925 King Street, dated 1925; *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1924-1930; City of La Crosse Water Records, City Public Library, Archives, 1925.

²⁸ *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1924-1930; City of La Crosse Water Records, La Crosse Public Library, Archives, 1923-1927.

²⁹ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol. III), Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2:26.

³⁰ *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1918-1932; City of La Crosse Water Records, La Crosse Public Library, Archives, 1920.

³¹ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol. III), Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2:18, 2:28.

³² La Crosse City Tax Records, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, 1900-1918; *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1903-1909.

³³ *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1934-1939; *La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press*, 12 December 1943; City of La Crosse Water Records, La Crosse Public Library, Archives, 1936.

³⁴ *La Crosse Chronicle*, 24 July 1892, 12 August 1892; *La Crosse Tribune*, 8 April 1990, 15 July 1990.

³⁵ *La Crosse Tribune*, 12 March 1922, 10 December 1922.

³⁶ *La Crosse Daily Press*, 6 October 1897, 7 October 1897 ; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 6 October 1897; *La Crosse City Directory*, La Crosse: Philippi and Co., 1901.

³⁷ La Crosse City Tax Records, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Library, 1900-1918; *La Crosse City Directory*, La Crosse: Philippi and Co., 1901-1903; Ibid, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1903-1909.

³⁸ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol III), Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2:28-32.

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, Wisconsin

³⁹ H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School*, New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1972, p. 318; Bentley and Merman Commission Records, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center.

⁴⁰ *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1918-1932; *La Crosse Tribune*, 20 April 1958, 3 October 1993.

⁴¹ *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee; Wright Directory Co., 1924, 1928.

⁴² Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol III), Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2-30.

⁴³ *La Crosse Chronicle*, 16 May 1901; *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 14 May 1901; *The Western Architect*, February 1909; *La Crosse Tribune*, 2 October 1983.

⁴⁴ *Morning Chronicle*, 31 December 1893; *La Crosse Tribune*, 15 October 1905, 4 May 1969; *The Western Architect*, February 1909; Barbara Widner, "A History of the Albert Funk Residence," unpublished paper, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Area Research Center, n.d.

⁴⁵ *La Crosse Chronicle*, 20 October 1886, 19 December 1886; *La Crosse Tribune*, 21 December 1980; Mary Jane Brindley, "The History of the Easton-Copeland House," unpublished paper, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, 10 May 1977.

⁴⁶ *La Crosse Leader Press*, 13 July 1905, 29 July 1905.

⁴⁷ Bentley and Merman Commission Records, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center; *La Crosse Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1919-1932.

⁴⁸ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol III), Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, 2-30.

⁴⁹ *La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press*, 8 June 1924, 10 May 1925.

⁵⁰ Henry Withey and Elsie Rathburn, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*. Los Angeles: Hennessey-Ingalls, 1970, p.49.

⁵¹ *La Crosse Tribune*, 12 March 1922; James T. White & Co., *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Vol. 13. New York: James T. White & Co., 1910, p. 34; Adolph Placzek, ed., *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*. London: Collier Macmillan Publishers, p.175-176.

⁵² *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1903-1932.

⁵³ H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School*, New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1976, pp. 262-26, 317-319, 342-343; Margaret Merman Holley, interview, La Crosse, WI, 1977; *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Co., 1909-1924.

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, Wisconsin

⁵⁵ *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, 2 September 1900; *La Crosse Tribune*, 29 July 1910, 28 November 1916; *La Crosse of Today*, n.p., n.d., p. 19; Barbara Goll, "The Strand Theater," unpublished paper, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, n.d.; Thomas Dockendorff, St Cloud, Minnesota, letter to Joan Rausch, La Crosse, 13 May 1996.

⁵⁶ *Pen and Sunlight Sketches*, La Crosse, n.p., c. 1893.

⁵⁷ *La Crosse City Directory*, La Crosse: Urban Publishing Company, 1885; *La Crosse City Directory*, La Crosse: Philippi Company, 1893; *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1903.

⁵⁸ *Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe and Juneau Counties, Wisconsin*, Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1892, pp. 179-180.

⁵⁹ *Ibid*; *Pen and Sunlight Sketches*, n.p., c. 1893, p. 196.

⁶⁰ *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, 3 January 1894; Rick Nordstrom, "The Bible Baptist Church or the Salzer Memorial Church, unpublished paper, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, n.d.

⁶¹ *Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties, Wisconsin*, p.283; *La Crosse City Directory*, Milwaukee: Wright Publishing Co., 1919-1932.

Cass and King Street Residential Historic District
Name of Property

La Crosse
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

Acreege of Property 108 Acres

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

1 1/5 6/4/1/6/6/0 4/8/5/1/9/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1/5 6/4/2/6/4/0 4/8/5/2/1/9/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 1/5 6/4/1/8/0/0 4/8/5/2/3/9/0
Zone Easting Northing

4 15 6/4/2/1/9/0 4/8/5/1/7/5/0
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	Joan Rausch;Carol Lohry Cartwright	date	7/1996
organization	Architectural Researches, Inc.	telephone	(608) 788-5932
street & number	W5722 Sherwood Drive	zip code	54601
city or town	La Crosse	state	Wisconsin

Cass and King Street Residential Historic District
Name of Property

La Crosse
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	Various		
organization		date	
street&number		telephone	
city or town	state Wisconsin	zip code	

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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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, Wisconsin
Major Bibliographic References (Continued)

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La Crosse Leader Press, 1903-1917.

La Crosse Tribune, 1904-present.

La Crosse Weekly Argus, 1887-1897

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Sanford, Albert, and Hirschheimer, H.J. *A History of La Crosse 1841-1900*. La Crosse: La Crosse County Historical Society, 1951.

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, WI

Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of State Street and 13th Street, then north along the eastcurbline of 13th Street to the rear of 1301 State Street, then east along the rear lot lines of 1301-1339 State Street, then south along the west curbline of 14th Street to the intersection of Main and 14th Street, continuing south across Main Street to the south curb line of Main Street, and the northeast corner of 104 South 14th Street, then east long the north property lines of 1404-1530 Main Street to the intersection of 16th and Main Street, then south along the east property line of 1530 Main to 118 South 16th Street, then east across 16th Street to the east curb of 16th Street and the north property line of 121 South 16th Street, continuing south to the rear of 112 South 17th Street, then north along the rear property lines of 112-104 South 17th Street to the south curb of Main Street, then east along the south curb of Main Street and the north property lines of 104 and 101 South 17th Street, then south along the rear lot lines of 101-115 South 17th Street, then east along the north lot line of 124 and 120 south 17th Place, continuing east along the north lot lines of 120 and 121 19th Street to the rear of 121 South 19th, then south along the rear lot lines of 121-139 South 19th, then east along the north lot line of 1925 King Street to its east lot line and the west curb of 20th Street, then south along the east lot line to the north curb of King Street, continuing south across King Street to the south curb of King Street, then east across 20th Street to the north lot line of 2004 King Street, continuing east along King Street to the rear or east lot line 2004 King Street, then south along the rear lot lines of 209-235 South 20th Street to the rear or north lot line of 2027 Cass Street, then east along the rear lot line of 2027 Cass Street to the west curb of South 21st Street and the east lot line of 2027 Cass, then south along the west curb of 21st Street and the east lot line of 2027 Cass to the north curb of Cass Street and the south property line of 2027 Cass, then west along the north curb of Cass Street and the front lot lines of 2027-1927 Cass Street, then north along the rear or west lots lines of 1927 Cass and 234-204 South 20th Street, then west along the rear or south lot lines 1912-1802 King Street to the rear or east lot line of 215 South 17th Place, then south along the rear lots lines of 215-231 South 17th Place, continuing south along the east lot line of 1733 Cass Street to the north curb of Cass Street, continuing south across Cass Street to the south curb of Cass, continuing south along the east lot line of 1732 Cass Street to the rear lot line of 1732 Cass Street, then west along the rear or south lot lines of 1732-1720 Cass Street, then south along 323-411 South 17th Street, then west along the south lot line of 411 South 17th Street to the east curb of South 17th Street, continuing west across 17th Street to the west curb of 17th Street, continuing west along the south lot line of 410 South 17th Street to the east lot line of 1601 Madison Street, then south along the east lot line of 1601 Madison to

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the north curb of Madison Street, then west along the curb and the front lot line of 1601 Madison to South 16th Street, continuing west across South 16th Street to the west curb of South 16th Street and the east boundary of Weigent Park, then south across Madison Street to the south curb of Madison Street, continuing south to the rear of 1532 Madison, then west along the rear lot lines of 1532 to 1402 Madison Street to the east curb of South 14th Street, then north along the east curb of 14th Street and along the west lot line of 1402 Madison to Madison Street, continuing north across Madison to the north curb of Madison, then west across South 14th Street to the west curb of 14th and the front lot line of 1335 Madison, continuing west along the south lot lines of 1335-1313 Madison and 423 South 13th Street and the north curb of Madison Street to 13th Street, then north along the east curb of 13th Street and the front lot lines of 423-403 South 13th Street, continuing along the east curb of South 13th to the rear of 1304 Cass Street, then west across South 13th Street to the west curb of 13th Street, continuing west along the rear lot lines of 1222-1212 Cass Street, continuing west along the south lot line of 325 West Avenue South to the east curb of West Avenue South, then north along the east curb of West Avenue South and the west lot line of 325 West Avenue South and 1212 Cass Street to the south curb of Cass Street, continuing north across Cass Street to the west property line of 223 West Avenue South, then continuing north along the east curb of West Avenue and the front lot lines of 325-131 West Avenue South, then east along the north lot line of 131 West Avenue South, then north along the rear lot lines of 126 -110 South 13th Street and the west lot line of 1222 Main Street to the south curb of Main Street, then east along the south curb of Main Street and the north lot line of 1222 Main Street, continuing across South 13th Street to the east curb South 13th Street, then north across Main Street to the north curb of Main Street and the west boundary of 1303 Main Street, continuing north along the east curb of North 13th Street and the east lot lines of 1303 Main and 1302 State to the south curb of State Street, then North across State Street to the point of beginning on the northeast corner of the intersection of 13th and State and the front lot line of 1301 State Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Cass and King Historic District were drawn to include the best preserved historic houses in this historically and socially prominent neighborhood. In addition, the district is distinguished from adjacent areas by visual differences. West Avenue, a four-lane thoroughfare running from north to the south, separates the district from the older neighborhood located to the west between West Avenue and the downtown. The University of Wisconsin-La Crosse and its service facilities such as student housing and shops are located along much of its north boundary. The neighborhoods adjacent to its east boundary generally are comprised of newer, as well as, more modest houses. Houses along the district's south boundary display less historic integrity, and generally are not distinctive example of historic architecture.

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Cass and King Street Residential Historic District

La Crosse, La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Photographs by Joan Rausch

1996 April

Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs:

Photo #1 of 48
Babe Weigent Park
1500 Cass Street
View from north

Photograph #7 of 48
100 Block of South 13th Street, east side
View from northwest

Photo #2 of 48
1700 Block of Cass Street, south side
View from northeast

Photograph #8 of 48
400 Block of South 14th Street, west side
View from northeast

Photo #3 of 48
1500 Block of Madison Street, south side,
Left to right
1524 Madison Street, Frank Schwalbe House
1518 Madison Street, Adolph/Betha Kohlhaus House
1512 Madison Street, A.S. Dunham House
View from northeast

Photograph #9 of 48
100 Block of South 15th Street, west side
View from northeast

Photograph #10 of 48
200 Block of South 15th Street, east side
View from northwest

Photograph #4 of 48
1500 Block of Main Street, south side
View from northeast

Photograph #11 of 48
100 Block of South 17th Street, east side
View from northwest

Photograph #5 of 48
1300 Block of State Street, north side
View from southwest

Photograph #12 of 48
200 Block of South 17th Street, east side
View from northwest

Photograph #6 of 48
100 Block of South 13th Street, east side
View from northwest

Photograph #13 of 48
200 Block of South 17th Place, east side
View from northwest

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Photograph #14 of 48 200 Block of South 17th Place, east side View from southwest	Photograph #22 of 48 W.W. Withee House 1434 Cass Street View from northwest
Photograph #15 of 48 200 Block of South 17th Street, west side View from southeast	Photograph #23 of 48 English Lutheran Church 1601 Cass Street View from south
Photograph #16 of 48 Daniel/Mary MacMillan House 1222 Cass Street View from northeast	Photograph #24 of 48 S.Y. Hyde House 1224 King Street View from northwest
Photograph #17 of 48 Henry/Eleanora Gund House 1304 Cass Street View from northeast	Photograph #25 of 48 C.J./Helen Felber House 1408 King Street View from north
Photograph #18 of 48 Joseph M. Hixon House 1326 Cass Street View from northwest	Photograph #26 of 48 John/Virginia Elliott House 1420 King Street View from northwest
Photograph #19 of 48 Easton-Copeland House 1327 Cass Street View from southwest	Photograph #27 of 48 Frank/Alice House 1431 King Street View from southwest
Photograph #20 of 48 N.B./Jessie Holway House 1419 Cass Street View from south	Photograph #28 of 48 Gunnar Gundersen House 1504 King Street View from northwest
Photograph #21 of 48 Charles/Louise Michel House 1431 Cass Street View from southwest	

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Photograph #29 of 48
Henry Salzer House
1634 King Street
View from east

Photograph #36 of 48
Stephen Gantert House
1304 Main Street
View from northwest

Photograph #30 of 48
Thomas/Elizabeth Reynolds
1702 King Street
View from north

Photograph #37 of 48
First Church of Christ Scientist
145 West Avenue South
View from northwest

Photograph #31 of 48
Argyle/Scott House
1721 King Street
View from south

Photograph #38 of 48
John A. Miller House
117 South 13th Street
View from southwest

Photograph #32 of 48
Dr. Robert Flynn House
1925 King Street
View from south

Photograph #39 of 48
Percy Wiggenghorn House
109 South 14th Street
View from southwest

Photograph #33 of 48
Frank Schwalbe, Jr. House
1420 Madison Street
View from northwest

Photograph #40 of 48
Kingston Court Building
203 South 16th Street
View from northwest

Photograph #34 of 48
Will Ott House
1532 Madison Street
View from north

Photograph #41 of 48
Edwin/Marjorie Schwalbe House
217 South 17th Street
View from northwest

Photograph #35 of 48
Fred Cutler House
1601 Madison Street
View from south

Photograph #42 of 48
Frank/Lucinda Schwalbe House
223 South 17th Street
View from west

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Cass and King Residential Historic District La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Photograph #43 of 48
Peter/Margaret Valier House
229 South 17th Street
View from west

Photograph #44 of 48
Edward/Flora Bartl House
238 South 17th Street
View from southeast

Photograph #45 of 48
Ben/Jessie Ott House
241 South 17th Street
View from northwest

Photograph #46 of 48
Left to right
Henry Gundlach House, 215 South 17th Place
Charles Loveland House, 217 South 17th Place
View from northwest

Photograph #47 of 48
John/Clara Tubbesing House
220 South 17th Place
View from northeast

Photograph #48 of 48
Art/Kate Schwalbe House
204 South 20th Street
View from northeast

CASS-KING STREET

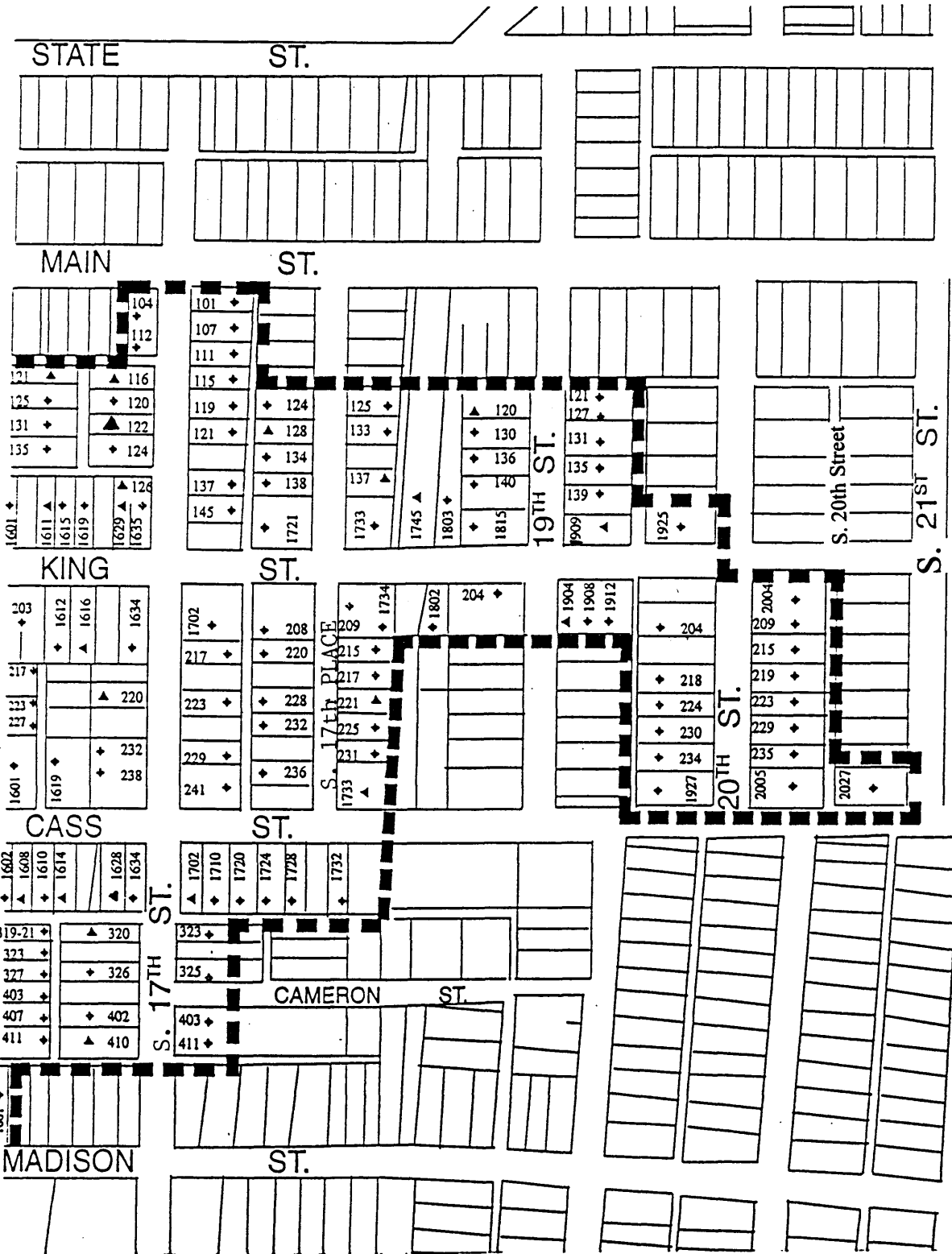
Historic District

City of La Crosse Wisconsin

La Crosse Intensive Survey

1995

not to scale



LEGEND

Boundary

120 Address Number

Non-contributing

Contributing



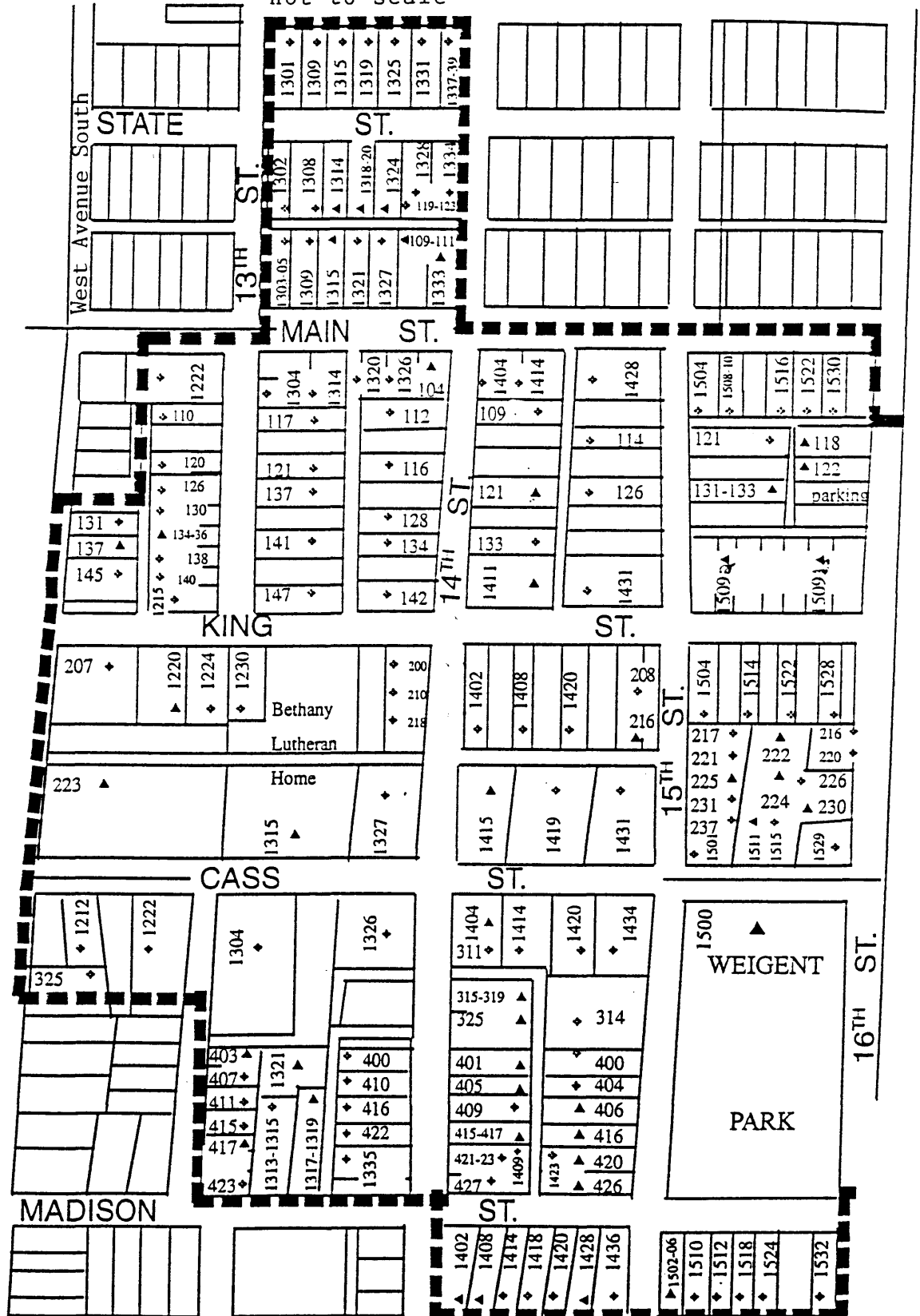
CASS-KING STREET

Historic District

City of La Crosse Wisconsin

La Crosse Intensive Survey

1995
not to scale



LEGEND

- Boundary
- 120 Address Number
- Non-contributina
- Contributina

