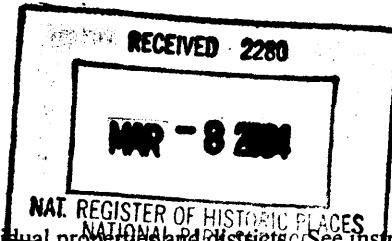


**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**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 East Hill Residential Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by North Seventh, Adams, North Tenth, Scott, and North Bellis streets N/A not for publication
city or town Wausau N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Marathon code 073 zip code 54403

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.)

Michael J. Stevens SHPO Date *March 5, 2004*
Signature of certifying official/Title 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

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson K. Beall

4/21/04

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	building(s)	contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	146	14 Buildings
public-State	structure	1	Sites
public-Federal	site		Structures
	object		Objects
		147	14 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
4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Second Empire
Italianate
Queen Anne
Late 19th and 20th century revivals
Late 19th and early 20th century American Movement
Modern Movement

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation Stone
walls Brick
Stucco
roof Asphalt
other wood

Narrative Description

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

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

Social History

Period of Significance

1883-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Maher, George W.

Eschweiler, Alexander

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

East Hill Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marathon
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 65 acres

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

1 16 293280 4982360
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 293747 4981624
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 293752 4982256
Zone Easting Northing

4 16 293282 4981985
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 and Don Aucutt	date	7/2/2003
organization	Marathon County Historical Society	telephone	715-842-5750
street & number	410 McIndoe St	zip code	54403
city or town	Wausau	state	WI

East Hill Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marathon
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

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

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

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon, Wisconsin**

Section 7 Page 1

The East Hill Residential Historic District encompasses 158 residential properties, one school, one wood frame storefront building, and one park. The residences include both one and two-story frame houses constructed as early as 1883 and as late as 1979. These buildings are located between Seventh Street, Scott Street, Tenth Street and Adams Street.

The area contained within the district was part of the third to fifth generation of development in Wausau.

The district is distinguished from nearby residential and commercial districts by its visual coherence and character with respect to historic use and architecture. The majority of the buildings within the district are contributing resources. The contributing buildings are mostly two-story frame or masonry houses built between dates in the styles typical of the late Victorian and early modern periods. The most popular were the Period Revival styles. The district's park and school are contributing. The 14 buildings which do not contribute to the district include altered late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, as well as in-fill buildings falling outside the period of significance.

EAST HILL RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>FIRST OWNER</u>	<u>DATE</u>
809 Seventh Street	contributing	William Butler	1909
903 Seventh Street	noncontributing	Rick Groceries	1910
905 Seventh Street	contributing	Charles R. Pradt	1899
1011 Eighth Street	contributing	Huben LaCerte	1924
1015 Eighth Street	contributing	William F. Beneditz	1917
912 Ninth Street	contributing	Enoch, M.D., and Mary Brick	1945
1003 Ninth Street	contributing	Fred Sexsmith	1913
1010 Ninth Street	contributing	Arthur Ziebell	c1935
1014 Ninth Street	contributing	Wells E. Turner	1925
1015 Ninth Street	contributing	Donald, Jr., and Marion Murray	1911
711 Tenth Street	contributing	Fred and Irene Crocker	1941
Tenth and Scott	contributing	Stewart Park	1928
801 Tenth Street	contributing	Perry and Ruth Wilson	1927
815 Tenth Street	contributing	Russell, D.D.S., and Fannie Lyons	1909
911 Tenth Street	contributing	Daniel and Mary McInnis-S.M.B., M.D., and Elizabeth Smith	1874/1920
1012 Tenth Street	contributing	Colwert G. and Edna Pier	1917

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 2

802 Adams Street	contributing	Charles W. Porath	1907
806 Adams Street	contributing	August Gutknecht	1909
809 Adams Street	contributing	Jerry and Emma Johnson	1919
810 Adams Street	contributing	James McKay	1904
813 Adams Street	contributing	Herman H. and Lillian Boehmer	c1919
814 Adams Street	contributing	August and Minnie Krueger	c1905
817 Adams Street	contributing	Jeremiah and Mary Johnson	1902
818 Adams Street	contributing	Jay C. Youmans	1920
821 Adams Street	contributing	Warren and Lillian Brooks	1924
824 Adams Street	contributing	Herman H. Ober	1909
828 Adams Street	contributing	Newman Bellis	1909
830 Adams Street	contributing	Patrick McGrath	1910
902 Adams Street	contributing	Orlaf Anderson	1907
910 Adams Street	contributing	M. Michael Hanson	1916
911 Adams Street	contributing	Adelbert and Daisy Schmidt	c1920
914 Adams Street	contributing	John J. Adams	1921
915 Adams Street	contributing	Val Atherton	1920
918 Adams Street	contributing	Lawrence Scherhart	1921
922 Adams Street	contributing	Robert E. Hochtritt	1917
507 N. Bellis Street	contributing	Paul E. Burkhard	1904
511 N. Bellis Street	contributing	Gustave Olson	1904
517 N. Bellis Street	contributing	Herbert L. Boyce	1915
611 N. Bellis Street	contributing	Joseph Koppa	1909
705 N. Bellis Street	contributing	Margaret Marshall	1904
704 Franklin Street	contributing	Bernard Conlin	1889
706 Franklin Street	contributing	John Wallace	1883
710 Franklin Street	contributing	David Parcher	1897
716 Franklin Street	noncontributing	Harold Damon	1899
720 Franklin Street	noncontributing	Moses Katz	1889
724 Franklin Street	contributing	Dan Daniels	1910
726 Franklin Street	contributing	Judson and Thirza Smith	1874/1912
802 Franklin Street	contributing	Henry E. McEachron	1899
803 Franklin Street	contributing	Walter Armstrong	1892
812 Franklin Street	noncontributing	Elsworth Lewis	1955
815 Franklin Street	contributing	Henry Larson	1903
821 Franklin Street	contributing	Samuel and Laura Armstrong	c. 1883 or 1899
825 Franklin Street	contributing	William and Mae Gamble	1910-11
830 Franklin Street	contributing	Neal and Louise Brown	1893/1920
903 Franklin Street	contributing	William La Selle	1883
904 Franklin Street	contributing	Charles and Victoria Gilbert	1894
909 Franklin Street	contributing	John N. Manson	1897
916 Franklin Street	noncontributing	Arden Emmerich	1973
918 Franklin Street	contributing	H.E. Smith	1901

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 3

921 Franklin Street	contributing	George O. McIntosh	1903
922 Franklin Street	contributing	W.A. Green	1911
930* Franklin Street	contributing	E.K. and Margaret Schuetz	1922
703 Fulton Street	noncontributing	Dell McCrossen	1879
707 Fulton Street	noncontributing	John Laut	1908
708 Fulton Street	contributing	Wausau East High School	1936/1951/1961/1986
709 Fulton Street	contributing	Sarah Haseltine-Frank Carrier	1884/c1904-05
715 Fulton Street	contributing	Neil Campbell	1903
717 Fulton Street	contributing	William Thompson	1901
721 Fulton Street	contributing	Joseph George	1913
725 Fulton Street	contributing	Joseph Goerling	1915
729 Fulton Street	contributing	Victor Klecker	1901
801 Fulton Street	contributing	A.A. Bock	1902
802 Fulton Street	contributing	Harvey and Amy Rosenberry	1902
807 Fulton Street	contributing	A.A. Bock	1924
811 Fulton Street	contributing	Charles Fleming	1903
814 Fulton Street	contributing	Jerry Johnson	1909
815 Fulton Street	contributing	Philip and Margaret Dean House	1903
816 Fulton Street	contributing	William Anderson	c1915
818 Fulton Street	contributing	Leonard Lampert	1904
820 Fulton Street	contributing	Gabriel Heinemann	c1913
828 Fulton Street	contributing	Herbert Manson	1904
830 Fulton Street	contributing	Herman Hackbarth	1904
901 Fulton Street	contributing	Arthur and Elsie Wheeler-Walter and Elsie Heinemann	1904
903 Fulton Street	contributing	Fred Kuebler	1944
910 Fulton Street	contributing	Fred Becker	1908
911 Fulton Street	contributing	A.A. Babcock	1913
915 Fulton Street	contributing	W.C. Sampson	1921
918 Fulton Street	contributing	John and Genevieve Stevens	1938
923 Fulton Street	contributing	Charles Smith, Sr.	1927
1002 Fulton Street	contributing	Alexander and Margaret Stewart- Mark and Sadie Ewing	1872/1920
801 Grant Street	noncontributing	William Bremel	1907
802 Grant Street	contributing	Fred Boyce	1903
806 Grant Street	contributing	Milliman M. Sweet	1917
807 Grant Street	contributing	Fred Miller	c1905
810 Grant Street	contributing	J.B. Vaughn	1904
811 Grant Street	contributing	Frank Anderson	c1907
812 Grant Street	contributing	Lyman and Catherine Thayer	1883/1917
906* Grant Street	contributing	Charles and Emma Wegner	1922-24
915* Grant Street	contributing	G.D. and Evelyn Jones	1904

* Previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 4

916 Grant Street	contributing	George and Betty Foster	1942
924 Grant Street	contributing	Lee, M.D., and Eva Willard	1924
603 Gray Place	contributing	L.A. Pradt, Jr.	1924
604 Gray Place	contributing	Henry G. and Julia Butzow	1941
609 Gray Place	noncontributing	Rudolph Puchner	1917
707 Gray Place	contributing	Joseph and Mary Smith	1917
715 Gray Place	contributing	John Joice	1884
501 LaSalle Street	contributing	William and Ella Albers	1894
510 LaSalle Street	contributing	B.A. Lemke	c1928
514 LaSalle Street	contributing	S.B. Schneider	c1926
515 LaSalle Street	contributing	William and Agnes Murray	1887
602 LaSalle Street	contributing	Aden Bardeen	1901
616 LaSalle Street	contributing	Joseph B. Riley	1902
704 LaSalle Street	contributing	H. Albert and Anna Schmidt	1926
815 LaSalle Street	contributing	Elroy James	1899
802 McClellan Street	contributing	Philosopher Press	1902
806 McClellan Street	noncontributing	Bardeen Cigar Factory	c1912
900 McClellan Street	contributing	George and Caroline Silverthorn	1895
914-16 McClellan Street	noncontributing	Rollie Lokre	1996
915 McClellan Street	contributing	Finley McDonald	1884
917 McClellan Street	contributing	Walter Flieth	1905
708 McIndoe Street	contributing	Charlotte Pradt	1903
711 McIndoe Street	contributing	Frank Schultz	1903
712 McIndoe Street	contributing	Albert C. Schael	c1899
715 McIndoe Street	noncontributing	Cyrus Dopp	1899
716 McIndoe Street	contributing	George and Adele Rick	1902
717 McIndoe Street	contributing	Otto Koross	1902
720 McIndoe Street	contributing	Fred R. Becker	1899
721 McIndoe Street	contributing	Paul Riebe	1902
722 McIndoe Street	contributing	Lavinia Whalley	1899
725 McIndoe Street	contributing	H. McEachron	1904
726 McIndoe Street	contributing	William G. John	1899
727 McIndoe Street	contributing	S. Knox Kreutzer	c1906
730 McIndoe Street	contributing	Emma Brandt	c1899
803 McIndoe Street	contributing	Fred, D.D.S., and Florence Brand	1941
804 McIndoe Street	contributing	Frank M. McCullough	1899
808 McIndoe Street	contributing	George Maxson	1899
809 McIndoe Street	noncontributing	Ruth Dawley	1955
812 McIndoe Street	contributing	Daniel M. Maxson	1902
816 McIndoe Street	contributing	Melvin N. Weeks	1899
822 McIndoe Street	contributing	Edward C. and Anna Seim	1924
826 McIndoe Street	contributing	Fred H. Clark	1909

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Continuation Sheet

East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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832 McIndoe Street	contributing	Henry Vachreau	1909
901 McIndoe Street	contributing	Charles S. Gilbert, Jr.	c1919
902 McIndoe Street	contributing	Louis Dionne	c1913-14
903 McIndoe Street	contributing	E.J. Hopkins	c1924
906 McIndoe Street	contributing	Frank Regner	1926
910 McIndoe Street	contributing	Charles Gill	1909
911 McIndoe Street	contributing	W.S. Thom	1925
914 McIndoe Street	contributing	Bernhardt Benson	1911
918 McIndoe Street	contributing	Irving Thackray, D.D.S.	1918
922 McIndoe Street	noncontributing	W.H. Burhop	c1924
929* McIndoe Street	contributing	Letitia Single Dunbar	1929
1004 McIndoe Street	contributing	Silas Tobey	1909
1006 McIndoe Street	contributing	Paul Tobey	1935
1016 McIndoe Street	contributing	Ira C. and Matilda Painter	c1924
1017 McIndoe Street	contributing	R.E. Puchner	1926
801 Scott Street	contributing	William and Diane Osborn	1915
802 Scott Street	contributing	Charles Rooth	1908
804 Scott Street	contributing	Gust Anderson	1903
901 Scott Street	contributing	Reid Goodrich	c1886
915 Scott Street	contributing	Carl Lotz-James and Marie Colby	c1895
917 Scott Street	contributing	Robert Westphal	c1906-07
923 Scott Street	contributing	Charles Harbaugh	1920
925 Scott Street	contributing	Arthur Birkholtz	1904
929 Scott Street	contributing	Albert Loppnow	1906

*Previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places

The district contains a broad representation of architectural styles ranging from the elaborate Queen Anne style houses to the very basic log cabin known as the Philosopher Press. This district also contains the beautiful and unique Stewart Park and the Wausau East High School, a fine example of a W.P.A. project.

One of only two Second Empire style houses surviving in Wausau is found in this district. It is the 1874 Judson Smith House at 726 Franklin Street. The only other one is the 1878 Louis Marchetti house at 202 Grant Street, not in this district. Interestingly enough, both of these houses were moved from their original sites. The Smith house is the best example of the style as it is a full two stories in height with a third story defined by the Mansard roof with concave sides. Designed by architect Sidney Haynes, it features quoins on all corners including the central pavilion; round head dormers and double roundhead windows with hood moldings and lintels above the first story windows. The house faces south and has smooth set boards for facing. In 1912 the house was moved to the present location at which time a side porch was removed and brick was used to remodel the front facade porch. A large addition was added to the rear elevation. Today this is an apartment house. In spite of all of these alterations, the house is still a good example of the Second Empire style.

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East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 6

Judson Smith began his career in railroad construction in Vermont in 1846. Next he built tracks to Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and on to Wisconsin Rapids. He completed the tracks from Knowlton, Wisconsin to Wausau in 1874, the same year the house was built. When the house was moved to Franklin Street in 1912, the 1901 Milwaukee Road Depot was visible from the front porch of the house.

There are five distinctive Queen Anne houses in this district. William La Selle, a local architect, designed two of the houses. Both of the houses he designed, one for himself at 903 Franklin Street, and the house for Lyman Thayer, were built in 1883. The Thayer house did not remain on its original site at 703 LaSalle Street as it was moved down the hill a half of a block to 812 Grant Street in 1917. Charles Wegner wanted that site for his house.

Both Queen Anne houses were faced with wood and scored to look like brick, had corner quoins, irregular rooflines, and intersecting gables. The architect's house, which faces north, has elaborate decorative motifs, such as fish scale shingles on the second story and fan-shaped brackets, plus pendants under each window. A tall chimney rises out of the intersecting roof. A wrap around porch has been removed, which has changed the appearance, but there are enough other architectural details to make it an elaborate Queen Anne.

William La Selle was a house architect in Wausau in the 1880s and had LaSalle Street named in his honor, however, the city changed the spelling using an "a" instead of an "e" and dropped the space between the La and Selle. He only lived in Wausau from 1880 to 1889.

The many gabled Lyman Thayer house has retained its original appearance except for one open roof dormer, which was removed when the house was moved in 1917. The remaining dormers have arched windows divided vertically into three lights. The house has detailed gable trim and decorative brackets with cut-out patterns. The elongated windows are double hung, one over one. There are two bays on the first floor of the front facade. The house faces south today.

Lyman Thayer, Jr. was the son of Lyman Thayer, Sr., an attorney, who settled in Wausau in 1854. The younger Thayer became a wealthy lumberman and lived in his house from 1883 to 1895. George Foster, another lumberman, purchased the house in 1917 and moved it to its present location.

Two other elaborate Queen Anne houses in the district have the typical towers and both use a wide band to divide the first and second stories. The William Albers house, which faces west, features a tower with a conical roof. The third floor of the tower has no windows, but is covered with fish scale shingles. The fenestration is double hung, one over one. The house sits atop a terraced slope with an unusual entrance. Wide concrete steps begin at the corner of the lot and end at the house; however, there is no entrance where the steps end. Originally, there was a wrap around porch which had an entrance door at either end of the porch; today, one gabled entrance is on the west elevation and another with a pent

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Continuation Sheet

East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 7

roof is on the south elevation. The Albers family owned the property from 1894 until 1946.

William Albers was a prominent pharmacist who owned three drug stores in Wausau. He was arrested during prohibition because he was accused of selling potions with too much alcohol. His trial was moved to Superior, Wisconsin, because he was such a popular and prominent citizen. He was not convicted of the crime.

One block north at 900 McClellan Street is the George Silverthorn house, another elaborate Queen Anne which sits high on the lot, facing west, increasing its stately presentation. The house has a three story square tower with a pyramidal roof. The third story is overhanging with recessed diamond-shaped windows and features modillioned cornices. There is a bay on the north with an oriel stained glass window. Like the Albers house, the wrap around porch has been removed and a box-like addition has been added at both the front and side entrances. When this house was built, facing west, there was a clear view of Rib Mountain as it was one of the first houses built in this area. Most of the fenestration is double hung, one over one.

George Silverthorn was a prominent banker in Wausau. He was a self-made man who began life in Toronto, Canada. Besides the banking career, he was involved in lumbering and real estate. He and his brother Willis founded a bank with Daniel Plumer in 1869. It was called the Silverthorn and Plumer Bank. In 1882 it was chartered as the First National Bank of Wausau. Silverthorn died in 1901 and the house was sold to Benjamin Wilson. Wilson and his family lived in the house until the late 1930s. Wilson had started in the lumber business at Star Lake. After he moved his family to Wausau in 1901 he established the Wilson Mercantile Company, a large wholesale grocery business.

An earlier Queen Anne in this district is south across the street from the Silverthorn house at 515 LaSalle Street, facing west. Built c1887 the William Murray house is faced with clapboard and wood shingles and has been carefully restored. The two and one half story house has many projecting bays and has a cross gabled roof, with fish scale shingles under the eaves. The house is sited at the top of a steep hill and was originally approached by wide steep stone steps. The stairway has been replaced with decorative concrete block that continues on as a retaining wall. The steps were in disrepair for over 30 years, making the back entrance used exclusively. Some believe that the house was a William La Selle design but there is no documentation.

William Murray was one of the original stockholders when the D. J. Murray Manufacturing was incorporated. Eli Wright came to Wausau in 1874 and moved his machine shop from Marinette, Wisconsin. He established the Wausau Iron Works that same year. D.J. Murray was a plant superintendent who became a partner in 1879 and sole owner in 1883. At that time he changed the name to Murray Manufacturing Company. When the need for sawmill equipment was over, the Wausau Group bought out the controlling interest and shifted the production to machinery for pulp and paper mills.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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In 1966 the name was changed to Murray Machinery, Inc. It was the oldest industrial establishment in Wausau. The Third Street plant was closed in 1986, followed by the foundry in 1989. It was razed in 1989.

William Murray died in 1890 but his wife lived in the house until 1918 when John O'Koneski, an attorney, purchased it. It remained in that family until the 1980s.

Two **Classical Revival** houses are within the district: The Harvey Rosenberry, M.D. house at 802 Fulton Street and the S. Knox Kreutzer house at 727 McIndoe Street.

The 1902 Rosenberry house faces south and is on a corner lot. Faced in clapboard, it has a projecting portico supported by Ionic columns. An arcade joins the columns, the cornice is denticulated, the main dormer is capped with a broken pediment, and the roof is irregular. A porte cochere is on the east elevation, situated at an angle to the house.

Harvey Rosenberry was a physician who practiced in Wausau. His father Samuel had also been a physician. His brother Marvin was an attorney in Wausau who was appointed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1916 and became the Chief Justice serving from 1929 to 1950.

Another example of the Classical Revival style is the 1906 Kreutzer house. The two and one half story house faces north and features a full facade two story veranda with colossal Corinthian columns and an overhanging hipped roof. The house appears to be much larger than it really is because of the front facade, in actuality it is not very deep. A balustrated balcony is placed over the front entrance. Above, is a large arched centered dormer on the roof. The fenestration on the front facade features a triple-window bay with a larger window in the center. The bays are on either side of the entrance on the first story; the second story has a transom window rather than a large center window.

S. Knox Kreutzer was the son of Andrew and Minnie Kreutzer. Andrew was an attorney and a senator who fathered the bill in the state legislature that proposed that every county in Wisconsin have a normal school. Wausau had the first one because Kreutzer was from the city. S. Knox, an investment banker who was president of Kreutzer and Company, Investment Securities, Stocks and Real Estate, had this house built but never lived in it. It is interesting to note that the Tudor Revival house that he and his wife built on Highland Park Boulevard in 1929 was only occupied by them for a short time. He lost his money in the stock market crash and he took a job out of town.

George W. Maher, the Chicago architect, designed two houses in this district. These two happen to be the two earliest out of the seven that he designed in Wausau. The Charles Gilbert house at 904 Franklin Street was his earliest, completed in 1894, before Mr. Maher started on his Prairie School designs. The two and one half story house, facing south, features a gambrel roof covered in shingles which extends to the top of the first story. A full facade porch with

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Doric columns and decorative swags, along the cornice of the porch, has an off center entrance and a cameo window next to it. Fenestration also includes "Y" leaded glass windows, a cameo window and a Palladian window on the third floor.

The large corner lot also contains the original carriage house, with a gabled roof and three stalls. It is situated north-east of the house.

Charles Gilbert was a prominent lumberman and banker who was a part of the Wausau Group. He was a vice president at the National German American Bank and treasurer of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company. The house remained in the family until 1956.

Ten years after the completion of the Gilbert house, the Granville Duane Jones house (915 Grant Street) was built, but only after three large homes were moved from the lot. The Jones house is the largest house that Maher designed in Wausau. Perched grandly on the top of a gradual hill, the property covers six and one half city lots and has formal gardens and two ponds. The north and east side of the garden have stone walls with an iron gate leading to Gray Place. The 1921 three stall garage has a gabled roof and is faced with stucco, and is one and one half stories. In addition to the three stalls, there is an area for a work shop on the first floor and an apartment on the second floor that was either used for guests or rented out.

The 1904 house is rectilinear and has the horizontal look that the Prairie School style represents. The hipped roof has a round dormer on each elevation, except for the east elevation. That one was removed when the roof was replaced in the 1940s. The house faces west and has a center projecting pavilion that originally served as the main entrance. Above the main (west) entrance are three elongated windows on the second story. Originally there was no projecting bay on the west elevation, the porch on the north and the south were both open. Today the north porch has been glassed and the south porch was enclosed and is used as a sun room. All of the windows are large, double hung, one over one windows, except for the casement windows in the projecting bay, added in the c1940s. The sunporch also has casement windows. The Jones family always spoke of the beautiful sunsets they watched every night out of their west windows. In fact when one of their four daughters was married on the grounds, the colors for the wedding mimicked the colors of the sunsets. This house was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

The house was first painted henna red. Because there were no mature trees in 1904 the house on the hill was visible for blocks and it must have made quite an impact on the citizens as it was the first building of its kind in Wausau.

G. D. Jones was an attorney who got into the land and lumber business. He became the fourth partner in the prestigious law firm of Silverthorn, Hurley and Ryan. He played a central role in the Wausau Group. One of his contributions was working with Neal Brown in the water power project, which eventually produced the Marathon Paper Mill. His real passion was education. He helped to shape the Wausau school

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curriculum and he individually helped many students by tutoring them or anonymously funding their college education. Jones was the only person who lived in Wausau to have a school named in his honor. G.D. Jones School opened in 1931. He also served on the board of regents at the University of Wisconsin.

Three **Alexander Eschweiler** designed houses are in the East Hill Residential Historic District. All three were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. Two of the houses were designed in the Period Colonial Revival style. The E.K. Schuetz house at 930 Franklin Street was built in 1922; the Charles Wegner house at 906 Grant Street in 1922-1924. The third house was designed for Letitia Single Dunbar (widow of Charles F. Dunbar) in the Tudor/Elizabethan Revival style in 1926.

Charles Wegner bought the property on the corner of Grant and LaSalle streets from George Foster. Thayer had sold the house to Foster in 1917. Foster agreed to move his large Queen Anne house down the street to 812 Grant Street. (When the house was on the original lot it faced west at 703 LaSalle.) The Wegners decided to build their house so that it faced south at 906 Grant Street. The rectilinear house is side gabled and has a center gabled entrance supported by colonial columns. A pent roof extends across the front elevation to separate the first and second story. Fieldstone covers the first story, with stucco on the second story. The interior chimney has three decorative chimney pots. The fenestration is double hung and multi-paned. A Palladian window is located on the stair landing. A sympathetic addition was constructed in the 1990s. The original granite posts that marked the Thayer property are still extant.

Charles Wegner married the daughter of Frederick Kickbusch. The Kickbusch brothers, August and Frederick, started with a shanty store on Clarke's Island in 1859. They continued in the wholesale grocery business all of their lives and Wegner ran the General Store on First and Scott streets and then the wholesale business after he married Emma.

The E.K. Schuetz house is not as elaborate as the Wegner house. The house is sited on a level piece of land but the yard rises on the property borders on both the south and east. The Schuetz house and the Dunbar house have a common back yard. The Schuetz house, which faces south, is long and narrow and faced in clapboard. The two story structure has a side gabled roof and center gabled entrance. Two tall brick chimney stacks are found at both gable ends between quarter-round windows in the attic. Two story wings are found on both the west and east elevations. Both wings are stepped back from the main facade. The east wing has a garage on the first story, with bedrooms on the second; the west wing is smaller and was originally an open porch on the first story, but in the 1970s it was enclosed and a second story was added as a room adjacent to the master bedroom. The Palladian motif on the front porch is achieved by double columns on either side. The semi-circular center arch is repeated in the semi-circular transom and sidelights around the front door itself. The windows are double hung and multi-paned.

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E.K. Schuetz owned the general mercantile company called A. Schuetz and Son located at 316 Jackson Street. He married Margaret Dunbar, a member of a prominent Wausau family.

The Letitia Single Dunbar house, built in 1926, faces north and adjoins the Schuetz property. The Dunbar house is a fine example of Tudor Revival. Like the other two houses designed by Eschweiler, this one is an elongated rectangle with an irregular roof. It has long sweeping front gables. The house was constructed in brick, the exterior features smooth stucco with decorative stonework and half-timbered overhangs on the side entrance and also on the east end of the garage. Stone vouissoirs trim the arched front entrance and the leaded casement windows. A prominent exterior chimney on the front elevation is a major part of the decoration. Covered in stucco, it is west of the large projecting gable framing the entry.

Charles F. Dunbar came to Wausau in 1874 and started a jewelry store in the lower level of the Kolter Music Hall on the corner of Washington and Third streets. Eventually he also opened a bicycle shop. Dunbar owned several thousand acres of land in Marathon County. He went into partnership with Neal Brown and purchased 400 lots covering 200 platted acres in Wausau. This property, as well as the Schuetz property, was a part of that land. Dunbar married Elizabeth Single who was from a pioneer family who had settled here in the 1840s. Before the 1926 home was built, the Dunbars lived in a beautiful turreted Queen Anne style house (now razed) near the center of town. When Charles died his widow built the house on McIndoe Street perhaps to be closer to her daughter, Margaret Dunbar Schuetz.

Another fine example of the Period Colonial Revival is the Joseph Smith, M.D. house built in 1918 at 707 Gray Place. Gray Place is a unique winding street that is only two blocks long - it terminates on Franklin Street on the north and Scott Street on the south. It is unique not only because it is so picturesque, but also it has the only street with historic brick pavers. Architects Chromaster, Speer and Swarthout designed the house. The Smith house sits on a small rise on this winding street with the antique street lights. The house is symmetrical in detail having a two-story wing on the north and a one-story wing on the south elevation. The rectangular-shaped house is side gabled with three gabled dormers along the attic story. The house is faced with stucco on the first story with clapboard above. The second story, which overhangs the first story, has decorative pendants on the overhanging section. A centered entrance has a classical pediment supported by columns with an entablature.

Joseph Smith, M.D. was a prominent Wausau physician whose father was also a local doctor. One of Joseph Smith's hobbies was photography and a collection of both his photos and his stereopticon photos is archived at the Marathon County Historical Society. Mrs. Judd (Anne) Alexander also lived in this house for many years. She was married to the son of Walter Alexander, one of the wealthiest men in Wausau. The Walter Alexander Foundation and the Judd Alexander Foundation are still active in Wausau and fund many projects.

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One Georgian Colonial Revival house in the district is a fine example of the style. The William Gamble house at 825 Franklin Street was built in 1910 and designed by Chicago architect H.H. Waterman. The house is not totally pure in its historic citation. The rectilinear shaped house is faced in clapboard and has a hipped roof with semi-circular dormer windows and is very symmetrical. Colossal pilasters separate the bays. Semicircular dormer windows are representative of the Georgian style; however, the central entrance with a barrel-vaulted portico supported by six Doric columns is not true to the style. The fenestration is varied with both casement window and double hung, one over one windows on the first story. The casement windows are all multi-light. All of the windows on the first story are in groups of four. The second story windows are double hung, eight over one.

William Wallace Gamble was a wealthy lumberman who helped to organize the Wausau Lumber Company in 1916. He was president of the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company at White Lake, Wisconsin from 1932 - 1945. The White Lake firm was one of the largest single producers of northern hardwoods. In 1920 he established a hardwood flooring mill in White Lake. He married Walter Bissell's daughter, Mae.

The Perry Wilson house is located at 801 North Tenth Street. It is a Mediterranean Revival style house designed by Milwaukee architects Peacock and Frank in 1927. The house, facing west, is sited on a corner lot that slopes gently to the street. A winding stone sidewalk leads to the house from the street. The elongated rectangular-shaped house is faced in stucco, has a side-gabled roof and a central gabled pavilion that serves as the entrance. The doorway is framed with decorative stone and a stone patio runs in front of the living room area. The patio is fenced with a wrought iron railing. The fenestration is multi-paned casements. A prominent chimney with chimney pots is found on the south elevation. The rear (east) elevation has a tower with stained glass windows with wrought iron grills over the windows.

Mr. Wilson was secretary-treasurer for Marathon Paper Mills. Wilson was also the son of Benjamin Wilson who owned the Wilson Mercantile business. He married Ruth Kreutzer the daughter of Minnie and Andrew Kreutzer, the attorney and senator. Ruth and her brother S. Knox hired the same architectural firm to design their homes. The Kreutzer's Tudor Revival house is up on Highland Park Boulevard and was built in 1929.

The Neal Brown house at 830 Franklin Street was constructed in 1893 as a typical Queen Anne styled house complete with clapboard, shingles and a tower on the west elevation. The house was completely remodeled in 1920 when the new owner, Matthew McCullough, purchased the house. It faces south and has large one over one double hung windows.

In the remodeling, the tower was removed and a two story addition replaced the tower on the west elevation, a large Colonial style porch was added to the front facade, with a balustrated railing. The same balustrades are mimicked as decorative trim on windows in the attic. Stucco was added to the entire house and

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half-timbering was also added. Because of the stucco and half-timbering it may be classified as a Tudor Revival. However, it could be termed eclectic because of the Colonial Revival porch.

Today, the residence sits on a much smaller lot than originally, and it is completely fenced in by a high decorative wrought iron fence with iron gates. Also on the estate is a one and one half story stuccoed garage, with gabled roof, eight over eight double hung windows, and half timbering to mimic the house. In addition, there is a small playhouse with a gabled roof, stucco and half timbering, and six over six windows.

Neal Brown was known as the "Renaissance Man" to the Wausau Group. He was the only man who was not involved in any way with the lumber trade. He was an attorney in Wausau, and became one of the most important men in the Wausau Group. It was Brown who was the creative thinker of the group. The "sage of Wausau" was one of the other names given to Brown. He had the ability to organize the ideas that he initiated. One of his ideas was to form a mutual insurance company to coincide with the workmen's compensation legislation that was to be enacted in Wisconsin on September 1, 1911. The papers of incorporation for Employers Mutual Insurance Company were signed in this house on the same date. This insurance company has played a major role in the economy of Wausau for many years. The company name was changed to Wausau Insurance in 1977 and then in the 1990s it was purchased by Nationwide and today Liberty Mutual owns the company.

The Philosopher Press is an important component of the Historic District, however, it is in direct contrast to the elaborate homes that are only a block away. The 1902 building at 802 McClellan Street is a simple log cabin that was used as the building for the publishing business known as the Philosopher Press. Designed by J.H. Jeffers, the small rectangular log building is side gabled and has a brick chimney on the south elevation. The one-story building faces south; the projecting porch is original; however, an addition on the east is not original. In 1912 the printing office went out of business and the building was sold to the Christian Science Church. It has been in private hands for over forty years and today it is a rental property. The building is in poor condition, but its history is important to Wausau.

In 1896 William Ellis and Philip and Helen Van Vechten published a monthly magazine called the *The Philosopher*. Shortly thereafter they began publishing books. Everything was done by hand in order to achieve quality craftsmanship. Phillip left the business but Ellis and Mrs. Van Vechten continued the business. Helen did everything from laying the ink to binding the books. She revolutionized the printing industry by discovering a method of hand feeding the press to get an even registry on the deckle-edged pages. Van Vechten was heralded around the printing world for her great discovery. Today these books are collector's items, costing as much as \$300 to \$400.

The East Hill Residential Historic District is fortunate to have a beautiful park within its boundaries. Bounded by North Tenth Street on the east, Scott Street on

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the south and Gray Place on the west, the north boundary abuts private property. The Stewart Park was given to the City of Wausau in honor of Alexander Stewart by his widow Margaret and their three daughters in 1928. They hired the Chicago landscape architects Root and Hollister to design the park to resemble an outdoor amphitheater. The mature white pines are symbolic - representing the early beginnings of this area. The white pine trees were also the means by which Alexander Stewart gained his fortune.

The park is naturalistic in design with only stone used to construct the steps and curved benches built into the hillside. A huge semi-circular backdrop for the performance stage is at the bottom of the hill, on the west. There is also a stone bandstand on the north side of the park. The posts along Tenth Street are of the same stone and are remnants from the Stewart estate. Their lovely Queen Anne house, which was across the street from the park, was razed in 1940. The only extant building is the carriage house.

Alexander Stewart was the wealthiest man ever to live in Wausau. He and his brother John were from New Brunswick. They began working in the lumber business for \$16.00 a month. Eventually they decided to take their pay in lumber and were able to stockpile enough to buy the Walter McIndoe Mill. Stewart was an astute businessman and became very wealthy. After his fortune was made he ventured into politics by running for the U. S. House of Representatives, and was elected for three terms. He was one of the first leaders of the Wausau Group who took the initiative to organize one of their first ventures, the Wausau Paper Mill. After Stewart and his family moved to Washington, D.C. they never returned to live in Wausau. They built a magnificent house in Washington, D.C. (now the Luxemburg Embassy) and loved the excitement of living in the city.¹

Wausau East High School is another structure that is not residential but is an integral part of the East Hill Residential Historic District. The school complex covers an entire block. Its boundaries are: Fulton Street on the south; Seventh Street on the west; Hamilton Street on the north; Eight Street on the east. The original high school was on Fulton Street, built in 1899 and facing south. When the 1936 W.P.A. building was constructed it was built to face the west and was connected to the 1899 school by a tramway on two floors. This fine Victorian building was razed in 1979.

The three story brick 1936 building is a fine example of stripped classicism. Designed by Obel and Oppenhamer, the school features bays that are divided by shallow fluted piers, metal panels with abstracted designs decorate the spandrels. A wide stone beltcourse, surmounted by concrete squares, and a parapet over the main entrance, with geometric details, terminate the elevations. The interior features two large murals at the main entrance, painted by LeRoy Jonas, Sr., under the Federal Art Project. Artistic handcrafted tiles are found on the walls throughout the building.

In 1951 a wing was added on the east elevation; it contains the auditorium and 25 classrooms. Irving A. Obel designed this sympathetic addition. In 1961, another

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building addition, designed by the Warren Holmes Company with George Foster as associate architect, was constructed. This addition contains a gymnasium and cafeteria. The last addition to the school was in 1986 and it contains a library, administrative offices and some classrooms.

The local architect Philip Dean designed the house for his family at 815 Fulton Street in 1904. The Queen Anne styled house has a cross gambrel roof and is two and one half stories in height, facing north. A large open porch runs the full front facade with four columns supported by brick piers. Steps lead to the porch from the east and west ends to approach the asymmetrical main entrance.

The Central Wisconsin, a weekly newspaper, noted on October 24, 1903: "Philip Dean will build his own house on East Fulton next spring and become a permanent resident." Dean was a Wausau resident for only about ten years, but in that time he designed many of the local buildings in the first decade of the 20th century.

The Russell Lyons house, built in 1909 at 815 Tenth Street, has no entrance on the west elevation which faces Tenth Street, but rather there is a small secluded entrance on the south east corner of the house. The house is classified under the Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. It is sited on the top of a slight hill which makes it appear even taller than it really is. The basement level is a full story, making the house three stories. Brick is used on the basement level with stucco on the top two stories. Bricks decorate the arched multi-paned windows at both ends of the west elevation, as well as on the north and south elevations. A projecting wall dormer with a pent roof and three double hung windows is centered on the first story. The second story fenestration is double hung, one over one. A porte cochere is on the east elevation (rear). The Chicago architect H.H. Waterman designed the Lyons house. He designed one other in the district, the W.W. Gamble house at 825 Franklin Street, a 1910 Georgian Revival.

Russell Lyons was a dentist who practiced in Wausau, but interrupted his profession from 1916 to 1926 to start a toothpick factory. He returned to his practice in 1926. He also helped to start the Wausau Civic Music Association.

Donald Murray, Jr., chose a bungalow design for his house in 1911 at 1015 Ninth Street. The rustic-appearing bungalow fits nicely on the corner of a wooded lot, facing west. The story and one half house is faced with clapboard and shingles and has a front gable with a shed roof dormer on the south elevation. A smaller front gable serves as the roof for the entrance porch. The house has all of the typical elements of the type, including exposed rafters, broad eaves and Craftsman influenced tiny paned windows. The open porch is supported by brick piers and has open rafters. A prominent exterior chimney at the north end of the porch intersects the roof.

Donald Murray, Jr., was the son of the owner of the D. J. Murray Manufacturing Company.

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The Louis Pradt house, a Tudor/Elizabethan Revival styled house at 603 Gray Place, was built in 1924. The architect chosen was Armin Frank, the Milwaukee architect. This house is situated atop a small hill and is adjacent to Stewart Park. The two story house is clad in stucco and features two Tudor roof peaks; the shorter of the two has the arched stone entrance and the taller one, behind the entrance, has half timbering. The gabled roof has extended eaves with cutouts for the second story double hung windows, six over six. The fenestration on the first story is leaded glass casement.

The Pradt family remained in this house well into the 1970s. Pradt was a local attorney whose father, also an attorney, became well know when he served three terms as the United States assistant attorney general under President McKinley.

H.A. Schmidt built the Arts and Crafts house at 704 LaSalle Street in 1924. The two and one half story house faces east and has a gabled roof with brackets and half timbering under the peak. A chalet-styled balcony with two sets of French doors is centered under the gable on the second story. Ribbon windows, double hung, one over one, are on the first story. Brick is used on the first story with stucco on the upper stories. The asymmetrical entrance is gabled with an arched door. The house is set at the bottom of a slight incline on a corner lot. A small, one story sunporch was added in the 1980s. Mr. Schmidt was an assistant cashier at the First American Bank in Wausau.

The contemporary house designed by local architect George Foster, Jr., is at 916 Grant Street and was built in 1942. The land was originally a part of the Lyman Thayer property. George Foster, Sr., purchased the Thayer house and moved it in 1917. He sold a part of the land to Charles Wegner for his house and kept the lot that his son built upon. The contemporary house is built in two cubes. The two story section has a hipped roof, and the one story has a shed roof. The shed roof is repeated again on the west elevation sun porch. It is clad in clapboard and has an asymmetrical International Style entrance with a flat roof overhead which extends the length of the front facade.

George Foster, Sr., was a lumberman who purchased the G.D. Jones house at 915 Grant Street in 1920. Foster owned the George E. Foster Lumber Company in Merrill. George, Jr., did not follow in his father's footsteps, he studied architecture at Yale and returned to Wausau to start his practice. Foster was known for his contemporary designs in the Wausau area. He never strayed from the contemporary style.

The Samuel Armstrong house is a two story Italianate house built in 1883 at 821 Franklin Street. It features Italianate massing, has an irregular plan - the west half of the house is stepped back slightly for the entrance. The clapboard house is two stories and has a hipped roof. The elongated windows are capped with pedimented lintels with keystones. The shutters and porch details were added at some point and are not original. In the 1990s the present owners put on a two story addition to the west elevation. While this is not a pure example, it still is a good representation of the style.

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Samuel Armstrong came to Wausau with his brother in 1850. They became well-known and skilled river pilots on the Wisconsin River. They rafted the pine down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi River and later purchased the Thomas Grundy sawmill on the Pine River. Samuel remained in Wausau until his death in 1911.

Carl Lotz, owner of the Sand and Gravel business, built the Lotz/Colby house in 1895. James Colby bought the house at 915 Scott Street in 1920. The two story red brick house has a cross gabled roof with a roof dormer on the west elevation. The vernacular house has a cross cruciform plan. The front gable has wide trim under the eaves. A large window with a leaded transom is placed under the front gable on the first story. The double hung, one over one, windows have roundheads in the Italianate style. The west elevation porch has classical posts and spindles that are repeated on the two other porches. The house is truly a Victorian hybrid, reminiscent of the eclectic transition.

The house is important as the home of James Colby. Colby organized the Northern Photo Company of Wisconsin in 1909. He and his employees traveled the country taking photos, then produced picture postcards at his office on First Street. After 1927 he opened a studio on Scott Street and did commercial photography and discontinued his postcard production. Mr. Colby's postcards are of great value today, not only because of their artistic quality, but for the historical record they provide. The Marathon County Historical Society's photo archive has his postcard collection for the state of Wisconsin plus over 6,000 of his glass negatives.

The 1899 Henry McEachron house at 802 Franklin Street was once a grand estate although its large carriage house is no longer extant and the house is now surrounded by gravel parking areas. The Queen Anne style house exhibits typical irregularity in the roofline and a variety in textures. The three story house has denticulation either beneath the window or in a decorative course such as in the front gable. Each gable has a Palladian motif on the third floor. A square tower remains on the west elevation, but the shorter open tower that once was on the east elevation has been removed along with all of the porches and balconies and the porte cochere.

Henry E. McEachron bought into the milling firm of Thayer-Corey in 1883 and by 1886 he owned it outright. In 1913 the McEachron Mill became the Cereal Mills Company and the flours produced there included wheat and rye flours, corn meal, corn flour, graham and buckwheat flour. The McEachron Mill had a prominent location right on Scott Street, next to the Wisconsin River.

William H. Osborn built his Prairie School style house in 1915. Only a few blocks from the huge Prairie School style G.D. Jones house, the Osborn house is at 801 Scott Street. The Osborns hired the local architects Chromaster and Speer to design their home. The house is a two story house faced in brick with hipped roof and wide eaves, facing north. The large triple grouped fenestration is on both stories. A one story flat-roofed sun porch is on the west elevation. The

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entrance is centered with an arched roof overhead and three light windows on either side of the door.

William Osborn was a commercial traveler (salesman) according to the 1916 Wausau City Directory.

The 1905 Walter Flieth house is a Colonial Revival house with shingle style elements at 917 McClellan Street. The two story shingle and clapboard house has a cross gambrel roof with two chimneys. The house faces north and has an asymmetrical entrance on the west end of the front facade. There is a flat roof over the entrance as well as over the glassed in section of the front porch (perhaps the porch was a full facade open porch originally). The fenestration is paired, double hung, one over one. Walter Flieth was a bookkeeper at the National German American Bank.

The 1927 Charles Smith, Sr., house, designed by Hans Liebert, faces north at 923 Fulton Street. The rectangular-shaped Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival style house is two stories, has smooth stucco and a side-gabled, half barrel red tile roof. Arches are found in the fenestration over the projecting limestone-arched entrance which has a pent roof of the red tile and wrought iron brackets. Wrought iron is found again on the second floor balconies. French doors open out to the balconies.

Charles F. Smith, Sr., an attorney, was an active member of the community who became well known statewide as the head of the Natural Resources Board. He served the commission for 23 years, beginning in 1945 when it was called the Conservation Department. He received the first governor's award for Conservationist of the Year.

Garages and carriage houses are not included in the count. While some of the houses have had alterations of windows or the application of replacement siding, the district's buildings retain a high degree of architectural integrity to their period of construction.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The East Hill Historic District has local significance under Criterion C in the category of architecture as a distinctive collection of representative late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century architecture. The district, with its collection of houses possessing fine integrity of form, design, place and setting, as well as visual coherence and character with respect to historic use and development, is distinguished from surrounding residential and commercial districts. The district is also locally significant under Criterion A: Social History. It is noteworthy as a neighborhood where many of Wausau's civic leaders, business people and professionals resided. Many of these individuals were influential in the history of Wausau. The period of significance is 1883-1945, encompassing the continued architectural development of the district between these dates. While several of the houses predate 1883, these houses were moved into the district and somewhat remodeled after 1883, the date of the first contributing house located at its original site.

Historical Overview, City of Wausau

The Pinery dominated Central and Northern Wisconsin 150 years ago. Thousands of acres of centuries-old white pine forest, the Pinery stretched north from Central Wisconsin to Lake Superior in the early 1800s. The prospect of millions of board feet of mature timber to be logged, plus an elaborate waterway system to float the logs to downstream sawmills, lured commerce-minded white men to the site of present-day Wausau on the Wisconsin River.

To the first residents, the Native-American nations of the Ojibwa, Ho-Chunk and Menominee, the place which became Wausau was a forest home. They were rather quickly displaced through treaties with the U.S. government. An 1836 treaty transferred a strip of land along the Wisconsin River from the Menominee Indians to federal ownership.

Two years later, St. Louis lumber interests sent George Stevens up the Wisconsin to investigate places suitable for turning pine into lumber. "It is decidedly the best Mill Site I ever saw or heard of in the Union," wrote an enthused Stevens after reaching Big Bull Falls on the Wisconsin River at what would be Wausau. By 1840, the Stevens sawmill was processing pine. Three more flimsy mills soon stood nearby. In the mid-1840s, 28 men and two women were living on two islands in the Wisconsin River, Clarke and Plumer islands, today home to small parks, a former railroad depot and, appropriately, the Wausau Paper Mills headquarters. The camp, named after the falls, was considered temporary. The early white people were of English and Scotch origin. Some came from Canada; brothers Alexander and John Stewart were born in New Brunswick.

Walter McIndoe, who was born in Scotland, arrived intending to stay. Due in part

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to his efforts, Marathon County also arrived in 1850, and Big Bull Falls became Wausau—"faraway place" in the language of the Ojibwa. Hints of civilization soon followed. A post office opened. Children's voices were heard by 1854. The media appeared with publication of the *Central Wisconsin*. A road, the first to be more than a path, cut south to the county line.

Decade by decade, young Wausau matured. Heavy German immigration brought Catholic and Lutheran churches and social organizations. Smaller numbers of Poles and Norwegians followed. When the county fair made its debut in 1868, the orators spoke German. Official county business was conducted in what appeared to be a white frame Greek Revival temple, whose material partly survives because its pine boards were used in construction of a house at 206 South Fifth Avenue in the 1890s. Granted a city charter in 1872, the citizenry elected German-born August Kickbusch its first mayor. There was sufficient money for some to hire architects to design homes.

The arrival of the railroad, in 1874, was a force for growth. Over the next 20 years, box factories, sash and door manufacturers, and other wood-made businesses sprouted near still-booming lumber mills. Dark red brick stores, hotels and schools brought a more substantial look. A Romanesque-style courthouse replaced the Greek temple. The Gilberts, Silverthorns, Albers, Browns and Murrays, among the city's first families, moved into East Hill homes, and their sons and daughters began marrying each other, generating lovely wedding dresses and keeping fortunes in a few places. People kept coming, and the city grew to 9,150 persons in 1890, compared to 2,820 in 1874. Native-Americans were still at home here, as attested by newspaper stories.

Turn-of-the-century technology and fortunes based on that technology continued to change Wausau. Papermaking followed lumbering, as the Pinery began to disappear. Children of wealthy families continued to marry the children of other wealthy families. The same men dominated Wausau's biggest businesses. City residents traveled like city residents; streetcars moved them around. The Andrew Carnegie public library opened. Responding to new state laws, Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, now the Wausau Insurance Companies and owned by Boston's Liberty Group, started selling insurance from offices above a cigar store at the corner of Third and Scott.

At midpoint in the twentieth century, Wausau's commercial development and expansion was largely within the original business district and areas along the Wisconsin River. Residential development occurred on the south side in the Sturgeon Eddy neighborhood near the Wisconsin River.

East Hill:

The East Hill district is a large residential area containing 165 resources. The district, where Wausau's wealthy persons and families built elaborate homes on a grand scale, is located on a hill overlooking the city. The many properties that

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contribute to the area's significance date from 1883 to 1945. Given the large size of the East Hill District, building variety is great and features virtually all styles built in Wausau during the period of significance.

The stylistic range includes impressive examples of the Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Georgian Revival, and Tudor/Elizabethan Revival styles. Excellent examples of more modest Italianate, late Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Bungalow, Prairie School, Period Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival, Tudor/Elizabethan Revival, and modern style homes increase the scope of importance of the district. Vernacular residential types are also located within the district boundaries.

The East Hill District is not only architecturally significant because of its important representation of many styles, but it also features homes built by a variety of architects. Architects involved in the building of the East Hill area include Wausau's William La Selle and J.H. Jeffers, George W. Maher of Chicago, Alexander Eschweiler and his sons who practiced in Milwaukee, and W.H. Waterman of Chicago.

Development in Wausau was in economic boom times until early in the twentieth century. Trees were the reason, trees become logs and fed first into the city's sawmills and later into wood product mills and factories. Nineteenth century bird's-eye maps show how powerful wood-based business was in Wausau. On the 1879 bird's-eye, stacked lumber dominates the central city along the Wisconsin River. The piles are bigger and more dispersed on the 1891 bird's eye. Barker-Stewart Island virtually disappears beneath the product of the Barker and Stewart mill, which opened in 1880 as the Clark-Johnson Mill. The large frame buildings of Curtis and Yale Company, established in 1881, maker of sash, doors, moldings and trim, show expansion into new ways of using wood.

The 1879 bird's-eye map of Wausau shows an East Hill with seemingly new woods and almost no houses. Franklin Street was the only street, heading off into rural Marathon County to the east. There were no buildings along Franklin once it passed the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks. At the very lower edge of East Hill near Jefferson Street was a vernacular-style railroad hotel across from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot, which was also a building in the vernacular style. A double-entry railroad repair barn was located nearby.

By 1891 when a new Wausau bird's-eye map was drawn, the East Hill had a scattering of houses. The area was platted and streets were named: running north-south from the bottom to the top of the hill, LaSalle after the architect William La Selle, Muenchow, Krembs, Hoeflinger, and, at the top, Summit; running east-west, Franklin, and then going south, Liberty, Park, Greenwich and Central. Northeast of Franklin were Minnesota and Wisconsin streets. Two of the streets, Liberty and Greenwich, were not through streets. Most of the houses were along LaSalle Street, which more or less paralleled the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks. Unlike the scene on the 1879 bird's-eye map, the landscape here is hardly wooded,

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and the trees look newly planted. On East Hill by 1891 were William La Selle's Queen Anne and Eastlake-style family home (1883) on the southeast corner of the LaSalle-Franklin street intersection. Nearby were the Queen Anne-style Lyman and Catherine Thayer House (moved to 812 Grant Street, 1883), the Italianate-style Joice House (moved to 715 Gray Place, 1884) and the Queen Anne-style William and Agnes Murray House (601 LaSalle Street, c.1887), the latter another William La Selle design. Farther up the hill were the Bishop estate (demolished) and the Queen Anne-style Alexander and Margaret Stewart mansion and estate (Tenth and McClellan streets, 1885, razed), another LaSalle design. Closer to the railroad tracks was the Italianate-style Samuel and Laura Armstrong House (821 Franklin Street, c. 1883). The other houses shown on the map are smaller homes, vernacular in design, for people of less pretension and means.

The 1890s brought more High Victorian architectural styles to the East Hill: the Queen Anne-style Neal and Louise Brown House (830 Franklin Street, 1893), the Queen Anne-style William and Ella Albers House (501 LaSalle Street, 1894), the Colonial Revival-style Charles and Victoria Gilbert House (904 Franklin Street, 1894), the brick vernacular Lotz-James and Marie Colby House (915 Scott Street, 1895), and the Queen Anne-style George and Caroline Silverthorn House (601 LaSalle Street, 1895). The Gilbert House was the first house in Wausau designed by George W. Maher.

The early 1900s brought one the few nonresidential properties in the East Hill district. This was the Rustic-style Philosopher Press (802 McClellan Street, 1902), a log cabin built to house a publishing and printing business. New houses of the period were the Classical Revival-style Harvey and Amy Rosenberry House (802 Fulton Street, 1902), the Dutch Revival-style Philip and Margaret Dean House (815 Fulton Street, 1903), George Maher's Prairie-style G.D. and Evelyn Jones House (915 Grant Street, 1904), the Colonial Revival-style Arthur and Elsie Wheeler-Walter and Elsie Heinemann House (901 Fulton Street, 1904), and the Mediterranean Revival-style Russell and Fannie Lyons House (815 Tenth Street, 1909).

In the 1910s, new houses in the district were the Georgian Revival-style William and Mae Gamble House (825 Franklin Street, 1910-11), the Arts and Crafts-style Donald Jr. and Marion Murray House (1015 Ninth Street, 1911), the Prairie-style William and Diane Osborn House (801 Scott Street, 1915), and the Period Colonial Revival-style Joseph and Mary Smith House (707 Gray Place, 1917). By 1915, Muenchow, Krembs, Hoeflinger, Summit, Liberty, Park, Greenwich and Central streets were gone, renamed as proper extensions of existing city streets.

In the 1920s, before the onset of the Great Depression, Wausau was flush with money. Vacant lots in the district were filled. Wausau's first residential designs by Alexander Eschweiler and his sons appeared. New in this decade were: the Arts and Crafts-style Adelbert and Daisy Schmidt House (911 Adams Street, c. 1920), Eschweiler's Colonial Revival-style E.K. and Margaret Schuetz House (930 Franklin Street, 1922), Eschweiler's Period Colonial Revival-style Charles and Emma Wegner

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House (906 Grant Street, 1922-24), the Georgian-style Lee and Eva Willard House (924 Grant Street, c. 1923-24), the Prairie-style H. Albert and Anna Schmidt House (702 LaSalle Street, 1926), the Tudor/Elizabethan Revival-style Perry and Ruth Wilson House (801 Tenth Street, 1927), and Eschweiler's Elizabethan Revival-style Letitia Single Dunbar House (929 McIndoe Street, 1929).

Although the district is overwhelmingly residential, an important contributing inclusion is Stewart Park designed by Chicago landscape architects Ralph Root and Harry Hollister. A memorial to one of Wausau's lumber barons, the 1928 park features a stone amphitheater and park furniture, along with a stand of mature white pines of the same variety originally flanking the Wisconsin River. These pines were basic to the lumbering of the region. The stone walls and gateway adjacent to Stewart Park came from the original Stewart Mansion (razed). These contribute an appropriate sense of grandeur to the area.

Another important contributing building is Wausau High School, now called Wausau East High School. The present school was built in 1936, and expanded in 1951, 1961 and 1986. The school retains the original Fulton Street address of an earlier high school on the site; that building was designed by Henry J. Van Ryn and Gerrit de Gelleke in 1898 and demolished in the late 1970s.

Only three houses were built in the district in the 1930s, although construction increased again in the 1940s with six houses constructed between 1941 and 1945. In the Great Depression of the 1930s came Milwaukee architect Thomas Van Alvea's Colonial Revival-style John and Genevieve Stevens House (918 Fulton Street, 1935).

In the early 1940s, Wausau-born and Yale-educated architect George E. Foster, Jr., designed a house for himself and his family. The George and Betty Foster House is at 916 Grant Street, across the street from Maher's Jones House, which was owned by Foster's parents and later by George and Betty Foster's daughter and her husband, Rose and George Gillette.

Anomalies exist in the district. The Federal-style Alexander and Margaret Stewart-Mark and Sadie Ewing House (1872) and the Greek Revival-style Daniel and Mary McInnis-S.M.B. and Elizabeth Smith House (1874) were moved to adjacent lots fronting on Tenth Street in 1920. The two houses had been on Fourth Street and were moved to make way for Yawkey Park. The Second Empire-style Judson and Thirza Smith House (726 Franklin Street, 1874) was moved from a few blocks away at the northwest corner of Sixth and Grant streets. Another moved building is the Sexsmith House at 828 Fulton Street and originally at 410 McIndoe Street.

Noncontributing infill buildings are houses at 916 Franklin Street (1973) and 809 McIndoe Street (1955).

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ARCHITECTURE

The East Hill Residential Historic District is evaluated on the basis of the architectural merit of its component buildings. The historic district contains within its boundaries fine examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. These styles and representative examples found within the district are discussed below.

Greek Revival:

The Greek Revival style is symmetrical, formal and orderly. Usually the buildings are detailed in classical cornices and prominent gables and may have porticos and pilasters reflecting the three Grecian orders: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.

Two houses that ended up in the East Hill neighborhood predate the beginning of the East Hill development. Both houses were originally built on Fourth Street, but when wealthy lumberman Cyrus Yawkey donated money to create a park behind the Y.M.C.A. in 1920 the two houses were moved. The earliest house was the Alexander Stewart House at 714 Fourth Street, built in 1872. It was moved to Tenth Street, however, the address is 1002 Fulton Street because the house was turned so that it faces south. The two story clapboard house began as a Greek Revival but when it was moved it was severely remodeled and enlarged. There is a two story three stall garage with cross gables and corner pilasters, located at the rear of the house, which faces Tenth Street and was probably built when the house was moved or at a later date.

The other Greek Revival house, just south of the Stewart house, is the Daniel McInnis house built in 1875 at 702 Fourth Street. Today the house is facing west at 911 Tenth Street, perched on a steep hill with many steps leading to the columned portico. The two story clapboard house has a gabled roof and a one-story projecting bay on the south elevation.

Second Empire:

The Second Empire style is easily recognized by its Mansard roof, which is either concave, convex, or with straight sides. The style was named for 17th century French architect Francois Mansard. The boxy roofline was considered functional because it permitted a full upper story of useable space.²

There is only one house in the district that is Second Empire, the 1874 Judson Smith house at 726 Franklin Street. The Smith house features the mansard roof with concave sides and a central pavilion, roundhead window dormers and corner quoins.

Like the two Greek Revival houses, this house was also moved to the district. It was built in 1874 at 532 Grant Street and was moved to this location in 1912.

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Italianate:

Most Italianate houses have hipped roofs with wide broad eaves and single or paired brackets under the eaves. The Samuel Armstrong house at 821 Franklin Street was built in 1883. Though this house is missing some of its elements, it still has the hipped roof with wide eaves, is an irregular plan and has the elongated windows. However, it has been compromised by alterations of the front entrance.

An Italianate house at 715 Gray Place is a good example of the style. It has the hipped and gabled roof and decorative brackets under the eaves, elongated window and decorative trim. At the time of the move the colonial entrance porch was probably added mimicking the roof of the main gable. The John Joice house was built in 1884 at 202 Liberty Street but was moved. Grant Street was called Liberty Street in 1903 and G. D. Jones wanted the entire block for his large Maher-designed Prairie School house.

Queen Anne:

The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910.³ Houses constructed in this style are characterized by irregular plans, asymmetrical massing, and a variety of surface textures, roof shapes, and wall projections. Roofs are steeply pitched and commonly have a dominant front-facing gable; cutaway bay windows are often used, as are round or polygonal turrets. The asymmetrical facades frequently feature wrap-around verandas. Architectural details are often of a classical nature and are small in scale. Textured wall surfaces occasionally are complimented by colored patterned window lights. Unlike its English antecedent, the American Queen Anne is distinguished by its colonial detailing and the prevalent wood frame rather than brick construction.

Several large and elaborate Queen Anne style houses are found within the East Hill Residential Historic District. Houses at 903 Franklin Street, 812 Grant Street, 501 LaSalle, 515 LaSalle, and 601 LaSalle are all fine examples of the style. The above houses are all clustered in a two block radius and all are clapboard with irregular rooflines, tall chimneys and decorative detailing. The 1899 Henry McEachron house at 802 Franklin Street was once a fine estate with an elaborate carriage house. While the house has lost much of its integrity it still exhibits the typical irregularity in roofline and a variety of textures. Gables have Palladian window motifs and denticulation. Today the carriage house is gone and the house is used as an apartment house. The 1897 John Manson house at 909 Franklin Street is a simpler and less decorative Queen Anne.

The 1904 Philip Dean house at 815 Fulton Street is considered a Queen Anne, however, it lacks the elaborateness and decorativeness of the above mentioned buildings. The Dean house features cross gambrel roofs and a large full facade porch. Dean based his designs on the Queen Anne style when he designed his own house and also others in the district such as, 801 Fulton Street and 716 McIndoe

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Street, however, they are much less elaborate and seem to be a transition from the Late Queen Anne. The house at 901 Fulton Street, built for Arthur Wheeler, in 1904 is of rusticated concrete block, purportedly to be the first of its kind in Wausau.

One tiny Queen Anne style house is the 1903 Charlotte Pradt house at 708 McIndoe Street. Diminutive in scale, the clapboard house is two stores and has a small turret. The fenestration has been changed on the first story by replacing the double hung windows with a large picture window. Otherwise the house is quite original.

Several of these Late Queen Anne houses are found within the district. They incorporate some of the architectural elements from the classical styles; however, they are simpler in massing and detailing and are more vernacular and more ubiquitous. Many of them were built from pattern books. Several Late Queen Anne houses appear on the same block on McIndoe Street, probably developed by a builder as many were built the same year. The 1902 George F. Rick house has had the front veranda removed; however, a half turret is still intact at 716 McIndoe Street. Other houses on this block are the 1902 Otto Koross house at 717 and 1902 Paul Rebe house at 721 McIndoe and the 1904 W. G. Johns house at 725 McIndoe Street.

Several other Late Queen Anne houses are found within the district. They are: the 1909 Harvey Dee Brown house at 814 Fulton Street, the 1915 William Anderson house at 816 Fulton Street, the 1904 Arthur Birkholtz house at 925 Scott Street, and the 1906 Albert Loppnow house at 929 Scott Street. The 1901 Victor Klecker house at 729 Fulton Street employs a dividing band, a projecting plane of shingles at the gable peaks and a Palladian entrance motif on the porch. The 1908 Fred Becker house at 910 Fulton Street is another fine example of the Late Queen Anne style that has been simplified and is less elaborate.

Classical Revival:

The Classical Revival style has a facade dominated by a full height porch with roof supported by classical columns and usually there is symmetry and balance with a center entrance. The Classical Revival style gained popularity after the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago at the World's Fair. The colonnaded buildings became popular with the wealthy people who could afford to build these large structures. Many civic buildings in this style were constructed in the United States at the turn of the century.

The only two Classical Revival houses in the district are both excellent examples of this style. The 1902 Harvey Rosenberry house at 802 Fulton features white clapboard facing and a projecting portico supported by Ionic columns. Another version of the style is found at 727 McIndoe Street, the 1906 S. Knox Kreutzer house. While smaller in scale, it maintains the massive full height Corinthian columns on the front elevation.

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Colonial Revival:

The early Colonial Revival and Classical styles (1895-1920) developed simultaneously at the end of the nineteenth century. Architectural elements from the Georgian and Federal styles were incorporated into building designs. Colonial motifs including broad porches, gables, decorative swags, festoons, and pediments were often applied to Queen Anne style houses. However, Colonial Revival buildings are more symmetrical in plan and feature more classically correct motifs. The popularity of the Colonial style continued through the mid-twentieth century.⁴

The finest example of the Colonial Revival is the Charles Gilbert house at 903 Franklin Street. Designed by George W. Maher, it was the first house he designed in Wausau in 1894. This exquisite house features many colonial details such as, the broad porch with Doric columns, decorative swags, cameo window, a variation on the Palladian motif, and shingle and clapboard facing.

Another Colonial Revival house is the Aden Bardeen house at 602 LaSalle Street, built in 1901. The symmetrically designed clapboard and shingle residence is simpler in decoration, yet it displays a cross gambrel roof, a broad porch with Doric columns and a Palladian window. The 1905 Walter Flieth house at 917 McClellan Street has two stories and a cross gambrel roof. The front façade porch seems to have been filled in to create a sunroom, leaving a small flat-roofed entrance on the west end of the front elevation.

Arts and Crafts:

The English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society was formed in 1898 by a group of artists and architects who were dedicated to a revival of the tradition of craftsmanship. Wisconsin buildings reflecting the English aspect of the turn of the century design are simple in form with stucco and only a little decoration, usually of wood.

There are two examples in the district representing the Arts and Crafts style. Both are well done and fit the requirements for this style. At 704 LaSalle Street is the 1926 H. A. Schmidt house complete with a gabled roof, stucco and wood trim. A variation of the style but with the same use of stucco and wood trim is the c1920 Adelbert Schmidt house at 911 Adams Street.

Prairie School:

The Prairie School style began with a group of architects in Chicago. The architectural firms of Adler and Sullivan and also Joseph Lyman Silsbee played important roles in the development of this radical new architecture. Named Prairie because it was concerned with the horizontality of design, the buildings are longer than they are wide, roofs are hipped with wide eaves and the fenestration is usually grouped in pairs, triples or even continuous windows. They are usually two stories in height.⁵

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Frank Lloyd Wright became the preeminent Prairie architect but there were others who were important in the Midwest. One of those was George W. Maher. He had a big impact on Wausau as he designed six houses and a public library. Maher had designed many houses in the Chicago area and obviously wealthy Wausau residents visited those areas and liked his work.

The first house that Maher designed in Wausau was the Colonial Revival Gilbert house. The first Prairie School house was the 1904 Granville Duane Jones house at 915 Grant Street. This was the largest of the Prairie School style built in Wausau. The large stucco residence is horizontal in appearance because of its length but also because of applied horizontal detailing such as belt courses and porch entablatures.

A smaller version of the style is found in the district only a few blocks from the Jones house. Built in 1915 the William Osborn house, 801 Scott Street, was designed by local architects Chromaster, Speer and Swarthout. The house is two story faced with brick, a hipped roof with wide eaves. It is a good example of the Prairie School style on a smaller scale. The fenestration is double hung, one over one triple windows.

Another large Prairie School house in the district is the 1909 Silas Tobey house at 1004 McIndoe Street. The house has been altered, but is still recognizable as Prairie School style.

Bungalows:

The bungalow was a common house form in Wausau and across the United States between 1910 and 1940. Bungalows offered economical home ownership. The style emanated from California via the popular bungalow magazines. Many times builders constructed entire neighborhoods of the bungalows. This did occur in a neighborhood on the west side of Wausau.

The most architecturally important bungalow in the district is the Donald Murray, Jr. house at 1015 Ninth Street. It is a fine example of the front gabled bungalow with the main gable offset by a lesser gabled covering the porch. It incorporates the typical elements such as rafters, broad eaves, shed roof dormers, and other Craftsman elements. It is in the only bungalow in Wausau that was done so rustically.

There are other bungalows in the district that represent the typical builder bungalow from a pattern book, such as the 1913 A. A. Babcock house at 911 Fulton Street, the 1920 Fred Becker house at 720 McIndoe Street, and the Ira Painter house at 1015 McIndoe Street.

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Period Revivals:

This style refers to a wide range of past motifs and styles that architects borrowed during the first four decades of the twentieth century, but mainly these revival houses were built between the two World Wars.

Revival styles were not meant to be historically accurate recreations of former styles but rather they were new interpretations employing a variety of principles and motifs of an older style. Many builders used pattern books for their inspirations. Some Period Revival homes were architect-designed and they were usually more elaborate and creative expressions of the historic styles.

Period Georgian Revival:

This style borrowed from the classical forms of Georgian and Federal architecture. The incorporation of historic details was open to the aesthetic interpretation of the architect and consequently the use of characteristic architectural elements was not usually historically correct. In domestic architecture, Georgian and Federal ornamentation was commonly applied to Queen Anne style houses. More historically correct interpretations of the style are characterized by formal, symmetrical facades, rectangular plans and hipped roofs. Details include denticulated cornices, elliptical fanlights, with sidelights flanking doorways. A fine interpretation is found at 825 Franklin Street, the 1910 William W. Gamble house designed by Chicago architect W. W. Waterman. The rectilinear house has a hipped roof, symmetry, colossal pilasters, and semicircular dormer windows. The 1916 M. Michael Hanson house at 910 Adams Street is a smaller and less formal version of the style. Faced with a brown brick it is two stories with a side gabled roof and a projecting bay on the first story.

Period Colonial Revival:

Usually these houses were side gabled and two to two and one half stories in height, commonly faced with brick, clapboard, and sometimes stone or stucco.

This district has several very fine examples of the architect-designed Colonial Revival. Two fine examples were designed by Milwaukee architect Alexander Eschweiler. They are the Charles Wegner house at 906 Grant Street, built in 1922-1924, and the E. K. Schuetz house, built in 1929, at 930 Franklin Street. Both houses feature side gables, are symmetrical, have two stories, and a gabled entrance.

The 1911 W. A. Green house at 922 Franklin Street is a brick rendition of the style. Even though it has had an addition and window replacements, the typical stylistic concerns of this style are present.

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Dutch Colonial Revival:

This style's identifying element is the gambrel roof. It became a popular style because of the wide publicity it received in home decorating magazines. The style was adapted to smaller scale residences many times. Most homes of this style were symmetrical with a center entrance, two stories and the gambrel roof had flared eaves.

A good example of this style is found at 901 McIndoe Street, the 1919 Charles Gilbert, Jr. house. His family home was nearby; in fact, they shared the back property lines. Perhaps this land was once a part of the Gilbert estate.

There are other smaller homes of this style in the district. One is at 818 Adams, the 1920 Jay Youmans house which is partially faced with brick. Another similar one is the 1924 Edward Seim house at 822 McIndoe Street, also faced with brick on the first story. Here an addition was added to the east elevation, diminishing its integrity.

Tudor/Elizabethan Revival:

This style draws upon the English antecedents of the 16th century. Applied ornamental half-timbering in-filled with stucco or brick is a hallmark of the Tudor Revival. The Elizabethan Revival buildings are rarer but are more commonly of brick with stone detailing. They also tend to be larger in scale and more formal. Both styles are characterized by elaborate decorative chimneys, multi-gabled rooflines and large windows.⁶

Tudor/Elizabethan Revival reached its zenith in the twenties and thirties. Two fine examples of this style were built in the district during this time period. One is the Alexander Eschweiler-designed house built in 1926 for Letitia Single Dunbar at 929 McIndoe Street. The Dunbar house is long and irregularly roofed and features half-timbering, decorative stonework surrounding the fenestration, and a prominent chimney. A more modest example is the 1924 Louis Pradt house at 603 Gray Place. Faced with stucco and some half-timbering, the house is irregular in plan, elevation and roofing. Exposed rafters extend under the eaves, the main entrance is framed with stone, and a fieldstone chimney graces one side of the house. Another less decorative house is the 1926 R. E. Puchner house at 1017 McIndoe Street. The two story gabled house is clad in rough stucco with a peaked Tudor entrance. The house is side gabled with a tall gabled peak and cat-slide roof over the arched entrance. A wing on the west elevation is two stories and side gabled. A later addition added in the 1980s is a flat-roofed one story garage.

Many classify the Neal Brown house at 830 Franklin Street in this category. Built in 1893 as clapboard Queen Anne the house had a tower on the west. In 1920 a drastic remodeling took place. Stucco and half-timbering were added, the tower was replaced with a two story wing, a colonial porch and balustrades were added and many windows were replaced.

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A small one and one half story rendition of this style is the Frank Regner house at 906 McIndoe Street, built in 1926. It has smooth stucco with decorative store around the arched entryway and multi-paned windows. Another small scale house in this style is found at 903 Fulton Street, built in 1944 by Fred Kuebler. The legend in Wausau is that this small house was constructed with the materials removed from the Ben Alexander house, now the Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum.

Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival:

This style is identified by low-pitched, red barrel tiled roofs, articulated doors and windows, stucco or brick facing, and often wrought iron details. It was a popular style during the late teens, twenties and early thirties in the United States. Spanish Colonial Revival buildings in Wisconsin may appear less restrained than Mediterranean Revival examples with gaily shaped gables often replacing the neat tile roofs.⁷

The Perry Wilson house at 801 Tenth Street has the smooth stucco walls, the leaded glass windows and wrought iron trim. The house is long and narrow with a gabled entrance pavilion. A large chimney with chimney pots rises on the south elevation.

Other houses that fall under this category are the 1909 Russell Lyons house at 815 Tenth Street which has the stucco and brick with arched windows and the 1927 Charles Smith house at 923 Fulton Street. The Smith house is a two story smooth stuccoed house with the typical red barrel tiled roof, arches and wrought iron trim.

American Foursquare:

The American Foursquare represents a movement wherein domestic architecture was reduced to a simple form. It became popular during the first three decades of the twentieth century through mail -order catalogues and speculative builders. It is distinguished by a box-like massing and broad proportions and minimal stylistic references in detailing. Typically these houses have two stories, a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, central dormers, and a one story porch spanning the front facade. Windows and doors are straightforward. The exterior materials can include stucco, brick, stone, concrete block and most often clapboard or it can be a combination of these materials. There are two houses in the district that are representative of the style. The houses sit beside each other at 910 and 914 McIndoe Street. Both have a full facade porch with balustrades; 910 has an asymmetrical entrance while 914 has a centered entrance. They both exhibit the box-like massing with broad proportions.

Other houses that fit this category are: 807 and 810 Grant Street, 616 LaSalle Street, 917 Scott Street, 812 McIndoe Street, and 820 Fulton Street.

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Summary:

The East Hill Residential Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it fits all of the criteria as a prestigious and distinguished neighborhood containing the architecturally distinctive homes of many significant individuals. For years the East Hill has always been known by the Wausau citizens as the neighborhood where the "important people" of Wausau lived. Many of the areas wealthy lumbermen chose to settle here after the Pinery was gone and they chose the east hill as a beautiful place to build their large homes. It has always been thought of as a special area, up on the hill, on the eastside of Wausau, where one may overlook the city and see Rib Mountain.

The houses are a cohesive group of homes that represent the development of a neighborhood from 1884 to the 1990s. The houses represent the variety of popular styles of the period and most are two or two and one half stories. Most of the houses are well-maintained and still possess a high level of integrity of architectural form even though they may have been modified in some way. Besides the fine examples of architecture, the houses also represent the work of many noteworthy architects. The neighborhood grew gradually and the largest houses were built from the 1890s into the 1920s. There are a few smaller houses that have been infilled when lots were sold off. Fewer than ten houses were built after the 1940s. These houses were in-filled on lots that were once parts of an estate.

Architects/Builders

Philip Dean (1857-1930). Between 1899 or 1900 and 1911, Dean designed commercial buildings and houses in Wausau. The best of these are the Wausau Gas, Light and Coke building downtown and the Scholfield House, both classical in style. Dean was born in Milwaukee and grew up in Madison where he studied at the university. From 1911-22, he was Madison's first building commissioner and then moved to Los Angeles where he died.

Alexander Eschweiler (1865-1940). An architecture graduate of Cornell University, Eschweiler established a family design firm in Milwaukee, one that gave Wausau the First Universalist Unitarian Church, the best buildings at the Marathon County Fairgrounds and period-style houses. Born in Boston, Eschweiler grew up in Michigan's Upper Peninsula; his father was a mining engineer. Eschweiler opened his office in 1893 when he won a design competition for the Downer College buildings in Milwaukee. In 1923 he was joined by his three sons, all of them Cornell graduates. By the time the Eschweiler firm closed in 1975, it had designed more than 1,500 buildings.

George E. Foster, Jr. (1910-1967). A descendant of pioneer Wausau families, Foster graduated from the Yale University architecture school in 1935. He began with Taylor and Maas, a Stevens Point architectural firm and then Morris and O'Connor,

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New York architects. His Wausau practice began in 1940. In 1945 he and Karel Yasko became partners. Yasko later moved to Madison where he became state architect and then to Washington, D.C., to work for the U.S. General Services Administration. In 1961 George Shavie (1909-78) and Donald J. Murray III (1915-2003) joined Foster as Foster, Shavie and Murray. Shavie was born in Chicago, where the family's name was Schewe (which George's father changed to "Shavie," because that was the way they pronounced Schewe), and worked for a Chicago engineering firm before coming to Wausau. Murray is the grandson of the founder of Murray Machinery. Foster's style was modern; the Highland Park neighborhood has several Foster houses, square-massed, flatroofed houses. Shavie and Murray practiced architecture together after Foster's death. Their work alone was largely commercial.

William La Selle (dates unknown). One of the most talented designers of this period was William La Selle, for whom the eastside's LaSalle (sic, as officially misspelled) Street was named, combined irregular massing, intersecting gables and much decoration in his Queen Anne houses. Examples are at 812 Grant, 504 and 903 Franklin, and almost certainly 515 LaSalle and 710 Sixth streets. In 1889, he moved to the Pacific Northwest.

Hans Liebert (dates unknown). Hans Liebert had an architectural office in Wausau from 1914-20. The 1927 Mediterranean Revival-style house at 923 Fulton Street is his work. He moved from Wausau to Milwaukee, where he joined Eugene R. Liebert in a partnership called Liebert and Liebert.

George W. Maher (1864-1926). This Chicago architect was the first of several original and creative architects to work in Wausau. Maher was a contemporary and sometime colleague of Frank Lloyd Wright, George Elmslie, Robert Spencer, and the large group of Prairie School architects, all of them interested in developing an indigenous American architecture. Maher defined a personal style, basing it on what he called the motif-rhythm theory, a purposeful repetition of natural and geometric motifs to make exterior and interior one. To stay close to local environments, Maher chose plants common to the Midwest, such as the thistle, poppy or tulip. His Wausau work began and ended with colonial style houses. In between came the city's first library building and houses at 521 and 915 Grant and 410 McIndoe in his unique style. Beyond Wausau, Maher was particularly influential in house design. Imitations of his work are found throughout Midwest and elsewhere. Most often imitated was his use of a segmental arch to shelter entrance doors.

William Oppenhamer (1877-1948) and **Irving Obel** (1882-1953). Oppenhamer and Obel arrived here fully trained and mature. They continued the office begun by Chromaster, Speer and Swarthout. Born in Erie, Pennsylvania, as William Oppenheimer, the renamed Oppenhamer studied architecture in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and France, then practiced in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Chicago. Obel joined Oppenhamer in Wausau in 1919. Born in Norway, Obel studied architecture at the Royal Norwegian School of Art and Design from 1898-1900 before immigrating to the United States. He worked with architectural firms in the East and Chicago and had

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an office in Estherville, Iowa, before coming here. In 1921, Oppenhamer moved to Green Bay to open an office for the young firm. Oppenhamer and Obel work in Wausau, which into the 1930s was primarily designed by Oppenhamer and engineered by Obel, is in a variety of styles. Between 1919-54, Oppenhamer and Obel gave Wausau the Grand Theater, Wausau East High School, the Federal Building and houses in period, Art Moderne and modern styles. The Fehland House (1935), a concrete Art Moderne house at 919 Hamilton Street, is no longer recognizable due to alterations. They were skilled at adding to the buildings of others. After Obel's death, the firm was bought by architect Donald Schoepke.

Ralph Rodney Root (dates unknown) and **Harry Hollister** (dates unknown). Margaret Stewart and her daughters, Margaret, Mary and Helen, chose Root and Hollister, Chicago, to design a memorial park for their husband and father Alexander Stewart. In 1907 the landscape architecture division at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, was created under Root. As early as 1911, he was writing regularly for *Landscape Architecture*, the magazine of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Zeno Speer (c. 1889-?), **Charles Chromaster** (c. 1891-1955) and **Harvey Swarthout** (1883-1919). After growing up in Wausau, Speer studied in Milwaukee and worked there. Speer, Chromaster and Swarthout all appear in the Milwaukee city directory of 1909, Speer as a student, Chromaster and Swarthout as draftsmen. Chromaster attended art school in Milwaukee, apprenticed with Ferry and Clas in 1905, worked with Alexander Eschweiler from 1906-08 and Fitzhugh Scott from 1908-13. Swarthout, born in Manistee, Michigan, studied architecture in Milwaukee, apparently as an apprentice to an established architect. There is much less early information about Speer. The 1905 Wausau census lists Zeno, 16, living with his parents and an older brother Arthur, 20, who was a draftsman. Speer returned to Wausau in 1913. Chromaster and Swarthout joined him about the same time, and the firm became Chromaster, Speer and Swarthout. They designed the Prairie-style Wahl House on Sturgeon Eddy Road, also the Dr. Joseph and Mary Smith House in the colonial style, and the Anderes, Osborn and Schwanberg houses. Other works were St. John's Episcopal Church, houses in Merrill, the village hall in nearby Edgar, and plans for Wausau's Central School. These young architects may have been inspired by progressive work being done in Chicago. Swarthout, 31, died from influenza in 1919, one of 93 Wausau people who died in the 1918-19 Spanish flu epidemic. By 1919 Chromaster was a draftsman in Milwaukee and in 1922 was in Fort Worth, Texas, as chief designer for the Clarkson architectural firm. Speer went back to Milwaukee, as a partner in a business of his own, the Speer-Rosefelt Calendar Bank Co.

Thomas Van Alyea (?-1972). Van Alyea began practicing architecture in Milwaukee in 1916. He designed comfortable houses in English styles. Van Alyea designed two houses in Wausau, one on Fulton Street and another on the southside.

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H.H. (Harry Hale) Waterman (1869-1948). Waterman was born in Oregon, Wisconsin. He studied at Northwestern University in Evanston. Like George W. Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright, Waterman was a draftsman in the offices of Joseph Lyman Silsbee, a New York architect who moved to Chicago and designed many shingle style houses. Waterman designed two houses in Wausau, the Gamble House at 825 Franklin Street in the Georgian style and the Russell Lyons House at 815 Tenth Street in the Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival style.

Conclusion:

The East Hill Residential Historic District has local significance under criterion C in the category of architecture for buildings representative of late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century architectural styles including Queen Anne, Colonial and Georgian Revival, Tudor/Elizabethan Revival, Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival, Prairie, Bungalow, and American Foursquare. This district, with its collection of houses possessing fine integrity of form, design, place and setting, as well as visual coherence and character with respect to historic use and development, is distinguished from surrounding residential and commercial districts. The district is also eligible under Criterion A: Social History as a neighborhood where some of Wausau's civic leaders, businessmen, and professional people resided. Many of these individuals were associated with Wausau's most important businesses and industries, many related to the lumber industry. There are 164 buildings in this district with 146 of them being contributing and 14 being non-contributing. The period of significance reflects the period of primary development of the East Hill neighborhood and extends from the time of construction of the earliest to the latest contributing resource.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B

Seven houses were moved within the area. The John Joice House was moved to 715 Gray Place, and the same year, 1903, the Finley McDonald House was moved to 915 McClellan Street. The Sarah Haseltine House was moved to 709 Fulton Street in 1904 or 1905. The 1874 Judson Smith House was moved to 726 Franklin Street in 1912. The Lyman Thayer House was moved to 812 Grant Street in 1917. The Alexander Stewart House at 1002 Fulton and the McInnis House at 911 Tenth Street were both moved in 1920 to their present location. The houses were all moved to the neighborhood within the period of significance and reflect the architectural styles present in the neighborhood. The relocation of the houses also reflects the growing desirability of the neighborhood as smaller and older houses were moved to consolidate holdings for large urban estates.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

No known archaeological resources are present within the boundaries of the East Hill Residential Historic District. Given the intensity of development in this area, the potential for encountering intact archaeological resources is low; however, the potential for archaeological resources has not been assessed.

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PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

The East Hill neighborhood remains a neighborhood of primarily single family residences. While some houses have been inappropriately altered, the majority retain a good or high degree of architectural activity.

EAST HILL RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT NOTES

1 Malaguti, Mary L.; Norton, Maryanne C.; Chilicki, Constant, Final Report Intensive Survey, City of Wausau, Wisconsin, May, 1984, p. 236.

2 McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, c1984, p.241

3 Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2, Madison, Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, c. 1986, p. 15.

4 Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2, Madison, Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, c. 1986, p. 17.

5 Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2, Madison, Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, c. 1986, p. 21.

6 Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2, Madison, Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, c. 1986, p. 30.

7 Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2, Madison, Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, c. 1986, p. 32.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of Seventh Street and Hamilton and proceeding south along the east side of Seventh Street to the north curb line of Franklin Street, then east along this curb line to the lot line between 728 and 802 Franklin Street then turning south and crossing Franklin Street to the east curb line of N. Bellis Street and proceeding south east along the east curb line of Bellis Street to the south west corner of 801 Scott Street, then turning east running along the rear of 801-929 Scott Street. The boundary turns north along the east lot line of 929 across Scott Street to the north curb line of Scott Street, turns east and follows the south curb line of the Park at 10th and Scott St. to the southeast corner of the Park. Turning north at the corner, the boundary runs north to a point corresponding to the south curb line of 711 10th Street. At this point the boundary turns east, crosses 10th Street and continues along the southern lot line of 711 10th Street to the corner of this lot where it turns north and continues north across Franklin Street. The boundary turns east to the southeast corner of 801 10th Street, turns north and follows the east lot line of 801, turns east along the south lot line of 1017 McIndoe Street, turns north along the east lot line of 1017, continues north across McIndoe St. The boundary turns west following the north curb line of McIndoe to the intersection of the southeast lot line of 1016 McIndoe St. The boundary turns north along the east lot line of 1016 McIndoe, turns west along the north lot line of 1016, turns north and proceeds north along the east lot line of 911 10th St and 1002 Fulton Street. At the northeast corner of 1002 Fulton Street the boundary turns west and follows the north lot line of 1002 Fulton St., across 10th Street and then proceeds north to the northeast corner of 922 Adams Street. The boundary turns west and continues west along the northern lot lines of 922-802 Adams Street, continuing west across 8th St, then turning north to the northeast corner of 708 Fulton Street, then turning west along the north lot line of 708 Fulton St. back to the beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the East Hill Residential Historic District contain all the land historically associated with the district's individual resources. Buildings were included within the district based on their type, degree of integrity, and date of construction. It includes in its boundaries a district, with its collection of houses possessing fine integrity of form, design, place and setting, as well as development, which is distinguished from the surrounding residential, industrial and commercial districts. It is also noteworthy that some of Wausau's civic leaders, businesspeople, social, intellectual and cultural leaders, and physicians resided within this district boundary.

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Photo 1 of 19

Streetscape looking north on LaSalle Street from Grant
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
May 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing north

Photo 2 of 19

Streetscape of Gray Place from Grant Street looking north
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
May 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing north

Photo 3 of 19

726 Franklin Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical society
Camera facing north

Photo 4 of 19

903 Franklin Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Photo 5 of 19

802 Fulton Street
East Hill Residential Historic District

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Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Photo 6 of 19

904 Franklin Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing north

Photo 7 of 19

915 Grant Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing southeast

Photo 8 of 19

825 Franklin Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Photo 9 of 19

707 Gray Place
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
April, 2003
Negatives at the Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing east

Photo 10 of 19

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929 McIndoe Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Photo 11 of 19

801 North Tenth Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing east

Photo 12 of 19

802 McClellan Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing north

Photo 13 of 19

Stewart Park - Tenth and Scott streets
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing east

Photo 14 of 19

708 Fulton Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society

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Camera facing east

Photo 15 of 19

815 Fulton Street
East Hill Residential District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Photo 16 of 19

1015 Ninth Street
East Hill Residential Historic District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing east

Photo 17 of 19

916 Grant Street
East Hill Residential District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Donald M. Aucutt
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Photo 18 of 19

821 Franklin Street
East Hill Residential District
Wausau, Marathon County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Photo 19 of 19

915 Scott Street
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Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
April, 2003
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south

Insert Photo Descriptions

End of Photo Descriptions



East Hill Residential Historic District
WAUSAU, MARATHON CO. WISCONSIN

100 0 100 200 Feet

Map Date: October 31, 2003

Boundary



Map Location



Wausau
 1. THIS MAP WAS COMPILED AND DEVELOPED BY THE CITY OF WAUSAU AND MARATHON COUNTY. THE CITY AND COUNTY ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.
 2. THE CITY OF WAUSAU, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN
 3. 1000 W. WASHINGTON ST., WAUSAU, WI 54983
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