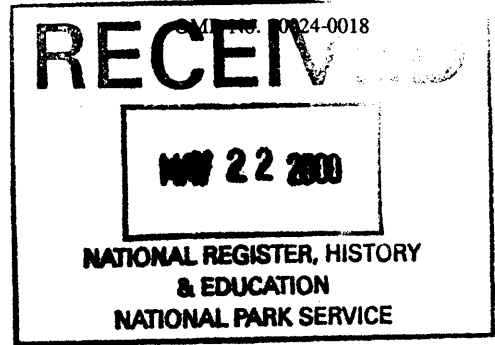


1724



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 West Park Street Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

#### 2. Location

street & number	various, see inventory	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Marshfield	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Wood	code 141 zip code 54449

#### 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.)

*Alva L. Cori*  
Signature of certifying official/Title  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

5/8/2000  
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

West Park Street Historic District

Wood

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:)

*Beth Boland*

*6/29/00*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

structure

site

object

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

contributing

noncontributing

10

2 buildings

sites

structures

objects

10

2 total

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

N/A

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

0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

SOCIAL/meeting hall

HEALTH CARE/clinic

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Tudor Revival

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls Brick

Shingle

roof Asphalt

other Wood

### Narrative Description

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

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West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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The West Park Street Historic District is a proposed residential historic district on the west side of Marshfield's main street, Central Avenue. There is one other proposed residential district in Marshfield, the Pleasant Hill Historic District, which was identified by the Intensive Survey completed in February of 1992.

West Park Street is three blocks in length, but the proposed historic district includes only the first two blocks. It begins a short distance off of Central Avenue and ends where Pine Avenue intersects from the north. South Spruce Avenue is the only other street that intersects, but like South Pine Avenue, it stops at Park Street. Spruce Avenue is located between the 300 and 400 block. The terminus of Park Street is South Oak Avenue.

The area is located in the Magee Estates Addition. Marshfield was platted in 1875 by N. M. Edwards. The plat established Central Avenue as the main thoroughfare.<sup>1</sup>

Turning off of Central Avenue (Hwy. 97) on to West Seventh Street, West Park Street is almost at a 45 degree angle. The six story Marshfield City Hall, originally the Marshfield Clinic, is on the corner of Central and West 7th Street and south on the opposite corner is a one story modern building which houses the Marshfield Area Chamber of Commerce. Between this building and the beginning of the historic district are two buildings that are not included in the proposed district. They do not fit into the historic nature of the neighborhood. The one at 108 Park Street is a two story rectangular building, with a flat roof, and covered in vinyl siding. It is not a residence and neither is the one at 204 West Park Street, which once served as the Baptist church, but it is now vacant.

The triangular-shaped piece of land between West Seventh Street and

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West Park Street is a city park, named Veteran's Memorial Park. It is a quiet refuge only a short distance from the wide main street that runs the length of Marshfield. The park serves as a war memorial for several wars. An army helicopter was mounted here by the American Legion Post 54. On the north side of the park is the Immanuel Lutheran Church and its school.

The park extends from the corner up to the first house on the north side, 301 West Park Street. It provides a lovely entrance to the historic district. Park Street was originally called Park Avenue, but was changed c1950s to Park Street. On some current maps it still appears as Avenue.

This two block area of the proposed historic district has an obvious ambience of gracious living because of the 80 foot wide street and the mature trees and wide boulevards. The houses are set back from the street on flat, generous lots. All of the properties are well maintained and show a pride of ownership.

There are twelve buildings in the two block historic district; ten of them are contributing, while only two are not. The two noncontributing houses have been drastically modified so that they no longer reflect any architectural style. They are located at 406 and 413. It is obvious that the house at 413 was once a bungalow, but the integrity of its style has been compromised by modification.

All of the houses front on West Park Street and are at least one and one-half stories in height; some are two story and two and one-half stories. The older the house, the larger it is. The houses seem to diminish in size from 1890 to 1931. The neighborhood is representative of the architectural styles for houses that were being constructed at the end of the 19th century and the beginning

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of the 20th century, prior to 1931, in Marshfield. There is no consistency in the architectural design and all have been modified to a degree. The majority of the houses were clapboard (some now replaced with modern siding), three are brick, and one is stucco.

All of the houses were built as single family dwellings; however, there are two that were used for other purposes. The houses at 402 and 311 both had alternative uses; the large Queen Anne at 402 was used as a hospital, and later a clinic, while the one at 311 was the Masonic Temple for many years. Today, once again, the houses are all single family residences.

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Only two houses wholly retain their original appearance. The Bissell house (412 W. Park Street) is still the same as the original blueprints from 1914. No modifications have taken place. The Bailey house at 304 West Park Street appears to be original because of an early photograph. None of the other houses appear to be pure in style as they seem to be modified by the builder to fit the owner's needs, or modified at a later date. Perhaps they used the popular home magazine plans or the builder's pattern books for the designs they chose.

The first three houses on the south side of the district have been purchased by the City of Marshfield in order to build a convention center on this site. The residents in this neighborhood have fought hard to prevent this from happening.

The following is an inventory that lists every building in the proposed historic district, the address, the historic name, the date of construction, and whether or not it is contributing to the historic district:

SOUTH SIDE:

1.	300 West Park Street	Alexander Johnson	1920	C
2.	304 West Park Street	Edgar S. Bailey	1916	C
3.	308 West Park Street	Margaret Noll	1902	C
4.	312 West Park Street	Wm. Noll, Sr./Paul Blum	1890	C
5.	402 West Park Street	Wm. Noll, Sr./Fred Vollmer	1898	C
6.	406 West Park Street	Wm. Noll, Sr./J. Volker	1892/1893	NC
7.	412 West Park Street	Franklin K. Bissell	1914	C

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**NORTH SIDE:**

8.	303 West Park Street	George Booth	1914	C
9.	311 West Park Street	Karl Doege, M.D.	1908	C
10.	407 West Park Street	Hume/Marsh	1892	C
11.	413 West Park Street	Unknown	c1921	NC
12.	417 West Park Street	A. N. McPherson	c1924	C

Following is a brief description of the contributing buildings found in the West Park Street Historic District:

**SOUTH SIDE:** All houses face north

**#1. Alexander Johnson House 300 West Park Street, 1920**

This brown brick one and one-half story bungalow has a side-gabled roof, with a one story side-gabled sun room with banded single light windows. This sun room extends further east than the main block of the house. A porte cochere on the west end has an extended shed roof. The house is rectangular in shape and has a brown asphalt roof. There is a large dormer with three double hung, six over six windows, on the front elevation. The first floor window groupings are banded with a continuous limestone sill. The porte cochere is no longer used as a drive through to the attached garage. It has been converted to make a larger porch with concrete steps leading up to a wooden floor, at the same level as the original front porch. The original porch is only half-width. The attached garage still has the typical folding doors with four lights, but is no longer used as a garage.

**#2. Edgar S. Bailey House 304 West Park Street, 1916**

This rectangular two story side-gabled Craftsman style house is clapboard on the first story and stucco on the second story. The grey asphalt shingles are interlocking. A large exterior chimney

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painted dark grey is on the west elevation; there is one other interior chimney. A one story flat-roofed sun room is on the east elevation.

This house has Arts and Crafts elements found in the second story balcony, with three large rafters underneath. The balcony is accessed through a set of French doors and has a balustraded railing. The arched, centered main entrance has brackets and an arched wooden door. A rectangular shaped projecting bay is west of the main entrance and contains four windows on the main elevation and one at each end, all are six over one. These windows are mimicked on the east side of the entrance. The house is painted grey with light green trim. A wide band of dark grey surmounted with a narrow red stripe separates the first and second stories.

#3. Margaret Noll House                      308 West Park Street, 1902

This late Queen Anne two and one-half story house has intersecting gables, and a brown asphalt shingled roof. The foundation is stone. The irregular-shaped house is of tan siding with dark brown trim. The side porch has a hipped roof and has been modified. Two of the large windows have leaded glass transoms; all of the other fenestration is double hung, one over one. The projecting gabled section on the west elevation appears to have been modified because there are no windows in this section on the north elevation. The main section of the house has no fenestration on the west elevation.

#4. Wm.Noll, Sr./ Paul Blum House                      312 West Park Street, 1890

This Dutch Colonial house with vernacular influences was built by William Noll, Sr., but was purchased in 1921 by Paul Blum for \$5,700.<sup>2</sup> He and his family remodeled the house to its present



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front appearance and lived there for over 60 years.

Buildings still extant behind the present property were used by him for his business, Blum Brothers Manufacturing. The two story house has had many additions and modifications. In addition to the gambrel roof, there are gabled, hipped and shed roofs on this house. The gambrel roof is hardly visible because of the addition of two porches. The one story glassed porch extends the width of the front facade and the second floor sleeping porch extends from the gambrel roof. The white house has interlocking grey asphalt shingles on the roof and one exterior chimney on the west elevation. A major addition was added to the rear of the house in 1997 by the present owners, at which time the rear porch was removed. The large addition mimics the two projections on the east elevation. Two shed roofed dormers are located on the west elevation. The original foundation was stone, the new addition has concrete block. Spruce Avenue no longer continues between the houses at 312 and 402, it is now a driveway shared by the two neighbors.

#5. Wm. Noll, Sr./Fred Vollmer 402 West Park Street, 1898

This Queen Anne styled house, facing north, has been modified on the front elevation and also by the addition of inappropriate windows on the second floor. A new front porch has been added recently with lattice work and carved balustrades. It has open rafters similar to a pergola. The main entrance has a gabled roof. The house is two and one-half stories with steep multiple gables that intersect. The gables have vertical siding. A tall red brick center chimney extends from the grey asphalt shingled roof. Most windows are double hung, except for the new windows, which are multi-paned. The siding is painted grey and has white trim. The east elevation has a gabled projecting wall dormer. A new wrought

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iron fence surrounds the property and adds elegance to the property. In the 1925 Sanborne Map for the City of Marshfield, this property is listed as a hospital. From 1947 to 1967 it was used as the Middlestadt Clinic. Today, once again, it is a single family residence. Fred Vollmer was Mayor of Marshfield in 1900.

#6. 406 Park Street Noncontributing

#7. Franklin K. Bissell 412 West Park Street, 1914

Bissell was a lumberman who built this grand house on this huge 300 by 300 foot lot. H.H. Waterman, of Chicago, was chosen as the architect. The two story, Late Georgian Revival with Regency and vernacular influences has a side gabled roof with two red chimneys, one interior of red brick and one exterior of stone on the west elevation. The rectangular-shaped house is very symmetrical with a sun room on the east end and porte cochere on the west elevation. The foundation is of stone. The centered main entrance has an arched pediment with an elaborate entablature, with dentils, and two large fluted Ionic columns. Also, there are engaged fluted pilasters. The door is surrounded by side lights and a square transom with six lights.

Fluted columns are found again on the corners of the sun room and the porte cochere has arbor-styled rafters. The outer columns on the porte cochere have red brick bases. The stairway window is very decorative; it has a fan shaped transom with five lights above a nine pane window. The fenestration is symmetrical except for the stairway window. The first story has four banded, single light casement windows, with an elaborate architrave surmounted. The second story windows are double hung twelve over one. A double casement window with eight lights is above the entryway on the

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second story.

This ten room residence cost \$9,000 to build, according to a news item in the May 16, 1914 issue of the Marshfield Herald.

NORTH SIDE: All houses face south

#8. George Booth 303 West Park Street, 1914

This former Arts and Crafts, now Colonial Revival, two story, white clapboard house has a hipped roof with wide eaves and is square in configuration. The house has vernacular and Arts and Crafts influences. The fenestration is vernacular and is double hung, one over one, except for the trio of windows on the west elevation that are six over one. The gabled main entrance is a square-shaped projection with square pillars and engaged pilasters. The doorway has sidelights and a swan's neck pediment. The pedimented entry porch may have been added at a later date.

A one story projecting bay on the east elevation has been added and has six over six fenestration. On the same elevation is a side entrance with balustraded railings. Inappropriate shutters have recently been added to the windows on the front facade.

#9. Karl Doege House/Masonic Temple 311 West Park Street, 1905 - 1908

This house is an example of the early and vernacular Tudor Revivals that were being built at the turn of the century. The two and one-half story red brick, side-gabled house is rectangular in shape and has a brick foundation. The asphalt shingles are diamond shaped. The front facade has flat-roofed square entrance with brick piers. Overhead the flat roof becomes a balcony that has an iron railing.

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The house has undergone a major modification in the removal of its former facade-length front porch.

A slightly projecting bay, finished in wood and painted white, has a set of French doors in the center, which open to the balcony. The brick piers which begin on the porch continue up to the balcony and serve as corner posts. A centered front gable, which is over the entrance porch, has a gabled dormer on either side. The dormers are covered in wooden shingles and the windows are boarded over. The single window in the gable is also boarded over. The fenestration on the front elevation is symmetrical. There are paired arched windows on the second story. The first story windows are about the same size, but the window on the west side of the entrance is a large single, four light window. The one on the east side matches the second story windows. There are projecting bays on both the west and east elevations. The one on the west is one story with hipped roof; the one on the east is two stories with a flat roof.

Decorative catch basins and drains are on the porch and at each end of the front facade. A cornerstone with an inscription was placed there by the Masonic Lodge. It belonged to the Masons from 1939 to 1985. This house is one of the three houses in this neighborhood known to be designed by an architect. According to the Marshfield Times, "Contract for building Dr. K.W. Doege's residence on Park Street has been let to T. F. Vannedom." The house was completed in 1908 at a cost of \$8,000 for the 4,800 square feet structure.<sup>3</sup>

#10. Hume/Marsh House      407 West Park Street, 1890 - 1892

This picturesque, Queen Anne styled house is set back on a large lot with a beautiful original wrought iron fence across the front of the lot. It is finished in clapboard on the first story and scalloped fishscale shingles on the other stories. The two and one-

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half story house has a steep multi-gabled roof of grey asphalt and features a three story corner tower and a wrap-around porch on the front elevation. The porte cochere is at the terminus of the porch on the east elevation. The porch continues on the east elevation. In early photos the main entrance appears to be on the east elevation with a porte cochere. The porch railings are not original, there are no balustrades, but rather have four horizontal rails. There is lattice below the porch. The foundation is stone.

The main architectural feature of the house is the three story tower that is on the east corner of the front elevation. The house was referred to in Marshfield as "The Towers." The front gable, which is adjacent to the tower, has three square multi-paned windows with a pent roof over the windows and brackets at each end.

The fenestration is mainly double hung, one over one, except for the windows on the third floor of the tower. They are six over one. The west elevation has two matching two and one half story gabled projections with a porch and entryway between the two projections. The porch has a shed roof. The east elevation has a two story tower on the northeast corner. It mimics the tower on the opposite corner, except that it is only two stories instead of three. A red brick exterior chimney is on the rear elevation; there is another interior chimney rising from the front gable.

#11. Unknown - noncontributing 413 West Park Street

#12. A. N. McPherson 417 West Park Street, c1924

This Tudor influenced, pattern book house is one and one-half stories, is rectangular in shape, and is side gabled. The house has an addition to the west that is only one story, with a side gabled roof. There is an attached garage west of the addition with a flat

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roof.

The house is clad in stucco with brick and clapboard accents. The main feature of the house is the cat-slide roof that contains the main arched entryway, with brick surrounds. The entire area is of brick except for the peak which is covered in white clapboard. The clapboard is found again in the gable peaks. The cat-slide roof was a popular entrance feature in the 1920s. It is borrowed from the Tudor Revival style. Builders could add this Tudor detail to a vernacular house inexpensively. It added drama to an otherwise simple house. The massive brick stepped exterior chimney is adjacent and behind the entrance. The grey asphalt shingled roof has a gabled dormer on the front elevation. The one story addition has banded casement windows with one light. The rest of the fenestration is varied; one square leaded glass window is east of the main entrance while a nine light casement window is west of the chimney.

**Endnotes:**

1. Jones, George. O., et al. Comprehensive History of Wood County, Wisconsin. Minneapolis, MN: H. C. Cooper, Jr. and Company, 1923, p. 180.
2. Marshfield City Taxes, 1921.
3. Marshfield Times. March 17, 1905.

West Park Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Wood  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 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

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### Period of Significance

1890-1924

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### Significant Dates

N/A

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### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

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### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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### Architect/Builder

Waterman, H.H. (4).

Vannedom, T.F. (5)

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The proposed West Park Street Historic District is a residential district in the heart of Marshfield. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C. The residential district is a fine example of a prestigious neighborhood that developed gradually from 1892 to 1924. The district has ten contributing and two noncontributing resources. The overall integrity is still intact with well maintained houses in a gracious neighborhood of generous lots and mature trees. It is a unique neighborhood because the houses represent several styles of architecture that typify the stylistic evolution taking place in Marshfield's residences. The houses in this district were built by prominent Marshfield residents. This unique neighborhood is worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Most of the houses in this district have been modified in some way. However, none have been replaced. The district still has good examples of architectural styles and forms including: Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and vernacular. The period of significance extends from the 1890s when the first house was built until 1924, when the last extant house was built.

The neighborhood is threatened because of its proximity to the main street. The City of Marshfield has already purchased and razed the house at 212, to make way for a convention center. The neighbors are trying desperately to stop further demolition.

Historical Background

Marshfield, located in the northwestern part of Wood County in central Wisconsin, has a rich agricultural heritage. It was named



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for John J. Marshfield of Havenhill, Massachusetts, one of the early pioneers of the area. (Some in Marshfield feel it was named after John Marsh from New York. This controversy has never been resolved.)<sup>6</sup>

In the 1840s the federal government gave a land grant to the territory of Wisconsin for the purpose of improving the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The government hoped to encourage steamboat navigation between Green Bay and the Mississippi River. A company was formed known as the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company by Horatio Seymour, Erastus Corning, John Magee, Samuel Marsh, William Butter, and B.J. Stevens. These men entered into a contract with the state to complete the waterways as a part of the grant. If successful they were to receive 700,000 acres if improvement was completed within ten years or by 1866. When the ten years were up the contract ceased and a new company was formed known as the Green Bay and Mississippi Improvement Company. The land was divided among the incorporators; John Magee and Samuel Marsh received the land that was to become Marshfield. This land was heavily timbered with mostly hardwoods.<sup>7</sup>

Two brothers, Louis and Frank Rivers, settled here in 1868 after buying a tract of land from Marsh. The first log dwelling was built in 1871. A store, a tavern, and then a post office were established in 1872 with Louis Rivers as postmaster. That same year the Wisconsin Central Railroad arrived in Marshfield. Between 1892 and 1902, Marshfield became a railroad center nationally and it was even nicknamed "Hub City." There were four different railroads serving this community. It was second only to Milwaukee, with 30 trains arriving and departing every day. As with most areas in Wisconsin, after the lumber was harvested, settlers came to work the land. The railroad helped to bring these settlers.<sup>8</sup>

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The town was platted in 1874/75 and officially became known as the township of Marshfield. Before that the settlement was just called "Section 32." In 1883 the Wisconsin Legislature created the City of Marshfield. Marshfield incorporated as a city in 1883 by the legislature of Wisconsin by Chapter 280 of the laws of 1883. In April of that year, L.A. Arnold was elected mayor. Most of the success of the community can be credited to Mayor William Henry Upham, who came to the town in 1878. He is credited with infusing energy into the town. Upham borrowed money in order to organize the town as a location for buying raw materials and processing them into usable products. Upham transformed Marshfield from a wayside to a factory site. He built a general store, the first sawmill in 1878, a furniture and veneer factory in 1882, and also a flour and feed mill in 1885.<sup>9</sup>

Because of the extraordinary railroad service and the excellent hardwoods, factories sprang up in the area. William Roddis started the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company; Felker Brothers Manufacturing started here in 1908. Many wood-related industries sprang up in the area after the lumbering was over.

By 1885, Marshfield had a population of 2,000, most of whom owned their own homes. There was an overwhelming number of hard working German immigrants.<sup>10</sup>

In 1900, when the population had blossomed to 3,000, Marshfield prospered as a commercial hub of a three county region. As a way of being recognized, it was decided that a city hall be built. In fact, in 1901, a monumental city hall was constructed for \$100,000. The structure, still extant but no longer used as a city hall, was designed by well-known Milwaukee architects, Van Ryn and De Gelleke. This building symbolized Marshfield's prosperity. Marshfield had moved from a frontier town to a respectable city.

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Marshfield was gradually trying to develop an economy apart from the wood industry. They hoped to become the regional center of cheese marketing and processing. Because Marshfield was not the county seat for Wood County, it did not have the legal and political activities it craved. In 1906/1907, local leaders tried to separate from the county. They wanted to name their newly-created county Rivers County, with Marshfield as the county seat.<sup>11</sup> Today, there is still talk of creating a new county in that area.

An event which made a dramatic impact on Marshfield's future was the six bed hospital begun by the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mothers in 1890. It began as a primary care facility for injured lumberjacks and mill workers. Saint Joseph's Hospital began in 1892 when they opened a water therapy sanatorium and offered the KNEIP water cure.<sup>12</sup>

Karl Doege was instrumental in the direction that the hospital took. In 1916, he persuaded five other doctors to form a clinic to augment the primary care of the hospital. A nursing school that had been founded in Oshkosh transferred its operation to Marshfield in 1917.<sup>13</sup>

Doege had begun his medical practice in 1890 in Marshfield. He had been educated at the Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. He knew that he could not handle all of the medical needs in the growing community. By persuading the five other doctors for form a clinic, they began the new venture of cooperative medicine.<sup>14</sup>

Today, Marshfield is known for its health care facilities. In fact, it is the backbone of Marshfield's economy today. Cheese has also become an important industry. Because of the educational and commercialization of dairying, Wisconsin became the leader. By 1890, dairying was one of the leading industries in the state. By

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1915, it had become the leading dairying state in the nation. Marshfield was a part of this growth and has remained an important center for cheese.

Architectural Significance

The houses in this residential historic district represent a wide range of architectural styles from the 1890s to 1931. Many prominent Marshfield citizens were attracted to this location. It was only a short distance from Marshfield's Central Avenue so it was convenient for these home owners. As the neighborhood grew it became one of the loveliest neighborhoods in Marshfield. Several architectural styles are represented.

Queen Anne:

There are three Queen Anne houses in this two block area. The first one was built in 1892 by John Hume at 407 West Park Street. John Hume was the publisher of the Marshfield Times. The December 23, 1892 edition of his paper states: "Editor Hume moved into his new residence on the boulevard last Monday. The finest residence in the city." The first newspaper in Marshfield was established by Charles H. Clarke in 1879. Another newspaper began in 1882 called the Marshfield Gazette. By 1883, the two papers merged and kept the Times name. Hume started another paper with Adam Paulus in 1889. It was named the Marshfield News. It grew into a daily paper and changed its name to the Marshfield Daily News when it merged with the Marshfield Times.<sup>15</sup>

The local architect, T. F. Vannedom, designed this house for the Humes. Vannedom was an architect, contractor, building supplies merchant, and manufacturer.<sup>16</sup> The Hume house has all of the elements necessary for a Queen Anne. Beginning with the overall

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view of the picturesque silhouette, the steep pitched roof, the three story tower and the cutaway bays, the full facade porch all identifying features.

"About twenty percent of the Queen Anne houses have a full-width front gable which dominates the front facade. This form occurs most frequently in urban houses. A tower, when present, is usually placed at one corner of the front facade."<sup>17</sup>

Towers are a common feature of the Queen Anne and may be round, as this one is, or it may be square or polygonal. They may rise from the ground level or they may be less a separate design element and just a bulge growing from the main mass of the front facade.<sup>18</sup>

This style of architecture was the dominant building form during the period from about 1880 until 1910. The Queen Anne style was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The style borrows heavily from the late medieval models of the Jacobean and Elizabethan eras rather than the reign of Queen Anne (1702 - 1714.)<sup>19</sup>

"The overall effect of the complexity and irregularity distinguishes the Queen Anne from all preceding American styles. Its influence on American architecture survived well into the first decade of the twentieth century, although ornamentation became more classical and restrained and the style more rectilinear in shape."<sup>20</sup>

Another Queen Anne styled house in this district was built in 1898 at 402 West Park Street. The house has the irregular massing and steep pitched roofs with intersecting gables. However, this house is missing the decorative shingles and the tower that the earlier house has. The house is not original because it had been drastically modified on the front facade. It has also had some

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fenestration modification on the second story. Multi-paned casement windows have been installed. This house served as a hospital in the 1920s and then was the Middlestadt Clinic from 1947 to 1967.

The house at 308 West Park Street was built in 1902 by the widow of Charles Noll. It is classified as a Late Queen Anne. Even though it has the steep pitched roof and the cross gables, it lacks the decoration and portrays a trend towards a simpler style than the earlier examples.

This variation of the Queen Anne style is the late manifestation of the style. Much simpler in massing and detailing, it became more vernacular. It was promoted by pattern books and local builders. The front gable is the most popular style with cross gable.

**Dutch Colonial:**

The current Dutch Colonial Revival at 312 West Park Street was built in 1890, the first house to be built in the neighborhood. It was built by William Noll, Sr., who owned several lots on West Park Street, and built three houses. William Noll, Sr., was a leading merchant in Marshfield. He owned the William Noll Hardware Company, incorporated in 1892. It was one of the leading hardware stores in Central Wisconsin. Both Charles and Frank were involved in the business with their father.<sup>21</sup> Paul Blum bought the house from Noll and he and his family lived there for over 60 years. Blum was from Washington County, Wisconsin. Paul and his brother, John, were two of nine children in the family. By 1910, Marshfield had 18 cheese factories so it was a perfect location for the Blum Brothers Box Company that they formed that same year. The business grew into a prosperous business. In 1919, the two brothers, along with Fred Beel and Ed Witt, formed a corporation under the name of Colby Cheese Box Company.<sup>22</sup>

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This Dutch Colonial Revival has had many additions to it on all sides. It is difficult to pick out the gambrel roof, which distinguishes it as a Dutch Colonial. This style was a popular one in the builders' magazines.

"The Dutch Colonial Revival is essentially an off-shoot of the more formal Georgian Revival style, readily identifiable by its gambrel roof, sometimes terminating in flared eaves. Commonly, its symmetry is offset by the inclusion of a small wing at one end. A picturesque quality is often achieved through the use of a combination of building materials including clapboard, shingles, brick, and stone. The style was particularly applied to small scale suburban residences of the early twentieth century."<sup>23</sup>

Tudor Revival:

The Tudor Revival style of architecture is considered an Eclectic House type. It is classified that way because so many of the details are copied from various styles from the past. It was popular in the United States from 1890 to 1940. The long period of popularity occurred because the Tudor style is loosely based on a variety of English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to Late Medieval palaces. Because of its picturesque nature, it was conducive to individual interpretation and could be used for the grand houses as well as modest versions. Most houses in this style emphasize high-pitched roofs and elaborate chimneys of Medieval origin, but decoration could be taken from Renaissance or even the modern Craftsman traditions.<sup>24</sup>

There are two extant Tudor Revival inspired houses in this proposed district. The first one built by the Doeges in 1905 to 1908. This house is the second house in the district designed by the local architect Vannedom. This house had the steep-pitched roof that is

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side-gabled, but it is a stripped down version more like what was being built in the 1890s across the country.

Dr. Doege was an important citizen in Marshfield. He is given credit for founding the Marshfield Clinic. This history has been traced in another part of this document.

Both he and his neighbor to the south, John Hume, chose Vannedom for their architect. The only other house that could be documented as having an architect was the Colonial Revival Bissell house at 412.

The last house in the historic district is a Pattern book house, with a Tudor Revival entryway, at 417 West Park Street, built c1924 for A. N. McPherson. The house appears in the 1925 Sanborne Map for the City of Marshfield, but not in the Marshfield City Directory in 1921. These houses with the cat-slide roof were being built when the Tudor Revival style was in vogue. This dramatic entrance could be adapted easily to a vernacular house at little additional cost.

The vernacular house has always been a popular style for residential buildings in the United States. With the help of the builder's pattern books, clients could pick and choose whatever elements they desired. Often, they do not represent any specific style, but a combination of many styles.

**Georgian Revival:**

The Georgian Revival was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 - 1940. It is characterized by formal, symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and classical details. The central part of the facade may project slightly and be crowned with a pediment, with or



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without supporting pilasters.<sup>25</sup>

The Bissell house was designed by Chicago architect H. H. Waterman in 1914. Waterman practiced in nearby Wausau from the 1880s until the 1920s, when he designed this house. A house quite similar to the Bissell house is the 1911 Gamble house in Wausau. Gamble was also a wealthy lumberman.

The Bissell house has many classical details, especially the Ionic fluted columns, the pilasters, and the entablature on the main entrance. The Regency styled windows were original to the house. The original blueprints are in the hands of the Ousleys, the present owners.

**Bungalow:**

The only bungalow in the proposed historic district is the one at 300 West Park Street, the Alexander Johnson house, built in 1920. Alexander Johnson was a prominent business man in Marshfield who was president of the Johnson Manufacturing Company. They made gloves and cheese bandages.

The bungalow style emanated from California via the popular bungalow magazines and publications and it permeated every American city. Often speculative builders constructed entire neighborhoods of bungalows. Bungalows were thought of as economical and modest homes. Not only were they affordable, they were thought to be very desirable for single family dwellings.

The bungalow is a one and one-half story house commonly built with clapboard, stone, stucco or brick. They have horizontal lines, gently sloping roofs often with low wide dormers and projecting eaves, and prominent covered porches. The bungalow was a part of

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the Craftsman movement. Craftsman houses were inspired by the Green brothers from Pasadena, California. In 1903, they began to design simple Craftsman-type bungalows.<sup>26</sup>

The term "bungalow" is derived from the East Asian word "bangla" which in Bengal refers to a low house with porches surrounding it. From their inception these bungalows became one of the most popular housing styles in the United States.<sup>27</sup>

The Johnson house is different from most bungalows because of the porte cochere attached on the west elevation. The porch is not a full-width porch, but rather it is only half-width.

**Craftsman:**

The house at 303 West Park Street displays both the influences of the Craftsman style and of the Colonial Revival. The Colonial features may be part of a later remodeling. The house was constructed in 1914 for George Booth. Booth was another very prominent business man in Marshfield. He was president of the Booth-Campbell Retail Lumber Company.

Craftsman features of the house that remain include the stone foundation and the exposed rafter ends. Also seen in the house are aspects of the Prairie School, characterized by the horizontal organization of the facade. A shared aspect of Craftsman and Prairie School houses is a low-pitched roof, with wide overhanging eaves. The Prairie style originated in Chicago and spread to Wisconsin. Vernacular examples were spread widely by pattern books and popular house magazines. Most of them were built between 1905 and 1925. It is one of the few American indigenous styles developed by a group of Chicago architects. Barbara Wyatt wrote: "The horizontal lines of the new expression appeal to the disciples

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of this school as echoing the prairies of the Middle West, which to them embodies the essence of democracy."<sup>28</sup>

The house at 304 West Park Street was built in 1916 by Edgar Bailey and appears to be original in appearance. Bailey was president of the Marshfield Publishing Company.

This house, too, displays the influence of the Craftsman style, here seen in its six over one windows, the overhanging eaves, the exposed rafter ends, and the arched entry. Again, there are the parallel influences of the Prairie style as seen in the horizontal organization of the facade.

**Conclusion:**

The proposed West Park Street Historic District is worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of its unique composition. Most of the houses in this neighborhood have been constructed from builders' patterns, except for the three known to have been designed by an architect. Perhaps some of the houses were designed and built by a man named Hans Bille. But the only house that could be documented as being done by Bille was the house at 406 West Park Street, which is noncontributing. Bille was a native of Denmark where he studied architecture and civil engineering. In 1890 he moved to Marshfield and began his own business. His houses were reportedly superior in design and construction.

The neighborhood grew gradually from 1890s to 1931 and represents what the prominent people of Marshfield were having built over this period. It is a lovely oasis close to the center of Marshfield's business district and unique because of the wide streets, mature trees and generous lots. But, moreover, the district is

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significant for the many architectural styles represented in this small residential historic neighborhood.<sup>29</sup> Over a forty year period houses were constructed in the popular styles of the day, representing both changes in the size of residences and in the preferred architectural taste.

Archaeological Potential

No archaeological work has been done to date in the West Park Street Historic District. The area has been developed gradually between 1890 and 1931, so it is probable that no significant archaeological resources survive.

Preservation Activity

The City of Marshfield has a Historic Preservation Committee which answers to the Plan Committee. The Historic Preservation Association of Marshfield is a separate group. This group has worked diligently to stop the proposed convention center on West Park Street. They were responsible for having an Intensive Survey of the commercial area done in 1991. The Pleasant Hill Historic District was also surveyed in 1992. A nomination for the National Register of Historic Places for Pleasant Hill is in process. They have also been successful in saving the Thomas House/Hotel and the Central Wisconsin Depot by having it moved. The reason this preservation group was formed was to save the 1901 Marshfield City Hall, designed by Van Ryn and De Gelleke, from demolition. Today this building is no longer a city hall but has a new use. It still stands as proudly and beautifully as it did when it was built almost one hundred years ago.

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Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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ENDNOTES:

4. Blueprints for house at 412 West Park Street.  
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5. Marshfield Times. March 17, 1905.
6. Schnitzler, Donald H. The Marshfield Story, 1872 - 1997.  
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7. History of Northern Wisconsin. An Account of Settlement,  
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10. Schnitzler, Donald H. The Marshfield Story, 1872 - 1997.  
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11. Ibid, p. 13.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid, p. 14.
14. Ibid.
15. Bernstein, Rachel Sample. Intensive Survey, City  
of Marshfield. July 1991, p. 22.
16. Ibid, p. 68.
17. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses.  
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18. Ibid, p. 266.

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20. Wyatt, Barbara. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Volume III, Madison, WI. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, p. 2-15.
21. Schnitzler, Donald H. The Marshfield Story, 1872 - 1997. Marshfield History Project, c1997, p. 290.
22. Ibid, p. 244.
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28. Ibid.
29. Schnitzler, Donald H. The Marshfield Story, 1872 - 1997. Marshfield History Project, c1997, p. 243.

West Park Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Wood  
County and State

Wisconsin

### 9. Major Bibliographic References

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

**Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9 acres

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

1 1/5 7/2/3/5/8/0 4/9/4/8/9/6/0  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mary Jane Hettinga	date	5/18/99
organization	Marathon County Historical Society	telephone	715/848-0378
street & number	410 McIndoe Street	city or town	Wausau
city or town	Wausau	state	Wisconsin
		zip code	54403

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**9. Major Bibliographic References**

Bibliography

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

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NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 1/92)

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Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Volume  
III, Madison, WI. Historic Preservation Division, State  
Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Oral Interviews:

Draeger, James - Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, WI.

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Boundary Description:

The West Park Street Historic District includes all properties in a two block area. It includes both sides of West Park Street in the 300 and 400 block. The east boundary line is the east property lines of # 300 and #303; the west boundary is South Pine Avenue. Houses on the north side of the street are on properties that back up to houses that are facing Magee Street. Houses on the south side of the block have lots that in many cases extend to the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis railroad tracks. The legal description for these properties are as follows:

Block 248:

303 West Park Street - All of lots 29, 30, 31, 32, 33;  
311 West Park Street - Lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38

Block 232:

308 West Park Street - Lots 29 , 30, and easterly one half of 31  
300 West Park Street - Lots 23, 24, 25  
312 West Park Street - Westerly one half of lot 31; all of lots 32, 33;  
westerly 150' of lots 1 and 2; easterly one half vac.

Block 247:

402 West Park Street - Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, and easterly 120' of lots 18  
and 19 and the westerly 105' of lot one, Wood County CSM #3504 and  
westerly one half vac. S. Spruce Ave.  
406 West Park Street - Lots 11, 12, 13  
412 West Park Street - Lots 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3

Block 234:

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- 
- 407 West Park Street - The southerly 56' of lot 9, southerly 14' of lots 10 and 11, and all of lots 16 through 22.
- 413 West Park Street - That part of 4, 5, 6, 7 lying southeasterly of railroad right-of-way; also lots 23, 24, 25, and 26 except railroad right-of-way and lot 27 lying southeasterly of railroad right-of-way.
- 417 West Park Street - That part of 28, 29, and 30 lying southeasterly of railroad right-of-way.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundaries for the West Park Street Historic District were drawn to include a two block area of historic homes in a socially prominent neighborhood that is a good representation of homes being built in Marshfield. There is a definite visual boundary line when one leaves the busy main street of Marshfield and turns west to the gracious tree lined neighborhood. The boundary encompasses land historically connected to the property.

West Park Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Wood  
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.)

<b>name/title</b>	Various, see inventory	<b>date</b>	5/18/99
<b>organization</b>		<b>telephone</b>	
<b>street&amp;number</b>		<b>zip code</b>	
<b>city or town</b>	<b>state</b>		

**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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**Photo 1 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
417 West Park Street  
Camera facing north

**Photo 2 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
300 West Park Street  
Camera facing south

**Photo 3 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
304 West Park Street  
Camera facing south

**Photo 4 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District

Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
308 West Park Street  
Camera facing south

**Photo 5 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
312 West Park Street  
Camera facing south

**Photo 6 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
402 West Park Street  
Camera facing south

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**Photo 7 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of

Wisconsin  
412 West Park Street  
Camera facing south

**Photo 8 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
303 West Park Street  
Camera facing north

**Photo 9 of 10**




West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
311 West Park Street  
Camera facing north

**Photo 10 of 10**

West Park Street Historic District  
Marshfield, Wood County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Neg. at State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin

407 West Park Street  
Camera facing north

West Park Street Historic District  
 MARSHFIELD, WOOD, WI

-  boundary
-  contributing
-  non-contributing

Not to scale

