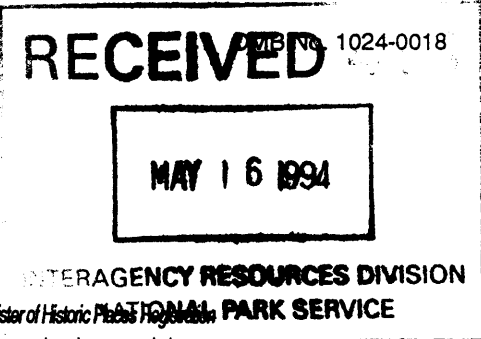


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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historical 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 any 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 Center Avenue Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various - See Item 7 not for publication N/A
city or town Merrill vicinity N/A
state Wisconsin code WI county Lincoln code 069 zip code 54452

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____
Signature of certifying official Date 5/11/94
State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
6-17-94 Entered in the
National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>26</u>	<u>9</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>26</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard
brick
other stucco
concrete

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 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1885 - ca. 1930

Criteria Considerations

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Douglas James

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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: T.B. Scott Free Library, Merrill

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.0

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	16	289320	5007000	3	16	289140	5006615
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	289440	5006725	4	16	289140	5006800
							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 Barbara Kooiman, Architectural Historian
organization U.S. West Research, Inc. date December 15, 1993
street & number 421 Main St., Suite 306 telephone (608) 782-3338
city or town La Crosse state WI zip code 54601

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

Architectural Classification, continued

Neo-Classical
Prairie School
Queen Anne

Section 7 - Narrative Description

The Center Avenue Historic District is composed of a variety of styles and forms which span the years from 1885 to ca. 1930. Significant examples of Queen Anne, Italianate, Prairie School, Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical styles, as well as residential vernacular forms, are found here. It is evident by viewing this district that Merrill's wealthiest people clustered in these few blocks to build their homes. Large lots with extensive landscaping are a common sight within the district.

The district consists of twenty-three houses and ten garages, one carriage house and one playhouse. Of the houses, all were constructed originally as single family dwellings. Most have remained as dwellings, however, a few of these houses have been converted to apartments. The dominant building type is the two story frame house, though a few two-and-one-half-story examples exist. Lot sizes vary, with many of the houses taking up two or three lots.

The Center Avenue Historic District covers three separate additions: The Original Plat of Jenny, G. L. Park's Addition, and Mathews and McCord's Addition. It covers approximately two and one-half city blocks. The district is bounded by East Third Street to the south, incorporates both sides of Center Avenue as far north as East Sixth Street, then continues one block further north to East Seventh Street, incorporating the east side of Center Avenue. The north boundary is East Seventh Street, incorporating only the south side of the street, except for 1212 East Seventh,

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Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

which is on the northwest corner of East Seventh and Cedar streets. Cedar Street between East Seventh and East Sixth streets, both sides of the streets, make up the east border. The entire section of East Sixth Street between Center Avenue and Stuyvesant Street is included, as well as Park Street south of East Sixth Street as far south on the west side as 310 Park Street.

The following inventory indicates the street address, historic name (if known), construction date (if known), and classification (C - contributing; N - noncontributing). Dates of construction were determined by Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directories, newspaper articles, and miscellaneous sources. Historic names and background history of occupants, as well as architects (if known) were determined by newspapers articles, city directories and miscellaneous sources.

List and Classification of Properties

C = contributing (26)

N = non-contributing (9)

<u>C/N</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
C	606 Cedar St.	Woodlock, John House	pre 1893
C	607 Cedar St.	Porter, Judge M. C. House	pre 1893
C	300 N. Center Ave.	Ladd, James W. House	pre 1893
C	301 N. Center Ave.	Lambert, John House	ca. 1902
C	301 N. Center Ave.	garage	ca. 1902
C	304 N. Center Ave.	Malsin, Israel House	ca. 1915
C	305 N. Center Ave.	Gibson, George House	ca. 1912
C	305 N. Center Ave.	garage	ca. 1912
N	307 N. Center Ave.	house	unknown
N	307 N. Center Ave.	garage	unknown
N	311 N. Center Ave.	Strickland, George House	pre 1893

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Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

C	315 N. Center Ave.	Mendelson, Gilbert House	ca. 1915
C	315 N. Center Ave.	garage	ca. 1915
C	502 N. Center Ave.	Alderson, Nate House	ca. 1885
C	502 N. Center Ave.	carriage house	ca. 1885
C	506 N. Center Ave.	Scott, Walter House	1885
C	506 N. Center Ave.	garage	ca. 1926
C	615 N. Center Ave.	Stein, S. S. House	ca. 1915
C	615 N. Center Ave.	garage	ca. 1915
C	1200 E. Sixth St.	Stange, A. J. House	ca. 1915
C	1200 E. Sixth St.	garage	ca. 1915
C	1204 E. Sixth St.	Gilkey, George L. House	1912
C	1204 E. Sixth St.	garage	1912
C	1206 E. Sixth St.	Heineman, H. H. House	ca. 1925
C	1300 E. Sixth St.	Hanf, A. F. House	pre 1893
N	1300 E. Sixth St.	garage	post-1948
N	1309 E. Sixth St.	house	unknown
C	1311 E. Sixth St.	King, W. T. House	1894
N	1311 E. Sixth St.	playhouse	ca. 1980s
N	1207 E. Seventh St.	George R. Gilkey House	post 1945
C	1212 E. Seventh St.	Curtis, C. G. House	ca. 1905
C	306 N. Park St.	Semling, Emil House	ca. 1930
N	312 N. Park St.	house	unknown
C	315 N. Park St.	Partington, Robert House	ca. 1902
N	315 N. Park St.	garage	post 1945

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Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

606 Cedar St., Woodlock. John House. ca. 1881

The John Woodlock House is a two-and-one-half story brick Queen Anne style house with a number of interesting features. The house rests on a corner lot, with heavy foliage around it, making a good view of the house very difficult. The plan is basically cruciform, with crossing gables. The main facade, facing north, features an entrance toward the west side of the facade, with a three-part bay projecting on the first floor from the north-facing gable. The windows are two-over-two sash. In the northeast corner of the house is a three-story square tower, which apparently is original to the house, with a mansard roof and widow's walk with wrought iron rail. The cross gable peaks are accented with bargeboards and gable ornaments. By 1913 a two-story gabled addition had been added to the west side, and by 1926 an attached garage had been added to the west end of the building. [Sanborn: 1913, 1926]

607 Cedar St., Porter. Judge M. C. House. pre 1893

The Judge Porter House is an Italianate style buildings with Colonial Revival style details, and it has a cruciform plan. The house sits on a large corner lot, at the corner of East Seventh and Cedar streets. The two-story frame house features weatherboard siding, stone foundation, and additions to the basic plan, such as an enclosed one-story porch and projecting entry on the north facade, and a one-story sun room addition on the south facade. Colonial Revival details include molded lintels surrounding six-over-six sash windows, shutters, and a half circle fan window in the gable end. A simple frieze molding follows the roof line under the eaves. The west facade is further dominated by a three-part one-story bay window, which is capped by a simple metal railing, which may be a later addition.

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Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

300 North Center Ave., Ladd, James W. House, pre-1893

The James Ladd House is a two-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne style house. Sitting on a corner lot, at the northwest corner of North Center Avenue and East Third Street, the irregular plan is clad in weatherboard with fish-scale and wave-shaped shingles in the gables. The house rests on a stone foundation. The northeast corner of the primary facade, facing east, is distinguished by a hipped roof porch. This porch features arched openings, scroll sawn work and spindle porch balusters. Many of the first story windows, which are one-over-one sash, are canted, and decorated with solid brackets. A small open porch with spindles and scroll sawn decorative work dominates the southwest corner of the first floor. The first and second floors are divided, visually, by a band of sawtooth shingles. The second story on the main, east facade also features a half circle window which caps two one-over-one sash windows.

A one story garage, attached at the west end of the house on the building's rear elevation, was added post-1945, but does not detract significantly from the overall appearance of the house.

301 North Center Avenue, Lambert, John House, ca. 1902

The John Lambert House is a two-and-one-half story vernacular form house with Queen Anne features. This frame house is clad in narrow weatherboard. Sitting on a stone foundation on the northeast corner of North Center Avenue and East Third Street, the Lambert House has a cruciform configuration. A one-story, glass-enclosed porch extends from the southwest corner of the main, west, facade. The porch has a gable roof with a pedimented entryway. The windows on the house are two-over-two sash, set in pairs on most facades. The first floor, west facade features a single window, and the first vertical floor wall cladding that surrounds it appears to be a modern replacement. The gable peaks on all four sides features small vent windows, and sawtooth shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small gable-roofed shed/garage stands behind the house to the east.

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Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

304 North Center Avenue, Malsin, Israel House, ca. 1915

The Malsin House is a two-and-one-half story gabled ell vernacular form frame house with a concrete block foundation and stucco cladding. The front, east facade of the house features a hipped roof porch which extends nearly the full length of the house. The porch is of simple design, with enclosed banisters and large square tapered posts. The front facing ell features triple window group. On the first floor these one-over-one sash windows feature one large window flanked by smaller windows on either side. On the second story each of the windows are the same size. A single window is set in the gable peak above. The ell, two stories tall, feature one-over-one sash windows also. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

305 North Center Avenue, Gibson, George House, ca. 1912

The George Gibson House is a modest Queen Anne style house, constructed in a cruciform plan. This one-and-one-half-story frame house features an open, curved corner porch, on the southwest corner, which has a pedimented entry, and Tuscan Order columns. The first floor features a group of three pairs of casement windows, which dominate the facade. Each window has eight lights. The casement windows may be replacements of the originals. A narrow, horizontal band of fishscale shingles wraps around the second story at the base of the second story windows. The second story above features a pair of one-over-one sash windows, flanked by shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

311 North Center Avenue, Strickland, George House, pre 1893

The George Strickland House, dating to sometime prior to 1893, is a vernacular front-gabled form building. This two-story house is built on a stone foundation and has clapboard siding. The near symmetrical facade, which faces west, is three-bays-wide, with the entrance door on the left side

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of the facade, and two two-over-two sash windows to the right of it. The door is accented by a simple pedimented entry, however, the Sanborn Maps show a one story porch extending the length of the facade as late as 1948. The windows are decorated only by a simple lintel. The gable is accented by a simple wood frieze board under the eaves, which is vaguely reminiscent of the Greek Revival style. A small, later, one-story gabled addition extends from the south elevation of the house. [Sanborn: 1948]

315 North Center Avenue, Mendelson, Gilbert House, ca. 1915

The Gilbert Mendelson House is a one-and-one half story frame Bungalow style house. Though now clad in aluminum siding, the house still retains a fair amount of its integrity, exhibiting the basic Bungalow features with which it was originally built. The house sits on the southeast corner of North Center Avenue and East Sixth Street. The symmetrical facade, which faces west, has a center door, with sidelights. Tripartite six-over-one sash windows flank each side of the door. A flat-roofed front porch, which extends the entire length of the facade, is supported by large corner posts and smaller wood, Craftsman style square columns. Five concrete steps lead from the ground level to the porch.

A polygonal bay window accents the north side elevation, and the tripartite second story windows of the gable ends are grouped in a segmented-shaped opening. The segmented shape is repeated again in the large dormer which is set into the roof on the west facade. This gable-roofed dormer has five four-light windows, grouped together under a segmented arch. The roof is asphalt shingle. A stuccoed chimney is set on the north side of the house, punctures the north eave, and extends up through the roof.

A small, hipped roof, one-story frame garage is situated to the north of the house.

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502 North Center Avenue, Alderson, Nate, House, 1885

The Nate Alderson House is a two-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne style house. The irregular plan house rests on a stone foundation. The basic plan of the house is cruciform, with varying roof heights and shapes. The weatherboard house features a variety of window types, decorative shingles, and other decorative features. The front porch, which is a combination hipped and gable roofed extension from the northeast corner of the house, features a pedimented entry, with four steps leading to the front door. The pediment is supported by simple square posts which are resting on brick piers which extend to the ground. The entry features double, multi-paneled doors with windows inset near the top of each door.

A large, two-light fixed window is situated on the first story of the main, east-facing facade. Most other windows on the house appear to be one-over-one sash. A prominent, single hipped brick chimney dominates the south facade, next to the canted southeast corner. A two-story bay window extends from the south elevation, and a one-story enclosed porch is attached to the southwest corner of the house.

The attic story gable ends are decorated with staggered shingles, and simple wood brackets. The simply molded cornices terminate at the corners with round finials.

A one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed carriage house stands to the west of the house, near the alley. This carriage house, according to Sanborn Maps, appears to be contemporary with the house, and is definitely part of the property as early as 1902. [Sanborn: 1902]

506 North Center Avenue, Scott, Walter House, 1885

The Walter Scott House is a two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house. Designed in 1884 by Milwaukee architect James Douglas, [Mielke: 10] the house was a gift to Walter Scott, from his

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father, T.B. Scott, Merrill's first mayor and a prominent lumberman. The house features an irregular plan, typical of many Queen Anne style houses, with classically inspired features. Resting on a stone foundation, at the southwest corner of North Center Avenue and East Fifth Street, the house features a one-story open porch which wraps around to the south side of the house and features a pedimented entry and a rounded corner. This porch, according to the Sanborn Maps, is not original to the house, and was apparently added sometime between 1902 and 1907. The columns are round tapered posts which rest on a spindled balustrade. The entry is comprised of multi-paneled double doors, each with a window. A prominent first story window to the north of the entry, is comprised of a one-over-one sash window and a fixed pane window. [Sanborn: 1902, 1907]

The northeast corner of the house is canted, with windows set in the cant on the first and second stories. Most of the windows on the house are one-over-one sash. The gable peaks in the attic story are elaborately decorated with shingles and decorative motifs. The roof, which is a combination of gable and hipped shapes, is clad in asphalt shingles.

A one-story frame garage, situated to the west of the house, near the western lot line, has a square plan with a hipped roof. According to the Sanborn maps, as late as 1913 a two-story carriage house stood on this site. However, by 1926 a one-story garage was on this location. Thus, it may be concluded that this building was constructed between 1913 and 1926. [Sanborn: 1913, 1926]

615 North Center Avenue, Stein, S. S. House, ca. 1915

The S. S. Stein House is a two-story frame Prairie School style house with brick veneer on the first floor level. Located at the southeast corner of North Center Avenue and East Seventh Street, this house is landscaped with decorative evergreen shrubs and hedges. The square plan building has a one story addition on the south side of the house. The main facade, facing west, features a fairly simple doorway, which has a simple hood above. To the right of the hood is a group of four

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Center Avenue Historic District
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windows, articulated in the Prairie School fashion, with three small lights over three long, vertical lights. The second story windows are articulated in a similar fashion, set in pairs or tripartite. The hipped roof is accented with a hipped roof dormer, which is lighted by three six-part windows. The south one-story addition features several windows, and was apparently intended as a sun room.

A contributing, one story hipped roof frame garage is located just east of the house. It is clad in stucco. This garage appears on the 1926 Sanborn Map and appears to be contemporary with the house.

1200 East Sixth Street, Stange, A. J. House, ca. 1915

The A. J. Stange House is a two-story Prairie School style house. The lot, at the northeast corner of North Center Avenue and East Sixth Street, is landscaped with manicured evergreen shrubs and prominent evergreen trees. A semi-formal garden exists to the north of the house. The frame house, which is basically a square plan, is clad in weatherboard, which is spaced more narrow at the second story level. The roof is hipped, with a slight bell at the base, near the cornice. The entry is at the west end of the main, south-facing facade with an asymmetrical positioning of the door, with sidelights, offset by two pairs of multi-light windows directly to the west. This arrangement of door and windows is covered by a cantilevered, flat-roofed entrance hood, which is accented with brackets against the wall. One story porches also extend from the north side and the east side of the house.

Windows, which are four-over-one sash, are arranged in groups of five and four windows on the first and second stories. On the west elevation, a band of three stepped windows dominates the center of the facade. The eaves, which are simply molded, overhang, with a simple frieze directly beneath. A single dormer accents the west roofline, with the chimney flanking the north side of the

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Center Avenue Historic District
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dormer, and a similar dormer is on the east roofline.

A one story, frame, two-car garage is located at the northeast section of the property. This building appears to match the floor plan and location of the garage which was on the lot on the 1926 Sanborn Map. Thus, it may be concluded that this garage is probably contemporary with the house. [Sanborn: 1926]

1204 East Sixth Street, Gilkey, George L. House, 1912

The George L. Gilkey House is a two-story frame Prairie School style house, with the first story clad in brick veneer. The plan is rectangular and the house is situated in the middle of the block, facing south. The landscaping features pruned shrubs and hedges, evergreens and large hardwood trees. The asymmetrical facade features an off-set entry. The door is flanked by sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by an open, pedimented portico, supported by simple square posts. A polygonal multi-light bay window is situated to the east of the entry. To the west is a pair of double six-over-six sash windows. Both the bay and the windows are later additions. A one-story sun-room/porch is located on the west side of the house.

The second story is clad with clapboard siding. The six-over-nine-light windows are set in pairs and triples. All are flanked by shutters. The overhanging eaves are decorated with exposed rafters. The high hipped roof is punctuated with hipped roof dormers.

1206 East Sixth Street, Heineman, H. H. House, ca. 1925

The H. H. Heineman House is a two-story brick Neo-classical style house. Sitting on a large lot on the northwest corner of East Sixth Street and Cedar Street, the landscaping includes pruned hedges, as well as a number of evergreen trees and hardwood trees. This grand scale house features a number of prominent Neo-classical elements. The most notable is the two-story semi-

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circular portico. This portico is supported by four tapered, fluted Corinthian columns. The cornice of the portico is decorated with a prominent frieze and modillions. The top is further accented with a balustrade.

The door features decorative sidelights, and a segmental arched pediment. All the windows are multi-light, primarily six-over-six sash. The surrounds on the windows are simply molded, with prominent sills. A group of larger multi-light casement windows are set into the main (south) facade on the first floor at the east end. A two-story sun-room ell extends from the east end of the building.

The hipped roof features a simple frieze, modillions and a molded cornice. The roof is punctuated with gabled dormers. These dormers apparently function solely as ventilators, because they feature vents rather than windows.

A rear, one-story addition with attached garage is not original to the house, though it may have been built prior to 1942. By 1948 the additions were in place, according to the Sanborn maps. [Sanborn: 1948]

1300 East Sixth Street, Hanf, A. F. House, pre 1893

The A. F. Hanf House is a two-story frame Italianate style house. This house is sited on the northeast corner of East Sixth Street and Cedar Street. The landscaping is minimal, compared to many lots in the district, with a few decorative shrubs and small trees. This house sits on a stone foundation. The main body of the house is a square plan, three-bays-wide by three-bays-long, with a one-story addition to the north. The Hanf House features a number of typical Italianate style details. The porch is set on the southeast corner of the house, with simple square posts and a Mansard roof. Its lack of Italianate details suggests that the porch is a later addition or replacement. Both the porch and the one-story north addition appear as early as 1907 on the

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Sanborn maps. The doorway, which is offset on the east side of the south facade, is multi-paneled, flanked by sidelights. To the left of the entrance is a pair of one-over-one sash windows with an art-glass transom at the top. The pair of windows are surrounded by a molded surround with a prominent lintel. [Sanborn: 1907]

The second story windows, as well as all first story windows except the south facade window, are all one-over-one sash with surrounds dominated by segmented arches. An elaborate three part polygonal bay window dominates the west facade. The windows on the bay are also surrounded with segmented arches. The roofline is accented with a frieze which features a sawn strip on each facade, which is more typical of the Queen Anne style. Paired sawn brackets are set at the eave corners and in the center of each facade under the eaves. The roof is hipped.

The one-story addition also has a hipped roof, features an open shed-roofed porch and a secondary entrance. The non-contributing garage is set on the northeast section of the lot and does not appear on the Sanborn maps as late as 1948. [Sanborn: 1948]

1311 East Sixth Street, King, W.T. House, ca. 1900

The King House is a two-and-one-half-story weatherboard clad, frame Queen Anne style house. The house faces north and is sited on a lot in the middle of a block, with minimal landscaping surrounding the building, except for a few large trees. The house is basically a rectangular plan, with a one and one-half story addition to the rear (south) of the building.

The front porch, which is situated on the northwest corner of the house, sits upon a brick platform with brick piers. Tapered square wood columns flank the screened porch entry and are at the corners of the porch platform. The porch is capped with a shallow Mansard style roof. This porch appears on the Sanborn maps by 1926, replacing a smaller porch on the same corner.

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The first story of the main facade (north) features a group of three windows. The center window is fixed pane, flanked by one one-over-one sash window on each side. The windows on the first and second floor are further accented by horizontal wood beltcourses set into the weatherboard siding, both at the base and tops of the windows. The second story windows are also one-over-one sash, but the upper sashes are edged with square panels of colored art glass framing a clear center pane.

The gable ends are clad with diagonal wood boards panels and feature a pair of centered windows, similar in design to the second story windows. The gable is also decorated with a gable ornament, and simple bargeboards which have sawn work on the ends. Small brackets are set at the end of the eaves. A prominent, yet simple, exterior chimney is attached to the east end of the house. To the south of the chimney is a one story entrance porch, which, by design and materials, appears to be contemporary with the front porch construction.

The small play house on the southwest corner of the lot is of recent construction date.

1212 E. Seventh Street, Curtis, C. G. House, ca. 1905

The Curtis House is a two-story weatherboard clad, frame Italianate style house, that has been remodeled in a restrained Colonial Revival style. The house is situated on the northwest corner of East Seventh Street and Cedar Street. The landscaping includes some simple shrubs and a few mature hardwood trees.

The house has a square plan, with the main facade facing south. The main facade is four bays wide and the house is two bays deep. The doorway, offset to the west end of the facade, is articulated by a segmented arch hood, supported by large brackets. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and rectangular transom. The door itself is modern and features three stepped windows.

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The windows to the west of the door are set in a pair, nine-over-six sash. The windows to the east of the door are four wide, with two center single fixed panes, flanked by multi-light windows.

The second story windows are all six-over-six-sash windows. Most of the windows are flanked by wooden shutters.

A one-story polygonal bay window dominates the east elevation. The windows are six-over-nine sash, and the bay is capped by a hipped roof.

The hipped main roof features a wide frieze; there is a pediment on the south facade that breaks the cornice, and the house has a center chimney.

306 North Park Street, Semling, Emil House, ca. 1930

The Emil Semling House is a two-story shingle and weatherboard-clad frame Craftsman style house. Situated in the middle of the block, facing east, the Semling house has a few shrubs close to the house, and its lot is heavily wooded to the north of the house. The rectangular plan house is of simple design. The most elaborate feature is the entrance. The entrance is articulated with a segmented arch hood, supported by wood brackets. The door is flanked by sidelights with an elliptical fanlight transom.

The windows on the house are six-over-one sash with simple surrounds. The first floor is clad in narrow horizontal clapboard, painted white. The second story is visually separated from the first story by wood shingle siding, stained dark brown. A white-painted wooden belt course further accents the second floor just under the eaves.

One-story hipped-roof sun rooms flank each side of the house, to the north and south. A single story room is also part of the rear (west) side of the house. The roof, clad in asphalt shingle has a hipped shape.

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315 North Park Street, Partington, Robert C. House, ca. 1902

The Partington House is a two-story frame Craftsman style-influenced cruciform plan house which is clad in brick and stucco. This house is sited on the southwest corner of North Park Street and East Sixth Street. The lot is landscaped with several large trees which obscure the view of the house in the summer.

The visible foundation of the house is covered in brick, though it is questionable that this is the foundation material. The one-story enclosed porch, on the northwest corner of the house, is set on a brick platform, with multi-light windows and a Mansard style roof, typical of a circa 1920s construction date. Thus, the brick which dominates the base of the house may have been added at this time. The stucco wall material is also probably not original to the house.

The windows are twenty-over-one sash, and are set in pairs on the first and second stories on the main, west facade. A large picture window is fixed on the first floor north elevation, and also does not appear to be original to the house.

The high-pitched gable roof features a simple fascia and exposed rafter ends. The roof is clad in asphalt shingle.

A one-story shed garage sits in the southwest corner of the lot. This shed does not appear on the Sanborn maps as late as 1948, thus it is non-contributing to the property.

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Section 8 - Statement of Significance

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Center Avenue Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C. The district is architecturally significant as a cohesive assemblage of primarily high style, prominent residences. Center Avenue was historically, and still is, one of Merrill's most prominent and important streets, and many of the city's most wealthy and important citizens chose to build their homes in this neighborhood over a span of at least five decades. An eclectic assemblage of frame and brick residences, these houses represent the architectural tastes of and influences of Merrill's upper class. The construction dates range from 1885 to ca. 1930.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Merrill is the county seat of Lincoln County, located in central Wisconsin. The current population is 9,860. It is situated in Township 31 North, Ranges 6 and 7 East, at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Prairie rivers. These two rivers divide the city into three distinct sections, a factor that has played a major role in the development of Merrill. Merrill is reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and by Highways 10 and 64, while Highway 51 connects by an interchange at the far east side of town.

Merrill's first permanent settlement occurred in 1847 when a Scotsman by the name of Andrew Warren came to the area and began construction of a dam on the Wisconsin River, a mile downstream from the confluence of the Wisconsin with the Prairie River. All permanent Euro-American development in this location came after this date. [Jones: 33]

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With Andrew Warren's pioneer development of the Wisconsin River's water power potential, a small settlement sprang up around the sawmill. As early as 1851 six families were permanent residents of the community, which was first named "Jenny Bull Falls" by Andrew Warren. Within a few years, however, the name was shortened to "Jenny," which it was known as until 1881 when the name was changed to "Merrill" through an act of the Legislature. The community was named for S.S. Merrill, then the general manager of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which by that time served the needs of the community. [Jones: 34]

Early means of transportation to and from Jenny was generally via canoe in the summer months, and by crude roads other times of the years. The first road to Jenny from Wausau was cut in 1854, the road having linked with Stevens Point only one year earlier. By 1857, a tote road for logging was cut from Jenny as far north as Eagle River. The first settlers in Jenny were almost exclusively involved with the lumber industry as loggers and sawyers, or were involved with related service businesses. The logs of the northwoods pineries were sent down the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi, where they were sawed and shipped for use throughout the United States. As early as the early 1850s Merrill's first boarding house, the Jenny Hotel, was constructed on what is today the 900 block of East Main Street. [Jones: 36, 37]

Today's Lincoln County was originally a part of Marathon County. By 1871, a movement, lead by T.P. Mathews, called for the division of what was then known as the Town of Jenny (today's Lincoln County), from Marathon County. In 1873, after two years of lobbying in Madison, Lincoln County was formed and Mr. Mathews became the first county treasurer. Jenny was designated the set of the new county's government at the first county board meeting in October, 1874, and the first courthouse (not extant) was constructed by 1885. In 1881 the original plat of Jenny was surveyed, and it was recorded by July 1882. The city was incorporated in 1883, with lumberman T.B. Scott elected the city's first mayor. The city hall was constructed in 1889. [Jones: 36, 38]

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In the 1880s Jenny experienced a surge of growth. In 1879 the McCord & Howe Lumber Company located on the river, followed by the Merrill Manufacturing Company (1880, not extant), the Champagne Lumber Company (1881, not extant), the Merrill Lumber Company (1883, not extant), and the Wolf River Lumber Company (1883, not extant). By 1892 the lumber industry was at its peak, with eight sawmills in operation. However, each year saw a progressive decline in the available virgin pine stands in northern Wisconsin, and thus the decline of the lumber industry in Merrill, as well as the rest of Wisconsin. [Jones: 39]

An 1892 Lincoln County Advocate article proclaiming the amenities Merrill had to offer included "Extensive Manufactories as follows: Eight large saw mills, nine planing mills, three sash, door and blind factories, one furniture factory, one foundry and machine shop, one tile and sewer pipe factory, one flouring mill, one brewery and other factories of a smaller kind." The city was serviced with electricity as early as 1889. In addition, the paper proclaimed an excellent school system with six public school buildings, and an assessed valuation of taxable real estate at \$2,000,000.00. [Lincoln County Advocate, 27 Sept 1892]

Other civilized amenities which came to Merrill during these years were telephone service (1881), a police department (1883), a city waterworks (1887), an organized fire department (1887), a public library (1891), and a hospital (1892). [Jones: 44, 45]

As the supply of pine timber was depleted, Merrillites were resigned to finding ways of diversifying their economy to support the lifestyle that the lumber boom years had given them. A wide variety of new industries were introduced to Merrill in the next several decades. Twentieth century industries which supported the residents of Merrill were developed in such diverse areas as woolen goods, shoe manufacturing, wood products, door and sash manufacturing, canned milk production, and iron works.

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Despite the demise of the lumber industry in northern Wisconsin, these were times of civic growth for Merrill, with the construction of the new Lincoln County Courthouse in 1902, the establishment of a county teacher's training school (not extant), the construction of the county home (outside city limits) and a hospital (not extant), as well as a number of elementary schools around the city (none extant from this period). [Jones: 39, 40]

The history of the development of the Center Avenue Historic District is directly related to the development of the city at large. As indicated above, the first plat of Merrill was completed and filed in 1882. However, development had begun in the vicinity of the district earlier. The first Lincoln County Courthouse was constructed in 1877 on North Center Avenue, on the next block north of the Walter Scott House. The county occupied the building until 1902, when they moved to the new courthouse located on the northwest corner of East Main Street and North Center Avenue. In 1907 the old courthouse was appropriated for \$3,000 to be remodelled as a teachers' training school. [Wausau Daily Record-Herald-Merrill Daily Herald, 18 September 1968; Merrill Centennial 1883-1983: 72.]

Residential development in the Center Avenue area followed the construction of the Lincoln County Courthouse. Early records of this area of Merrill are scant, and few direct references to construction taking place in this neighborhood have been found in the local newspapers. Though Sanborn Fire Insurance maps exist for Merrill as early as 1888, coverage of this particular neighborhood began in 1902. By the time the Sanborns depicted this area, several of the Center Avenue Historic District houses were already built.

The occupations of residents in the Center Avenue Historic District area were diverse at the turn of the century. City directories indicate that retail store managers, lawyers, manufacturing superintendents, lumbermen, bank bookkeepers, and storekeepers lived in the neighborhood.

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Several of the Center Avenue Historic District residents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had connections to the lumber and wood product industry which Merrill's economy was based on. Walter Scott, at 506 North Center Avenue worked for his father at the T.B. Scott Lumber Company. Nate Alderson at 502 North Center Avenue was listed in the city directories as a lumberman. A later resident at that same address, H.H. Heineman, was president of the Heineman Lumber Company by 1925. A.J. Stange at 1200 East Sixth Street worked for the A.H. Stange Lumber Company, founded by A.J.'s father. John Lambert at 301 North Center Avenue was listed as first working for the Wright Lumber Company, and later manager at the Ollhoff Lumber Company. Emil Semling of the Anson-Gilkey and Hurd Company and the Semling-Menke Company built the house at 306 North Park Street. George L. Gilkey, at 1204 East Sixth Street, was the owner of the Anson-Gilkey & Hurd Company, a door and sash manufacturer in Merrill. [Merrill City Directories, 1893 to 1949]

The earliest verified house constructed in the Center Avenue Historic District is the Nate Alderson House at 502 North Center Avenue. Alderson purchased this land and built this house in 1885. Alderson was listed in the city directories as a lumberman by occupation. By 1911, the house came under the ownership of H. H. Heineman of the Heineman Lumber Company. It stayed in the Heineman family until ca. 1925, when Richard W. Barrett purchased the house and he remained here until as late as 1945. The Heinemans still remained in the neighborhood, however, as they constructed the Neo-Classical styled house at 1206 East Sixth Street circa 1925. (Merrill City Directories, 1893 to 1949; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Merrill, WI: 1902 to 1948; Lincoln County Advocate, 6 August 1884, 18 June 1885)

The Walter Scott House, located at 506 North Center Avenue, adjacent to the Nate Alderson House, was also constructed in 1885. Walter and Nellie Scott purchased this lot of land and built their Queen Anne style mansion the following year. The house is believed to have been designed by Milwaukee architect James Douglas, who was at the same time designing a house for Walter Scott's father, T.B. Scott, prominent Merrill lumber baron and Merrill's first mayor. By 1896, the

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house came under the ownership of David Livingston of Livingston Mercantile Company. David, and later his son Clifford Livingston, continued to occupy the house as late as 1945. [Mielke: 10; Merrill City Directories, 1893 to 1949]

Another early structure in the district is the E. F. Hanf House, located at 1300 East Sixth Street. This Italianate style house is listed in the city directories as early as 1893, however, its style and massing, as well as its corner lot, suggest an earlier date, perhaps the early 1880s. E. Ferdinand Hanf of H. R. Fehland Hardware Company lived at this address as early as 1905, and his family is listed at this location as late as 1945. (Merrill City Directories, 1893 to 1949; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Merrill, WI: 1902 to 1948)

Sanborn maps of the district area, which begin in 1902, tell the story of newer houses replacing old. The A. J. Stange House, at 1200 East Sixth Street, is an excellent example of this. The P. B. Champagne House, another of Merrill's early lumber baron houses, was located on this lot in the 1880s. By 1915, the house had been torn down and A. J. Stange constructed his Prairie School style house in its place. The S. S. Stein House, and the George L. Gilkey House were each built around 1912 to 1915. These houses reflect a newer architectural style, reminiscent of the Prairie School style, with the simplicity of the American Foursquare style. Both of these houses are segmented horizontally, with brick cladding on the first floor, clapboard or stucco cladding on the second floor, and hipped roof dormers on the hipped roof. [Sanborn: 1902, 1907, 1913, 1926, 1948]

A good indication of the prominence of the Center Avenue Historic District residents is evident in the example of Judge M. C. Porter. He moved to his house at 607 Cedar Street as early as 1893, and was listed as a partner with Flett and Porter, Attorneys. By 1905 Porter was listed as the Lincoln County Judge, an honor he held until his death sometime between 1925 and 1930. By 1939, Judge Porter's wife sold the house to Dr. Lester Bayer. [Merrill City Directories: 1893, 1905, 1925, 1930]

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In the twentieth century some equally prominent people resided in the district. George L. Gilkey built his house in 1912 at 1204 East Sixth Street. Gilkey, at that time, was the vice president of the Anson-Gilkey & Hurd Lumber Company. By 1930, he was listed as the president of Citizens American Bank and secretary of Page Milk Company. By 1945, he added president of Merrill Equipment Company to his list of duties. Gilkey was thus, a locally prominent man. Emil Semling, who built his house at 306 North Park Street ca. 1926, was the secretary-treasurer of the Anson-Gilkey & Hurd Company in 1936, and by 1945 was listed as the owner of the Semling-Menke Company, a door and sash manufacturer. [Gilkey Papers; Merrill City Directories: 1912, 1926, 1936, 1945]

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Center Avenue Historic District reflects the best of Merrill's architectural tastes. Though other proposed historic residential districts exist in Merrill, none reflect the variety of styles as this district. Construction dates in the Center Avenue Historic District span the years 1885 to ca. 1930, and the houses represent such diverse styles as Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, Prairie School, as well as vernacular forms. The district is reflective of the architectural tastes of Merrill's upper middle class residents.

Virtually all of the houses built prior to 1900 in the district were of wood frame construction. The Italianate style E. F. Hanf House at 1300 East Sixth Street is the only house in the district which is of this style. Possibly one of the earliest in the district, the Hanf House is typical of a modest Italianate style house, built of wood with a square plan, bracketed eaves, segmented arch windows, and hipped roof. The George Strickland House, at 311 North Center, is also of pre-1893 construction, and, though it is an example of the vernacular front-gable form, the wide frieze

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on this two-story frame building is reminiscent of the simple Greek Revival style.

The Queen Anne style houses in the Center Avenue Historic District are perhaps the best represented of any of the styles. Six examples exist within the district limits. The Walter Scott House, built in 1885, and the Nate Alderson House, also built in 1885, are representative examples of the finest, most elaborate Queen Anne designs. Both are typically asymmetrical with irregular plans and roof lines. The elaborate sawn work, exotic shingles and romantic porches are all typical of the Queen Anne style. Other examples of this style in the district include the only brick example, the John Woodlock House, at 606 Cedar Street. The W.T. King House, 1311 East Sixth Street, was built a little later, in 1894, and the George Gibson House, 305 North Center Avenue, was constructed between 1907 and 1912. [Sanborn: 1893, 1902, 1907, 1912]

Prairie School and Bungalow style houses were being built in the Center Avenue Historic District in the first decades of the twentieth century. The Gilbert Mendelson bungalow, 315 North Center Avenue, was constructed ca. 1915. The three Prairie School style houses were built at nearly the same time, with the 1912 George L. Gilkey House at 1204 East Sixth Street being built shortly before the ca. 1915 S. S. Stein House and the A. J. Stange House. [Sanborn: 1907, 1915]

Finally, construction of Period Revival style houses in the district dominated the 1920s and 1930s. The one notable exception from these later dates is the Judge M. C. Porter House at 607 Cedar Street. This early Colonial Revival house was built prior to 1893. However, the Colonial Revival C.G. Curtis House at 1212 East Seventh House was built ca. 1905, and the Emil Semling House at 306 North Park Street was constructed ca. 1930. The elaborate Neo-Classical H. H. Heineman House, at 1206 East Sixth Street, was constructed ca. 1925.

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Architect

The Walter Scott Mansion, 506 North Center Avenue, was designed in 1884 by Milwaukee architect James Douglas. Douglas was born in Wick, Scotland, and as a boy moved with his parents James Alexander and Annabella McKenzie Douglas to Gananoque, Canada. In 1843, Douglas came to Milwaukee to seek his fortune and set himself up in business as a carpenter. His early projects included bridges, as well as a number of Milwaukee churches, and Milwaukee's old City Hall. With his younger brother Alexander, James Douglas established a building company in 1847 and later established the firm of J. & A. Douglas in the late 1850s. Douglas left architecture from 1863 to 1872, when he worked for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, however, by 1872 he returned to architecture and remained in that profession until his death in 1894. [Flower: 1500; Conard: 463-464; Vollmert: 8:10]

Specializing in residential design, Douglas' Milwaukee works were well known. His plans, however, were said to be popular throughout the state and from Florida to California, although no out-of-state Douglas commissions have been identified. Douglas was well known in the state by the time he designed the Walter Scott House and the T.B. Scott Mansion in Merrill. He had, by 1885, taken on his apprentice Alfred C. Clas, as a partner, and eventually took his son Earl J., into the partnership. [Conard: 464; Gregory: Vol. III: 277 - 280]

SUMMARY

The Center Avenue Historic District is notable as a concentration of highly intact, architecturally distinguished single family residential buildings whose designs reflect major trends in the stylistic development of such buildings between 1885 and 1930 in Wisconsin. The district is also notable as a clearly distinct area that still successfully evokes the social and economic importance of the people for whom they were built.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

No archaeological research was conducted for the Center Avenue Historic District project, and the potential for prehistoric or historic archaeological resources has not been systematically studied and the potential for such resources remains unknown.

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- 1948 Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Map of Merrill, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn Map Co. 1948.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1

Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

Section 10 - Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Center Avenue Historic District are described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of North Center Avenue and East Seventh Street, follow the curblines of the east side of North Center Avenue south to the southeast corner of North Center Avenue and East Sixth Street; then west across North Center Avenue, continuing to follow the north lot line of 506 North Center Avenue to the northwest corner of the lot; then south following the west lot line of 506 and 502 North Center Avenue, continuing south across South Fifth Street, then southeast along the southwest lot lines of 304 and 300 North Center Avenue; then east along the south lot line of 300 North Center Avenue, continuing east across North Center Avenue, to follow the south lot line of 301 North Center Avenue; then north along the east lot lines of 301, 305 and 307 North Center Avenue; then east, along the south lot line of 306 North Park Street, to the west curb line of Park Street; then north along the west curb line of North Park Street to the southeast corner of the lot for 312 North Park Street; then east, across North Park Street, to follow the south lot lines of 315 North Park Street, 1309 East Sixth Street; and 1311 East Sixth Street, to the southeast corner of the lot along the west curb line of Stuyvesant Street; then north to the northeast corner of the lot of 1311 East Sixth; then west, along the south curb line of Sixth Street across Sixth Street to the east lot line of 1300 East Sixth Street; then continuing north along the east lot line of 1300 East Sixth Street and 606 Cedar Street; then west, along the south curb line of East Seventh Street, continuing across Cedar Street to the southwest corner; then north, across East Seventh Street, continuing along the west curb line of Cedar Street to the north lot line for 1212 East Seventh Street; then west, along the north lot line of 1212 East Seventh Street; then south, along the west lot line of 1212 East Seventh Street, then across East Seventh Street to the south curb line; then west, following the south curb line of East Seventh Street to the intersection with North Center Avenue, at the point of beginning.

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Section number 10 Page 2

Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Center Avenue Historic District includes the best, most cohesive collection of high-style, residential architecture in the city of Merrill, Wisconsin. The district is distinguished by large lot sizes, uniform setbacks, uniform scale and materials of the buildings. To the south the district is bordered by East Third Street, distinguished by fast food restaurants. To the west the residences are of similar size and age as the District buildings, but have lost their architectural integrity through unsympathetic alterations. To the north of the district, an empty lot, and residences which are not old enough or have lost their architectural integrity flank the district. To the east several houses of similar scale and age to the district buildings exist, however, these have also lost their architectural integrity.

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Section number Photos Page 1

Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

PHOTOGRAPHS

Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin
Photographs by Barbara Kooiman
November 1991
Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

The above information applies to all the following photographs:

Photograph #1 of 19
John Woodlock House, 606 Cedar St.
Facing south

Photograph #2 of 19
Judge M.C. Porter House, 607 Cedar St.
Facing east

Photograph #3 of 19
James W. Ladd House, 300 N. Center Ave.
Facing northwest

Photograph #4 of 19
John Lambert House, 301 N. Center Ave.
Facing east

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 2

Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

Photograph #5 of 19
Israel Malsin House, 304 N. Center Ave.
Facing west

Photograph #6 of 19
George Gibson House, 305 N. Center Ave.
Facing southeast

Photograph #7 of 19
George Strickland House, 311 N. Center Ave.
facing east

Photograph #8 of 19
Gilbert Mendelson House, 315 N. Center Ave.
Facing southeast

Photograph #9 of 19
Nate Alderson House, 502 N. Center Ave.
Facing west

Photograph #10 of 19
Walter Scott House, 506 N. Center Ave.
Facing west

Photograph #11 of 19
S.S. Stein House, 615 N. Center Ave.
Facing east

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Section number Photos Page 3

Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin

Photograph #12 of 19
A.J. Stange House, 1200 E. Sixth St.
Facing northeast

Photograph #13 of 19
George L. Gilkey House, 1204 E. Sixth St.
Facing north

Photograph #14 of 19
H.H. Heineman House, 1206 E. Sixth St.
Facing north

Photograph #15 of 19
E. F. Hanf House, 1300 E. Sixth St.
Facing north

Photograph #16 of 19
W.T. King House, 1311 E. Sixth St.
Facing southwest

Photograph #17 of 19
C.G. Curtis House, 1212 E. Seventh St.
Facing northwest

Photograph #18 of 19
Emil Semling House, 306 N. Park St.
Facing northwest

**United States Department of the Interior
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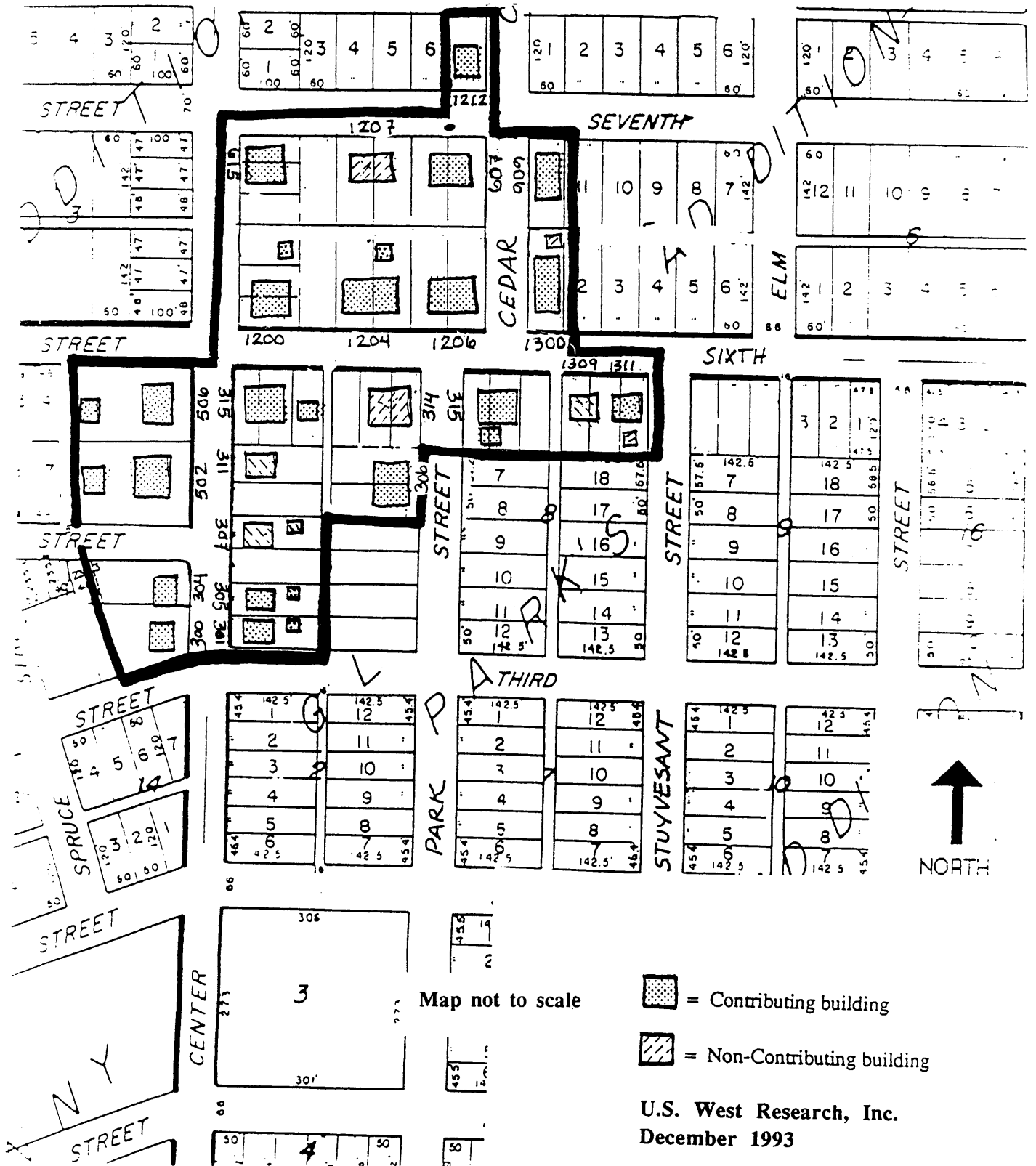
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 4


Center Avenue Historic District
Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin


Photograph #19 of 19
Robert Partington House, 315 N. Park St.
Facing southeast

Center Avenue Historic District Merrill Lincoln County, Wisconsin



Map not to scale

 = Contributing building

 = Non-Contributing building

U.S. West Research, Inc.
December 1993