

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 Green, August G. and Theresa, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	1501 Main Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Stevens Point	N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	code	097
		county	Portage
		zip code	54481

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

4/15/05

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

Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Name of Property

Portage
County and State

Wisconsin

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National
Register.

other, (explain):

Edson H. Ball

6/1/65

John
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	X building(s)	Contributing	noncontributing
public-local	district	1	2 buildings
public-State	structure		sites
public-Federal	site		structures
	object		objects
		1	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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation Stone
walls Wood

rooftop Asphalt
other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Green, August G. and Theresa, House
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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

1903

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jeffers, J. H.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Green, August G. and Theresa, House

Portage

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1	16	295196	4933258
	Zone	Easting	Northing

2	Zone	Easting	Northing
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3	Zone	Easting	Northing
---	------	---------	----------

4	Zone	Easting	Northing
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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, Executive Director	date	6/2004
organization	Marathon County Historical Society	telephone	715-842-5750
street & number	410 McIndoe Street	zip code	54403
city or town	Wausau	state	WI

Green, August G. and Theresa, House
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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	Robert J and Cheryl A Jean	date	4/2004
organization		telephone	715 345-2884
street&number	1501 Main Street	zip code	
city or town	Stevens Point	state	WI

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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Section 7 Page 1

Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

The August G. and Theresa Green house at 1501 Main Street faces north on a small lot, 77 feet by 125 feet, in the heart of downtown Stevens Point. Mature trees, both pine and deciduous, surround the house. A newly built garage in a compatible style is on the southeast side of the house at the back of the lot. A small potting shed is on the west side of the house. These two buildings are non-contributing. Highway 10 becomes a one-way street in the city and curves around a short section of Main Street. One short block goes straight and this is where this isolated neighborhood is located. The 1903 white clapboard house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style with classical detailing. A beautiful three-story tower on the northwest corner of the house, with a conical shaped roof, and a cutaway bay on the west and east elevation, set the house apart from others on the block. A large brick interior chimney is on the east side.

Most of the short block in this isolated neighborhood features beautiful houses. Going west from the Green house at 1417 Main Street is the 1915-1916 W. E. Ule house, a fine example of a large Prairie School style house. Across the street, further west, at 1416 Main Street is the 1886 Christina Kuhl house. This house is a monumental and unique example of the Second Empire style. It features two four-story Mansard towers on either side of the front façade, making it the most widely known house in Stevens Point.¹ Going west on Main Street is bank property. East of the Green house is a brick vernacular house. East of that on the corner is a remodeled house which is now a commercial business:

EXTERIOR

The Green house has a fieldstone foundation and clapboard siding that is three and one-half inches wide, with a curved overlap. The clapboard and trim are painted white. The cross gabled roof is covered with black asphalt shingles. The roof is extended in sections to create a pent roof with wide eaves. There is also a pent roof over the front portico.

The entrance is asymmetrical and features a full facade one-story portico that wraps around the east elevation. It features an elongated pediment over the six steps. Within this pediment is an elaborate scrollwork of classical design. There are four gables: three gables on the main roof—east, south and west—are identical. The three gables all include louvers at the peak with an elaborate cornice surmounted with three classical brackets. The paired windows beneath are multi-paned. The north gable on the main elevation is unique: it has a recessed arch with a square stained glass window with 12 small lights (Queen Anne) surrounding a larger center light.

The porch is a fine reproduction of the original, replacing inappropriate wrought iron railings. The square newel posts at the bottom of the steps have newel caps and elaborate balustrades matching the porch balustrades. Six Tuscan columns rest on square posts with recessed square plinths. A bead-board ceiling and two entrance doors with oval glass are matching. The main entrance door is at the top

¹ Nelson, Wendell, Houses That Grew, Volume I, A Guide to Old Houses of Stevens Point, WI, c1983, p. 116.

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

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of the steps and another, which is at an angle, is at the terminus of the portico, on the east elevation, and leads into the living room.

The entire house is wrapped with a double cornice under the eaves and again between the first and second stories. A cornice like water table circles the house above the basement fenestration.

Both the east and west elevations have two-story cutaway bays with squared overhangs. On the west elevation overhang, paired block modillions are featured on either side of the bay. The modillion ends mimic the third floor brackets surmounting the small double multi-paned windows. On the east elevation the squared eave is shorter on the south side and only has one block modillion. Perhaps it was changed when the addition was added on the south elevation.

The fenestration throughout the house is mainly double hung, one over one with storm windows that are divided by four lights. The exceptions are the fixed windows in the gables, the bedroom, the pantry and the first floor bathroom. The windows on the top story of the tower are double hung, twelve over two. There are lintels above the fenestration on the second story. The basement windows have two light storm windows, vertically divided.

The addition on the south elevation is one story and measures 9' 6" north to south by 11' 6" east to west. An entrance on the east elevation has eight steps with elaborate balustrated railings. These railings are repeated over the addition on the second floor flat roof. A door exits from the second story onto the flat roof.

INTERIOR

The floor plan is irregular. The main oversized entrance door, 42" wide by 7' 6" high, with a cornice overhead, leads to the large entrance foyer that is impressive with its curved wall of windows that are a part of the tower. The room measures 17' 3" by 19' 7". The flooring is of 12" by 12" black and white tiles. The ceiling height is 9' 2" with wide 5" curved crown molding; the baseboard molding measures 9" inches.

A beautiful, golden, quarter-sawn oak staircase is the dominant feature in this room, in the southeastern corner, complete with a 4" by 18" wooden bench with 54" high indented oak paneling surmounted by 34 turned balustrades. The two corners over the bench have elaborate fretwork. This fretwork is repeated as a divider between the hallway and the tower room.

A 36" by 42" platform makes the stairway accessible from two sides. Paneled wainscoting is on the south wall of the stairway. Six steps, 10 1/2" in length with 7" risers lead to a landing, 6' 5", north to south, and 33" wide with a double hung window. A 54" square newel porch with square top is on the landing and at the top of the stairs on the second floor.

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Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

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From the foyer, a large pocket door with 20 lights in each door leads east to the living room. A 32"-wide paneled door on the south leads to the dining room. A closet is next to the south side of the stairway.

The living room appears to have been two rooms at one time because of its configuration. The same fretwork as in the hall is found along the ceiling to further designate two rooms. The first section, which leads from the entrance foyer, is 12' square and expands to 15'8" in width and 17' in length. This configuration allows the front porch to wrap around the east elevation with an angled entrance into the wider section of the living room. The 5' by 6' window on the north side of the living room appears to have been replaced, as it is plate glass. Two other windows on the east elevation in the large portion of the room are double hung, one over one, and appear to be original. The crown molding is 6" in this room.

The focal point of the living room is the fireplace, which is at an angle (it matches the angle of the entrance door) in the southwest corner of the room next to the 4'4" entrance into the dining room. The fireplace is 5 1/2' in height with a 5' oak mantel and oak columns with Ionic capitals. The fireplace is faced with squares of cream-colored marble. The top of the mantel is at 51 1/2". Over the mantel is a mirror surrounded by the same columns, with Ionic capitals. Smaller in size, these columns measure 39" in height. Over the mirror is a projecting frame with a back plate above.

The dining room measures 19'6" east to west, is 12' wide and has the three-window cutaway bay. The main window measures 60" by 72", and the two side windows are 36" and 72". The flooring is 2 1/4" oak; the crown molding has double trim on top and bottom. A 6" oak plate railing is 6' up from the floor. A pocket on the south wall leads to a small room, which was probably a butler's pantry. It has a 30" by 72" window, double hung. The room connects to the remodeled kitchen. The kitchen is 14' wide, north to south and 10'8" east to west. On the west wall are two doors, both leading to stairs. One stairway leads to the second floor and the other goes down to the basement. Off of the kitchen on the east wall are the half bath, 6' by 6', and a pantry, roughly 8' by 6', through a door on the north wall. Both small rooms have a double hung, one over one, 2 1/2' x 3' window.

The small sitting room, which is the new addition, has been described earlier in this document. The room has two windows on the south wall, one on the west, and the door and a window on the east wall. All windows are 3' by 6', double hung, one over one.

Second Floor:

The second floor has two stairways accessing it. The long hall that runs north to south measures 34' in length and is 42 1/2" in width. There is a picture molding 90 inches from the floor. The baseboard molding is 7" wide. There is no crown molding in the second floor hall. The oak floor up here is random width. The ceiling height on the second floor is 8'10".

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At the top of the front stairs is a huge beveled glass door that appears to have been an outside door because of its width and thickness. It measures 42" wide, and is 72" in height and is 2 1/8" in thickness. This door leads to the second floor tower room, which is used as a sitting room. A bedroom is connected through a doorway in the south wall. This door is a pocket door with oak on the tower side and pine on the bedroom side. The bedroom has a clerestory leaded glass window, which allows for the placement of a bed. A plate railing is roughly 5' high. The flooring is 3 1/4" and 2 1/4" random widths of oak. Baseboard is 7". There is no door to the hall in this room, only to the sitting room.

Another bedroom is on the east side of the hall. A reproduction decorative metal ceiling has been added. This room serves as the master bedroom and is a part of the cutaway bay. A large closet is on the south wall. A full bathroom (remodeled) is next on the east side of the hall.

On the west side of the hall is the fourth room, another bedroom, with the cutaway bay. It has more decorative crown molding than the other bedrooms. On the south wall is a small adjoining room that leads to the back hall. Perhaps this small room served as a nursery or a sewing room.

A small back hall has the door to the porch on the south and two doors on the west wall that open to the stairways. One stairway leads to the unfinished third floor and one goes to the first floor. The walls are of painted horizontal paneling in the stairway leading to the first floor.

Basement:

The basement is a full height basement with walls finished on the interior with brick. Two furnaces with forced air furnish the heat. The Floor is concrete. A beam has been added in the large main room, running north to south, to give added support to the first floor. Several windows provide nice light into the rooms.

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

SIGNIFICANCE

The August and Theresa Green house is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level for its architectural significance under Criterion C. The house, built 1903, is a fine example of the Queen Anne style of architecture, a style extremely popular in Wisconsin and the dominant style of domestic building during the period from 1880 to 1910.² This house is a good example of the transition from the very ornate Queen Anne to the less decorative style with more classical detailing. The period of significance corresponds with the date of construction - 1903.

ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND

The Queen Anne style of architecture is easily identifiable by the picturesque silhouette created by the steeply pitched roof of irregular shape and tall chimneys. The style usually features a full width porch, usually one story in height, that extends along one or both walls.³

About 35 percent of the Queen Anne houses use classical columns rather than delicate turned posts with spindle work detailing as porch supports. These columns are either full height of the porch or rise on a pedestal to the level of the porch railing, as in the Green house. Classical details are frequent after 1890. Porches begin to resemble Colonial Revival porches.⁴ Extensive one-story porches are common and accentuate the asymmetry of the facade. These usually include the front entrance area and cover part or all of the front facade. They also commonly extend along one or both sides of the house.

Towers are common Queen Anne features and may be round, square or polygonal. The towers placed at a front facade corner are the most recognized architectural detail of the Queen Anne. The more elaborate examples of the Queen Anne style feature wall surfaces as primary decorative containing elements such as bays, towers, overhangs and wall projections. All of these decorative features provide random changes in the horizontal continuity of the wall planes.⁵

The style was named and popularized by a group of nineteenth century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The style has no historical connection to Queen Anne, who reigned in England from 1702 to 1714. Actually, details were borrowed from the late Medieval models of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Shaw's first designs were the half-timbered. Throughout the 1880s and

² McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, p. 263.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. p.266

⁵ McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, inc., 1984, p. 266

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
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1890s, a relatively few high-style urban examples continued to imitate Shaw's later English models, which were executed in masonry.

The first example of the style in the United States was the Watts Sherman home, built in Newport, Rhode Island in 1874. By 1880 the style was spread throughout the country by pattern books and the first architectural magazine, The American Architect and Building News. The expanding railroad network also helped to popularize the style by making pre-cut architectural details, which could be shipped throughout the nation.⁶ Because of the vast amount of low-cost milled lumber available in Wisconsin (the lumber industry produced over four billion board feet of lumber in the 1890s), clapboard buildings were ubiquitous across the state.⁷ The earlier Queen Anne houses were decoratively rich in style and had a textured wall surfaces complimented by colored glass panels in the windows. Elements and forms from many styles are manipulated into an exuberant visual display.⁸

Between 1880 and 1900 the Colonial Revival movement influenced the Queen Anne and Shingle style of architecture. Classical forms and detailing were often incorporated in Queen Anne designs. This stylization was not limited to individual decorative motifs. By the 1890s formal application of classical forms within a thematic approach occurred with the Colonial Revival style. In its very creative application of classical motifs, the Colonial Revival style differs from the Period Revival style and the Dutch Colonial Revival style popular in the first few decades of the twentieth century.⁹

According to Barbara Wyatt in Cultural Resource Management, the Queen Anne style reached Wisconsin by the 1880s.¹⁰ By the 1900s the style was becoming less ornamented and more classically restrained than during the previous decade. This transition is reflected in the Green House.

The Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical (1895-1920) styles developed concurrently at the turn of the century. American architects and builders who were influenced by the revival interest in American tradition, generated by the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, began to incorporate architectural elements from Georgian and Federal styles into these building designs. The Colonial Revival motifs, such as broad classical porches, gables, decorative swags, festoons and pediments, were often incorporated into the Queen Anne style houses.

⁶ Ibid, p. 268.

⁷ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management, Volume II, Madison, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, p 4-4.

⁸ Blumenson, John J. G., Identifying American Architecture, New York, W. W. Norton and Company, 1981, p. 63.

⁹ Malagutti, Mary L.; Norton, Maryanne C.; Chilicki, Constant, Final Report Intensive Survey, City of Wausau, WI, May, 1984, p. 37.

¹⁰ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management, Volume II, Madison, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, p. 25.

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Stevens Point became known as the "Gateway to the Pinery." It became the supply point for the lumbering industry. The "Pinery," which began south of Big Bull Falls (Wausau) in the 1830s, covered the state up to Lake Superior. The land was covered with acres and acres of mature white pine.

The 1836 Treaty with the Menominee Tribe granted land to the Federal Government so that the three miles on either side of the Wisconsin River could be sold off. Joshua Hathaway did the first survey in 1839. George Stevens, recognized as the founder of Big Bull Falls, stopped with his supplies and left them in what was then known as Shaurette Rapids. He had to continue up to Big Bull Falls by canoe because the forest was so dense. Later the name was changed to Stevens Point in honor of George Stevens. Big Bull Falls was renamed Wausau in 1850.

Stevens Point played an important role in the lumber business. It furnished the ancillary businesses necessary, such as warehouses, boarding houses and other things, that helped to promote the lumbering industry. While Stevens Point never had the large tracts of white pine, it was closely connected to the early lumbering. Because of this, when the white pine was exhausted in Northern Wisconsin, it greatly affected Stevens Point's economy.

The Village of Stevens Point was platted in 1847 and first governed by county commissioners and in 1849 for more than one year by the township of Middleton, and from the spring election of 1850 down to June 30, 1858 by the township of Stevens Point.¹¹

Stevens Point was incorporated and approved by the Legislature on May 17, 1858. Dr. William B. Scholfield was elected the first mayor in June of 1858. Dr. Scholfield had come to the area, south of Wausau in 1850, to buy a sawmill on the Eau Claire River. He was responsible for building up the area around the mill and encouraged people to settle near the sawmill. The village of Schofield was named after him. The post office dropped the "l" either accidentally or on purpose.

The area of the new city was set off from the town of Stevens Point and covered three entire sections on both banks of the Wisconsin River in addition to the lower one-half of three sections, also on both banks of the river with about two-thirds of the city lying north of the present Bliss Avenue. On March 8, 1871 the state legislature approved a change in the boundary lines of the city by detaching three 40s in the northeast corner of the city and attaching these to the town of Hull.¹²

¹¹ Rosholt, Malcolm, Our County, Our Story, Portage County, WI, Portage County Board of Supervisors, c1959, p. 430.

¹² Rosholt, Malcolm, Our County, Our Story, Portage County, WI, Portage County Board of Supervisors, c1959, p. 430.

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

Portage County takes its name from the mile-wide strip of land separating the Wisconsin and the Fox rivers. Now this area is occupied by the city of Portage in Columbia County. As county boundaries moved north, the name Portage moved north also. Stevens Point became the county seat of Portage County in 1868.¹³

"The oldest route was the original Pinery Road from Portage, which followed the line of glacial moraines to Grand March in Adams County then forked northwest to Nekoosa and northeast to Coloma Corners, Buena Vista, Plover and Stevens Point. Most came by board, in ox-drawn wagons or by stage coach."¹⁴

Pioneers began to change this stretch of the Wisconsin River near Stevens Point in the late 1830s, when Conant and Campbell built their first dam at "Conant's Rapids" followed by a sawmill on the west side of the river. This dam powered a string of woodworking mills until George Whiting purchased it in the late 1880s for a pulp and paper mill. The falling water at Conant's Rapids is the oldest continuously powered sites in the county. Shaurette's Rapids and Conant's Rapids are often confused with each other.¹⁵

By 1853 sawmills in Portage County were providing 8.2 million board feet of lumber. All of the lumber came from 14 water-powered sawmills.¹⁶ When lumbering was at its peak in 1885 in the Wisconsin River Valley, Stevens Point had at least seven woodworking plants employing about 1,000 men aged 12 and older and a few dozen women.¹⁷

Like most Wisconsin towns and cities, the railroad's arrival made a great impact on the economy. Population increased from 1800 people in 1870 to 4,449 in 1880. By the 1880s the city was served by five westbound and three southbound passenger trains, plus three freights in the east direction.¹⁸

The Wisconsin Central Railroad was often called the "German line." It advertised heavily in Germany. However, many Poles came from Prussia. They were the most experienced farmers to come to the county. Poland was more advanced agriculturally than any other part of Europe. They were hard workers who were more likely to work the land and remain on it for generations. By the end of the century Portage County was home to the largest rural population of Poles in Wisconsin. In time Stevens Point would become home to the largest per capita population of Polish Americans in the United States.¹⁹

¹³ Goc, Michael, Land and Lumber, A History of Portage County, Portage County Historical Society, New Past Press, Inc., Friendship, WI, c1999, p. 9.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 21.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 43.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Goc, Michael, Land and Lumber, A History of Portage County, Portage County Historical Society, New Past Press, Inc., Friendship, WI, c1999, p. 50.

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 53.

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 31.

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

By 1907 the pioneer sawmills in Stevens Point had been replaced by wood product manufacturers and paper mills. As an established lumber mill city, Stevens Point was a logical distributor for either a north-south or east-west line across the state.²⁰

One important decision that the county made early on was to use tax money to persuade the State Normal School regents to locate a college in Stevens Point. A \$30,000 county grant, plus \$20,000 from Stevens Point, won the normal school for Stevens Point instead of Wausau. Many said it was the best use of tax dollars in county history. The Normal School opened in 1894 with 200 students.²¹

The Wisconsin State Gazetteer stated in 1913: "Stevens Point was the fast-growing metropolis and judicial seat of Portage County --- a city of homes, spacious gardens and lawns, well kept streets surrounded by an excellent farming section of the west. It is lighted by electricity, has an excellent system of water works, a paid fire department, police department, first class hotel, telephone exchange --- - a good city in which to live."²²

August and Theresa built their house in the heart of Stevens Point in 1903, the same year that Hardware Mutual Insurance (Sentry Insurance) organized. The insurance company built a monumental Classical Revival building as its home office in 1922, only a few short blocks from the Green house.

August George Green was born in Kalich, West Prussia, November 1, 1859. His parents immigrated to America when he was only six months old. They settled in Berlin, Wisconsin after a short time in Canada. In the late 1860s his father died, and August and his mother moved to Stevens Point.²³

To help support himself and his mother, August worked as a grocery clerk at a very young age. On September 11, 1880 he started a meat market on Main Street. Besides his meat market, he was involved in the lumber and coal industries. He also owned considerable real estate both in the city and county.

On June 18, 1885 Mr. Green married Theresa Peichert at Saint Stephens Church in Stevens Point. She was born in Stevens Point to German immigrants. The Greens never had any children, but were active in the community and their church.²⁴

²⁰ Ibid, p. 53.

²¹ Ibid, p. 80.

²² Goc, Michael, Land and Lumber, A History of Portage County, Portage County Historical Society, New Past Press, Inc., Friendship, WI, c1999, p. 81.

²³ Lewis Publishing Company, A Standard History of Portage County Wisconsin, Chicago and New York, C1919, p. 431.

²⁴ Stevens Point Daily Journal, Stevens Point, WI, Monday, April 23, 1957, "Mrs. Theresa Green," p. 7.

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

August Green died suddenly of a heart attack at his home on September 12, 1907. His wife remained in their home at 735 (1501) Main Street until her death in April of 1951.²⁵

Of Mr. Green it was said: "He is to be remembered as a man upright and strictly honest in all his dealings, his word being considered as good as a bond. He found his first dollar in the Public Square and that started him in business. It was largely due to the fact that Mr. Green worked so hard and exposed himself so frequently that his death occurred when he was still a comparatively young man."²⁶

The Greens chose the architect J. H. Jeffers to design their house. Jeffers was working and living in Stevens Point before the turn of the century. Sometime between 1900 and 1902 he moved to Wausau, but continued to do business in Stevens Point. Architect Jeffers' work exhibits a variety of styles, but mainly in this area they are either Queen Anne or Classical Revival. He also designed the 1901 John Jenson house at 1100 Brawley Street, a Victorian house with dormers, bays, fish-scale shingles and leaded glass windows.²⁷

In Wausau, the architect designed a variety of buildings. The most well known is the 1901 Classical Revival Wausau Club, a private club in the center of downtown Wausau. He used the Classical Revival style of architecture again for the Walter Bissell house built in 1902, and the Samuel Rosenberry house in 1901. Another building for which he is known in Wausau is the 1902 Philosopher Press, a log cabin in the Rustic style.

The same year that Jeffers designed the Green house, he was asked to design the structure representing Wisconsin at the St. Louis World's Fair. In 1906 Jeffers moved to Aberdeen, South Dakota.

The Green house is one of several Queen Anne style houses with a tower in Steven's Point. The 1886 D. L. Jones house featured a three-story tower with a conical roof and a two-story cutaway bay. Another Queen Anne house, built in 1855, was the Charles Weston house. The Weston features a square corner tower, but only two stories. This house has been remodeled and sided over. The T. F. Fuller house at 1916 McCulloch Street was built in 1884-85. It features a square tower with a pyramidal hipped roof and a ball at the peak. The tower roof has wide eaves and a gable peak on each of the four sides. The John C. Campbell house built in 1887 has a three-story square tower with a pyramidal hipped roof.

The community of Stevens Point felt that the Green residence at 735 (1501) Main Street was one of the finest in the city. The local newspaper, The Gazette, wrote about the property on March 5, 1902. "On Friday last A. G. Green purchased a part

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Lewis Publishing Company, A Standard History of Portage County Wisconsin, Chicago and New York, C1919, p. 432.

²⁷ Nelson, Wendell, Houses That Grew, Volume I, A Guide to Old Houses of Stevens Point, WI, c1983, p. 1.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

of the J. D. Leonard property at the corner of Main and George streets, including the residence and barn thereon, with a frontage on Main Street of 67 feet. Possession will be given about May 1, when the house will be moved off to make room for a modern dwelling but not as large as some in the city. It will be provided with all the modern improvements, including gas and electricity, hot water heating, baths, etc., and will be a home where Mr. and Mrs. Green may enjoy life. After the new residence is ready for occupancy, the rooms over the Green Market, which they have occupied for years, will be for rent. The price paid for the Leonard property was \$1,200.²⁸

Conclusion

The 1903 August G. and Theresa Green house is worthy of being placed on the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine example of the Queen Anne style of architecture in almost its original state. There is a very small addition at the rear and in a style compatible with the remainder of the house. The Jeans are only the third owners of this stately house and have lovingly restored the house on the interior and exterior. While the house is not like the elaborate Queen Anne that was popular in the 1880s and 1890s, it has the lovely tower that is almost always associated with the Queen Anne style. It appears to be the only Queen Anne style house still extant with the original cylindrical tower. All the other Queen Annes have square towers. This house represents the transition of the Queen Anne from the highly decorative version of the style to the use of more details from the Colonial Revival style. As the style moved away from elaborateness by the 1910s many of the houses are defined as late Queen Anne. Two newer outbuildings are non-contributing.

Dr. Robert and Cheryl Jean have restored the house to its original beauty. The house is in excellent condition and is one of Stevens Point's treasures, located right on Main Street for all to see.

²⁸ The Gazette, Stevens Point, WI, March 5, 1902, "A. G. Green Buys Property."

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

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The Gazette, Stevens Point, WI, June 20, 1885, "Marriage of A. G. Green and Miss Peickart."

The Gazette, Stevens Point, WI, March 5, 1902, "A. G. Green Buys Property."

Stevens Point Daily Journal, Stevens Point, WI, September 12, 1907, "Death of A. G. Green."

Stevens Point Daily Journal, Stevens Point, WI, Monday, April 23, 1957, "Mrs. Theresa Green."

Oral Interviews:

Owner, Cheryl Jean, January 19, 2004 at 1501 Main Street, Stevens Point, WI

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description

PT NW NE S32 T24 R8 COM 614 , 6' E SW/C SD 40; N 123.42' MOL TO SL MAIN; E 77' MOL
TO PT 100' W of WL ROGERS S

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) The boundary encompasses property historically connected with the house.

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Section photos Page 1

Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

Photo 1 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Front/north elevation
Camera facing south

Photo 2 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Front/north elevation
Camera facing southeast

Photo 3 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Front/north elevation
Camera facing southwest

Photo 4 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Front/north gable
Camera facing south

Photo 5 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
West elevation
Camera facing east

Photo 6 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
West elevation overhang
Camera facing northeast

Photo 7 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
East elevation
Camera facing southwest

Photo 8 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
East elevation
Camera facing west

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Green, August G. and Theresa, House
Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin

Photo 9 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
South/rear elevation
Camera facing northwest

Photo 10 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Garage
Camera facing south

Photo 11 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Interior/Main stairway
Camera facing southwest

Photo 12 of 14

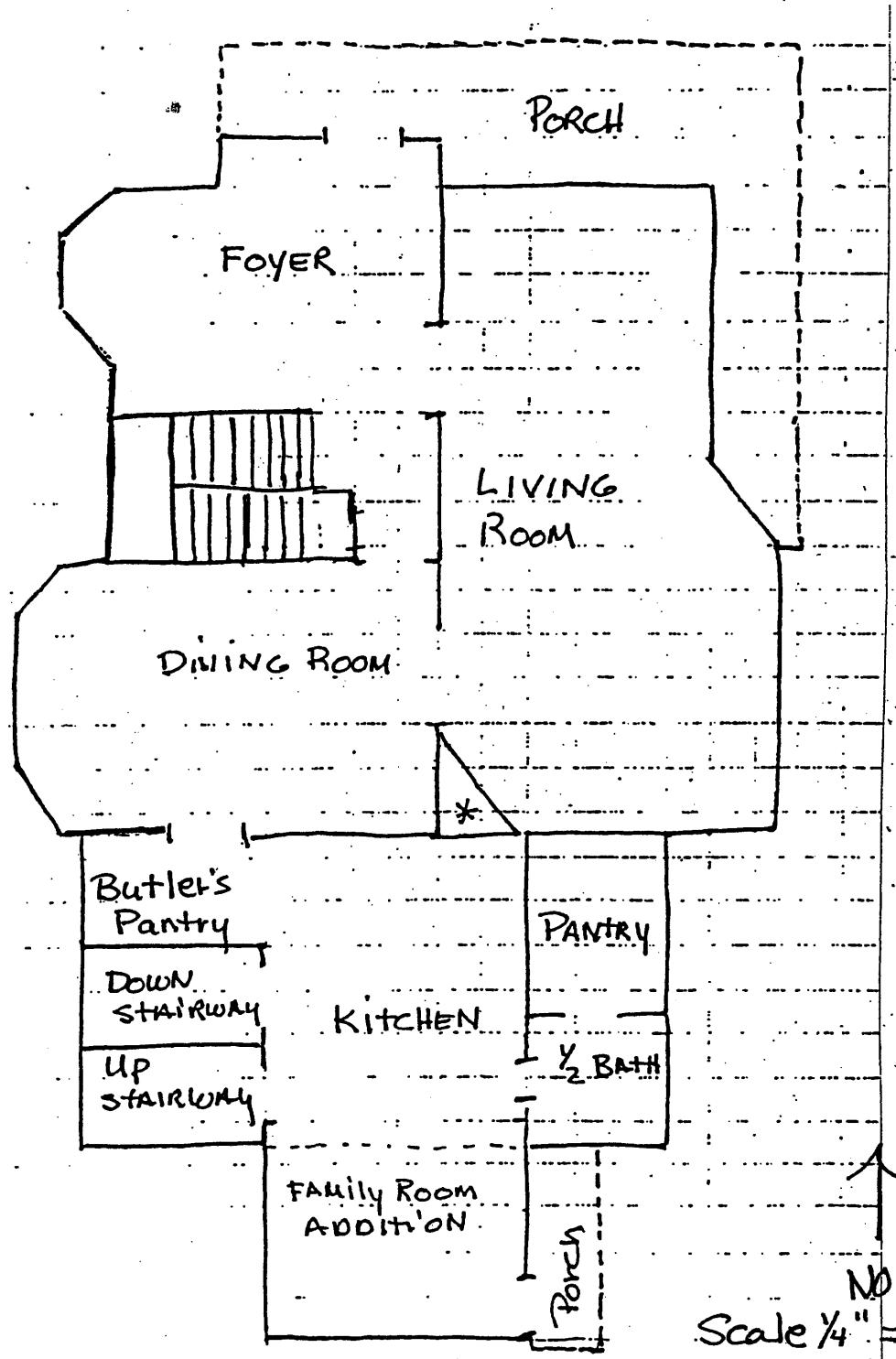
August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Pocket door between foyer and living
room
Camera facing southeast

Photo 13 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Fireplace in living room
Camera facing southwest

Photo 14 of 14

August G. Green House
Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical
Society
Dining room bay
Camera facing west



August and Theresa Green House
1501 Main Street
Stevens Point, Portage Cty., WI

Mary Jane Hettings