



1027

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 Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

|                 |                   |                   |                     |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| street & number | 1615 State Street | N/A               | not for publication |
| city or town    | Eau Claire        | N/A               | vicinity            |
| state Wisconsin | code WI           | county Eau Claire | code 035            |
|                 |                   |                   | zip code 54701      |

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - 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 official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House

Eau Claire

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the

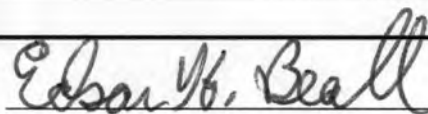
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the

National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.☐ removed from the National

Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

1.12.12



Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**5. Classification****Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as  
as apply)☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ structure  
☐ site  
☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources  
in the count)

| contributing | noncontributing |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1            | buildings       |
|              | sites           |
|              | structures      |
|              | objects         |
| 1            | 0 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****previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof

CERAMIC TILE

other

IRON

**Narrative Description**

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

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**Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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**Description:**

The two-story-tall, L-plan Pearl and Eva Chambers house is a very fine, free-standing, brick-clad Period Revival style single family residence that reflects aspects of both the concurrently popular Colonial Revival and Mediterranean Revival styles. The house is set back on a double lot that occupies the northeast corner created by the intersection of State Street and McKinley Avenue in the city of Eau Claire. Prominent Eau Claire architect Edward J. Hancock supplied the design of the house, which was built in 1928. Hancock's client, Pearl J. Chambers, was the vice-president of the New Dells Lumber Co., which in 1928 was the last of the lumber mills that primarily had been responsible for the creation of Eau Claire and for its subsequent growth. Chambers' substantial new house was built in the Third Ward neighborhood section of Eau Claire, which was historically the city's best address, and he lived there until his death in 1941. His widow, Eva Chambers, occupied the house until 1953, when Dr. Kempton German purchased it. Fortunately, the house was in very good, totally original condition when the Germans purchased it and they did nothing to change it. The same has been true of the two subsequent owners, who have also done only what little has been necessary in terms of upgrading appliances and utilities and repairing or renewing the historic fabric of the house. As a result, the Chambers house is in original condition today and its architectural significance has been enhanced by the high standard of maintenance that it has received.

The Chambers house nearly square polygon-shaped parcel of land is located in the Third Ward, an architecturally important, predominantly late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential neighborhood. It is situated some eleven blocks south of the historic downtown portion of the city. The front of this parcel faces west onto the north/south-running State Street, which is a major residential thoroughfare that intersects with S. Barstow Street to the north and W. Clairemont Avenue to the south. The south side of the parcel faces onto the east/west-running McKinley Avenue. While just one block to the west of State Street is the eastern edge of the University of Wisconsin's Eau Claire campus, nearly all the other lots in the surrounding area contain substantial single family dwellings that date from the 1880s to the 1930s. Most of these also retain a good degree of integrity. The Chambers house parcel is landscaped with shrubs, mature trees and lawn, it is edged with concrete sidewalks and gutters, and the house itself is actually elevated several feet above grade on a built-up earthen platform. Access to the main west-facing façade of the house is via a straight run concrete walkway that leads from the State Street sidewalk up two flights of brick-clad steps to a raised, nearly full-width terrace that spans most of the front of the house. Access to the two-car garage located in the house's rear wing is via a concrete driveway that leads to it from McKinley Avenue.

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Section 7 Page 2

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Exterior:

The Chambers house consists of a 42-foot-wide by 37.5-foot-deep, rectilinear plan, two-story-tall main block to whose rear elevation is attached a 21-foot-wide by 21-foot-deep, slightly lower two-story wing that houses a two-car garage in its first story. A full basement story underlies the main block of the house and it has a poured concrete floor and poured concrete foundation walls. All the exterior walls of the house are clad in variegated tan brick laid in Flemish bond, and these walls are sheltered by wide overhanging boxed eaves that have soffits covered in narrow boards, and these soffits appear to be supported by bracket-like shaped beam ends that are distributed around the perimeter of the roof at regular intervals. A flat deck crowns the main block's shallow-pitched hipped roof. Flat red ceramic tiles clad the slopes of this roof and the hipped roof that shelters the rear wing. All the windows throughout the house are original and they are all now protected by narrow modern anodized aluminum storm windows. In addition, the house possesses an excellent, highly intact interior.

**West-Facing Main Facade**

The 42-foot-wide main facade of the house faces west onto State Street and a raised 36-foot-wide brick-clad terrace is placed across most of its width.<sup>1</sup> The three-foot-tall vertical sides of this terrace are clad in the same variegated tan brick that covers the walls of the house and the upper edges of these walls are crowned with concrete coping. The floor of the terrace and the two flights of steps that lead up to it from State Street are clad in red brick with the terrace floor's brick being laid in a herringbone pattern. The entire terrace is edged by a fine wrought iron railing that is attached to the house at the outer ends and which terminates in circular plan starting newels on either side of the centered, inset entrance steps.

The façade itself is symmetrical in design and is three bays wide. The first and third bays are identical in design. The first story of each of these two bays consists of a very large window opening that has a narrow cut stone sill. These openings each contain a triple window group that features a large fixed central light that is flanked on either side by a narrow one-over-one-light, operable double hung wood sash window.<sup>2</sup> A transom light is placed above each of these windows and each of these transoms is filled with clear glass panes fixed in lead comes that are set in a repeated semi-circular geometric

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<sup>1</sup> While the original drawings do not indicate the terrace, it is thought to be original to the house rather than a later alteration. The basement continues under the terrace area.

<sup>2</sup> The window on the left (north) provides light to the dining room while the one on the right provides light to the living room.



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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

pattern.<sup>3</sup> The second story of each of these two bays consists of a single smaller window opening, each of which is flanked by a pair of paneled wood shutters that are original to the house.<sup>4</sup> Each of these openings also has a narrow cut stone sill and each contains a nine-over-one-light double hung wood sash window, below which is placed a delicate wrought iron balconet that encloses a wood or metal flower box.<sup>5</sup>

The first story of the façade's middle bay contains the main entrance; it is reached by ascending a wide flight of three red brick steps that is inset into the raised terrace. The entrance itself is classical in design. Sidelights flank the central door and a large fan light spans the door and sidelights. Both the sidelights and the fanlight are filled with clear glass panes fixed in lead comes that are set in a repeated semi-circular geometric pattern. The door contains a single large light.<sup>6</sup> The entire entrance is sheltered by a classically derived 10.75-foot-wide by 7.5-foot-deep entrance porch whose flat roof consists of a rectilinear plan denticulated entablature that is edged by a delicate wrought iron railing. The two outer corners of this entablature are each supported by a group of three Tuscan Order columns and a single Tuscan Order pilaster is placed on either side of the entrance on the main wall surface of the facade. The second story of this bay contains another window opening flanked by paneled wood shutters; it also has a cut stone sill and it contains a nine-over-one-light double hung wood sash window. However, this window is somewhat smaller than the two that flank it.<sup>7</sup>

A west-facing gable-roofed dormer is placed on the tiled slope of the main roof in the attic story of the center bay. It too has a tiled roof, its sides are clad in tiles, and its gable end consists of a triangular pediment with a broken cornice. A nine-over-nine double hung window whose upper sash has a semi-circular-arched head fills the face of the dormer. The window is flanked on both sides by fluted pilaster strips. The other notable features of this façade are the two galvanized iron downspouts that are placed at either end. These downspouts service the galvanized iron gutters that edge the roof and they have paneled conductor heads as well.

<sup>3</sup> All of the other large first story windows in the main block of the house have these transoms as well.

<sup>4</sup> All of the other second story windows in the main block of the house are flanked by identical pairs of shutters.

<sup>5</sup> Each of these windows provides light to a second story bedroom. The division of lights differs from standard Colonial Revival designs. Here, the central three lights are of a wider dimension than the outer bands of lights.

<sup>6</sup> The original drawings show a solid nine panel door.

<sup>7</sup> The window provides light to a second story bathroom.

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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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**South-Facing Side Elevation**

The south-facing side elevation of the house consists of two parts: the south-facing side elevation of the main block of the house and the narrower south-facing elevation of the two-story rear wing. The 21-foot-wide elevation of the rear wing is to the right (east). The first story of this wing contains a two-car automobile garage that is accessed via a single very large rectangular door opening that spans most of the width of this elevation and which is now filled with a modern multi-panel overhead garage door.<sup>8</sup> The wall surface above this door extends upward several feet and forms a solid parapet wall that is topped by concrete coping. The south-facing wall surface of the second story of this wing is set back several feet from the first story and its lower portion is hidden from view by this parapet wall. In between the main wall and the parapet wall is a small rectilinear plan terrace and a single window opening that is set into the second story's main wall surface looks out onto this terrace; it contains a six-over-one-light, double hung, wood sash window.

The 37.5-foot-wide south-facing side elevation of the main block of the house is asymmetrical in design. The first story of the left-hand (west) bay contains a single window opening that has a narrow cut stone sill and a one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that is topped by a transom. The second story contains a nine-over-one window that does not have a transom and which is flanked by a pair of paneled wood shutters.<sup>9</sup> The second bay from the left consists of a massive brick chimney mass that has stepped sides ornamented with stone. This chimney mass pierces the soffit of the overhanging eaves of the main roof and it continues upward some ten feet further and terminates in a cut stone cap.<sup>10</sup> The third-bay from the left is identical to the left-hand-most bay except for the fact that its second story window opening is placed slightly to the right of the first story one.<sup>11</sup> The first story of the right-hand-bay, however, contains window openings that are both topped by transoms while a single window opening that is flanked by shutters is centered in the second story of the bay over these two.<sup>12</sup> The same one-over-one window is used for all first story windows; all second story windows are nine-over-one.

The other notable features of this elevation are the two galvanized iron downspouts that are placed at either end of the main block. These downspouts service the galvanized iron gutters that edge the roof; they also have paneled conductor heads.

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<sup>8</sup> Original plans indicate two pairs of outward swinging doors separated by a wall segment or pier.

<sup>9</sup> The first story window of this bay helps light the living room and the second story window helps light a bedroom.

<sup>10</sup> An ornamental wrought iron horizontal tie rod that attaches from the chimney to the roof braces this tall mass.

<sup>11</sup> The first story window also supplies light to the living room and the second story window helps light another bedroom.

<sup>12</sup> The two first story windows of this bay help light the sun parlor while the second story one lights a bedroom.

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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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**East-Facing Rear Elevation**

The east-facing rear elevation of the house also consists of two parts: the two-story-tall, east-facing rear elevation of the main block of the house, and the equally wide east-facing rear elevation of the two-story-tall rear wing. The left-hand (south) side of 21-foot-wide first story of the main block part contains three window openings that have narrow cut stone sills, double hung wood sash windows, and each is topped by a transom, while centered in the second story above them is a single, nearly identical window opening that does not have a transom and which is flanked by a pair of paneled wood shutters.<sup>13</sup> The right-hand side of the main block's first story contains the rear entrance to the house, which consists of a nine-light over two-panel wood entrance door, and this door is sheltered by an overhanging second story balcony that is encircled by a modern replacement wooden balustrade of appropriate design and is supported by two massive wood brackets. Placed directly above this entrance in the second story of the bay is a twelve-light over one-panel wood door that opens out onto the balcony and this door is flanked on either side by sidelights.

The 21-foot-wide east-facing first story of the rear wing has three small window openings arrayed symmetrically across its width, which help light the garage inside, while a single window opening that contains a six-over-one-light double hung wood sash window is centered on the second story wall surface above.

**North-Facing Side Elevation**

The north-facing side elevation of the house also consists of two parts; the two-story-tall north-facing side elevation of the main block of the house, and the two-story-tall north-facing side elevation of the rear wing, and these elevations are both placed in the same plane.

The 37.5-foot-wide side elevation of the main block is three-bays-wide and the right-hand (west) bay contains a single window opening that has a narrow cut stone sill and a one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that is topped by a transom while the second story contains a single window opening which is flanked by a pair of paneled wood shutters.<sup>14</sup> The center bay contains a much smaller one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that provides light to the pantry inside, while the second story contains a larger window opening that contains a nine-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that is flanked by a pair of paneled wood shutters. The third left-hand bay contains a pair of the smaller one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows that were just described and these

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<sup>13</sup> The three first story windows help light the sun parlor while the second story window lights a bedroom.

<sup>14</sup> The first story window helps light the dining room while the second story one lights a bedroom.



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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

windows help light the kitchen, while the second story of the bay contains a larger window opening that contains a nine-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that is flanked by a pair of paneled wood shutters and this window also lights a second story bedroom.

Interior:

Impressive as the highly intact exterior of the Chambers house is, it is equaled by the house's intact interior. Not surprisingly, since this was the home of a lumberman, the interior of the Chambers' new house made good use of really fine wood products that, while subdued in design, are of outstanding quality, as are all the other materials used. For instance, all the floors in the main rooms of both stories of the main block consist of narrow varnished hardwood boards, and all the walls and ceilings in the house are plastered. In addition, all the doors and windows on both stories of the main block are of fumed oak, as are the molded casings that surround them, and all of these rooms have fumed oak baseboards and crown moldings as well.

One passes through the main entrance door into a 10.75-foot-wide by 4.75-foot-deep wood-paneled vestibule that is floored in small, square, dark red tiles. One then enters the house's entrance hall by passing through a single panel fumed oak inner door that is flanked on both sides by sidelights that, like the sidelights that flank the main outer door, are filled with clear glass panes fixed in lead comes that are set in a repeated semi-circular geometric pattern. The entrance hall is also 10.75-feet-wide, but is 19-feet-long, and it and the equally wide 7.50-foot deep rear hall that is located behind it divide the first story of the main block into equal-sized north and south halves. A large opening located in the north wall of the entrance hall, just past the vestibule, gives access to the dining room. A large, identical opening located opposite on the south wall of the entrance hall opens into the main living room. A door opening placed on the north wall of the hall, just past the dining room entrance, opens into a coat closet, while a door at the east end of the hall opens into the rear hall.

The 15.50-foot-wide by 23.25-foot-long living room occupies much of the south side of the main block of the house. It is lit by windows on two sides, and it has a plastered ceiling and plastered walls that are encircled by fumed oak baseboard trim and by fumed oak crown moldings.<sup>15</sup> The focal point of the room is the wall breast fireplace centered on the room's south wall that still retains its original classically ornamented fumed oak mantle and its dark green marble-clad surround and hearth.

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<sup>15</sup> This room retains its original wall sconces and its multi-light ceiling fixture. Other original ceiling fixtures may be found in all of the first story's principal rooms, including the dining room, the sun parlor, and the entrance hall.



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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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A large opening that takes up most of the east wall of the living room opens into the 12.50-foot-deep by 15.50-foot-wide sun parlor that occupies the rest of the south portion of this story. This opening is treated as a colonnade and a thick fumed wood Tuscan Order column is placed at either side of it. Semi-circular-arched niches containing shelving are set into the wall surface of the sun parlor on either side of this opening. The sun parlor itself has three windows set into its east wall and two more set into its south wall.<sup>16</sup>

A door in the north wall of the sun parlor opens into the rear hall, which has no fewer than five door openings in its walls. These doors open into the basement stairs and the main entrance hall (west wall), the kitchen (north wall), the rear entrance and the service vestibule (east wall), and the sun parlor (south wall).

The house's 15.50-foot-wide by 11.50-foot-deep kitchen occupies the northeast corner of the house's first story and it still has its original quarry tile floor, most of its original painted wood cabinetry, and its built-in seating. A door in the kitchen's west wall opens into the adjacent pantry, which also retains its original quarry tile floor and painted wood cabinetry. A door opening in the west wall of the pantry contains a single panel wood door that opens into the dining room, which occupies the rest of the north portion of this story.

The dining room measures 15.50-feet-wide by 16.25-feet-deep and it has fumed oak china cabinets set diagonally into its northwest and southwest corners and a built-in fumed oak sideboard that is set into its east wall. This sideboard contains three ranks of drawers that are placed below a serving counter and three glass-fronted doors are placed above this counter.

The principal staircase to the second story is placed on the south side of the entrance hall, just past the living room entrance. It has a U-plan that features a long straight run of steps that leads up to a full width landing. The stairs then turn 180 degrees and another shorter straight run of steps leads up to the second story hall level. Both runs of stairs have an open balustrade whose balusters each have a square plan and four concave sides. These fumed oak balusters support a molded, fumed oak handrail.

The second story of the house contains a central hall that encircles the top of the main staircase, which opens into the center of the hall and whose opening is encircled on two sides by a continuation of the same balustrade that serves the main runs of the staircase. In addition, the hall's narrow board flooring

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<sup>16</sup> A tile-walled rest room is located in this rear service vestibule, the entrance door of which is set into the vestibule's north wall.

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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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consists of light-colored varnished maple boards enframed by a dark varnished oak border. Four bedrooms and a marvelously intact and original tiled bathroom are situated around the perimeter of this hall. All of these rooms have plastered walls and ceilings and they, like the first story rooms, all still retain an extremely high degree of integrity.

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Name of Property

Eau Claire  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1928

### Significant Dates

1928

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Hancock, Edward J.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Section 8 Page 1

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

**Significance:**

The Reevaluation of the Third Ward, City of Eau Claire survey of 1997 identified the Pearl and Eva Chambers House as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C (Architecture).<sup>17</sup> The reevaluation identified the Chambers House as one of the six outstanding examples of Period Revival architecture in the survey area.<sup>18</sup> The Chambers House is a mixture of two popular styles of the period; it is a Colonial Revival house with Mediterranean Revival details. Extant architectural drawings show a Colonial Revival design. At some point during construction, the house acquired features more closely associated with the Mediterranean Revival. As a result, the house demonstrates the architect's ability to meld the two stylistic approaches into a single, unified design. The house is eligible at the local level and its period of significance corresponds with its construction date of 1928.

The Pearl and Eva Chambers house was built in 1928 to a design supplied by prominent Eau Claire architect Edward J. Hancock.<sup>19</sup> Hancock had been raised in Fargo, North Dakota, as the foster son of architect Walter B. Hancock, who was a partner in the important Fargo architectural office of Hancock Brothers with his older brother, fellow architect George Hancock. Edward J. Hancock received his architectural education in this office and after first working as a partner in a Canadian architectural firm from 1911 to 1915 he subsequently moved to Eau Claire and set up his own practice there in late 1916. In the years that followed, Hancock proved himself to be a highly skilled architect capable of designing buildings of all types and in a wide variety of styles. By the time of his untimely death in 1930, at the age of 41, he was widely regarded as Eau Claire's leading architectural practitioner. Hancock's client, Pearl J. Chambers, had come to Eau Claire with his parents as a small boy and was, by 1928, the successful vice-president of the New Dells Lumber Co. in Eau Claire. Chambers' building site consisted of a large corner lot that fronted onto State Street in Eau Claire's Third Ward neighborhood, which was then the traditional home of Eau Claire's business elite. Chambers lived in his fine new home until his death in 1941, and his wife, Eva, continued to live there until 1953, after which the house was purchased by Dr. Kempton L. German, whose family lived there for many years thereafter.

<sup>17</sup> Mead & Hunt, Inc. *Reevaluation of the Third Ward City of Eau Claire Survey Report* (Eau Claire: City of Eau Claire, 1997), p. 7.

<sup>18</sup> All of the other identified houses have been listed either individually or as contributing resources in historic districts.

<sup>19</sup> Original blueprints and specifications in the possession of the owner.



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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
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**History**

Mary Taylor's intensive survey report of the city of Eau Claire written in 1983 provides an excellent general history of the city.<sup>20</sup> Consequently, the history that follows deals primarily with the history of the Chambers house itself and with the evolution of the neighborhood that surrounds it.

Today, Eau Claire is the county seat of Eau Claire County.<sup>21</sup> In 1842, though, when Simon Randall moved to the area and erected the first frame house and a saw mill, all this land was within the boundaries of the larger and as yet undivided Chippewa County and it was then without formal governmental organization. That this was to be the future site of a city of importance was obvious. Eau Claire is located at the point where the Eau Claire River merges with the larger Chippewa River and at that time both rivers drained vast river basins that were ripe for logging.

The importance of these rivers to the development of Eau Claire cannot be overstated. In the days before the railroads arrived, rivers were the principal means of travel into the interior of the undeveloped parts of Wisconsin; rivers could be harnessed to produce water power for industrial purposes such as lumber milling; and, rivers could be used to transport the logs themselves. The Eau Claire site offered all three. Because the Chippewa River empties into the Mississippi River, transporting people and goods to the future site of Eau Claire from more settled places in the nineteenth century was not only possible but economically feasible. In addition, the flow of water past the place where the Chippewa and the Eau Claire rivers met was large enough to power any number of industries. Thus, it was just a matter of time before settlers arrived to take advantage of the place.

Not surprisingly, the lumber industry was the first one to look seriously at the Eau Claire site as a place where money could be made.

The lumber industry in Wisconsin, which at the turn of the century dominated the state's economy, began with the construction of a sawmill on the Fox River south of Green Bay in 1809. In small strides, the industry gained a foothold as the demand for lumber increased while the sources (those located in the eastern states) decreased. In the Chippewa [River] Valley a sawmill was built at the major falls on the Chippewa (now the site of the city of Chippewa Falls) in 1838 and in operation two years later. At the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers mill construction was delayed until 1846 when sawing facilities were erected on the Eau Claire River.

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<sup>20</sup> Mary Taylor, *Final Report: Intensive Historic/Architectural Survey of the City of Eau Claire, Wisconsin* (Eau Claire: City of Eau Claire, 1983).

<sup>21</sup> The estimated population of Eau Claire in 2010 was 66,149.

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Section 8 Page 3

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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Although development at this site continued, it was not until the middle of the next decade that a recognizable settlement appeared. Attracted by the boom throughout the nation in the years 1850-1856, eastern lumbermen and others heading west in search of opportunity remained at the emerging lumber center. Daniel Shaw, Charles Bullen, Orrin Ingram, Donald Kennedy, George Buffington, and J. G. Thorp were among those who arrived during 1856 and 1857. These men (and others) were instrumental in establishing the lumber industry around which a permanent community grew.

Reflecting the increase in population and the prosperous economic circumstances, two village plats were recorded in 1856. The first (it was surveyed in 1855), containing the land south of the Eau Claire River and west of the Chippewa River, was named the Village of Eau Claire. On the opposite side of the Chippewa, the Village of Eau Claire City, surveyed and platted under the direction of Adin Randall, the lumber town's first "booster", was located between the river and Half Moon Lake. Also, at this time the County of Eau Claire, a rectangular piece of land, was separated from Chippewa County, the settlement coalescing at the river junction, was selected as the county seat.

Interrupting this pattern of growth was the devastating Panic of 1857. A number of entrepreneurs never recovered from this setback, while others were fortunate to receive financial assistance from capitalist in the east. Economic circumstances improved by the beginning of the next decade as railroad expansion and the settlement of the treeless prairies west of the Mississippi River increased the need for lumber. The Civil War, too, provided an economic boom. Thus, as the 1860's came to a close, the lumber industry ended its first stage of development. By this time the major companies operating in the Chippewa Valley had been organized and had survived a variety of natural and man-made disasters and a number of fluctuations in the market for lumber.

Following the Chicago fire in 1871 and the continuing migration to the trans-Mississippi West, the lumber industry was producing as never before. In 1880 and 1885 the mills of Eau Claire produced somewhat more than half of all the lumber manufactured in the Chippewa Valley. Population increase reflected the growth of the industry. In 1880, the first census in which the city of Eau Claire was included separately, a population of 10,118 was recorded. In only five years that figure had more than doubled to 21,668. ....

The decline of Eau Claire's lumber industry was evident by the beginning of the 1890's. Reduction in output followed by consolidation and then closings paralleled the continued depletion of the timber resource. The Dells Lumber Company, the last mill in the city to close, ended operations in 1930. A

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 4

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

drop in population accompanied the industry's termination. Between 1885 and 1890, Eau Claire lost twenty percent of its population – a loss which severely challenged the community's self-described position as Wisconsin's "Second City."

Despite the reversal, Eau Claire was able to make the transition from a city based on primary extractive industry to one based on diversified manufacturing activity.<sup>22</sup>

Pearl J. Chambers' successful Eau Claire business career was almost wholly devoted to the running of the New Dells Lumber Co., which was the last of the city's once preeminent lumber mills. Pearl J. Chambers (1880-1941) was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin and moved to Eau Claire with his parents, James and Sophia Chambers, at an early age. He attended the public schools in Eau Claire and the privately owned Wisconsin Business University in that city before working first at the Cutter Shoe Factory in Eau Claire and then in the Eau Claire dispatcher's office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. In 1906, Chambers married Eva O. Cobban of Chippewa Falls. By 1908 the couple had two children, of whom only one, Day W. Chambers, survived. (A third child, Gordon J. Chambers, was born in 1920.) Chambers also became associated with the New Dells Lumber Co. in Eau Claire in 1908, and he spent the rest of his working life with this firm.

David Dubach and Hiram Graham organized the New Dells Lumber Company. Its saw mill and planing mill were located on the west shore of the Chippewa River near the Madison Street bridge. By 1914, theirs was almost the last of the city's lumber producers and in that year the firm reached its zenith by manufacturing 20,000,000 feet of lumber in a run that lasted 11 months and 4 days, the longest continuous run in Chippewa Valley history. Chambers started with this company as a bookkeeper. By 1920 he had risen to become its corporate secretary. Besides his business responsibilities, Chambers served as both a member and as the president of the Eau Claire Police and Fire Commission and, in 1918, he was elected the Master of Eau Claire's Masonic Lodge. By 1928, Chambers had been promoted to the vice-presidency of the New Dells firm. His position in the community was now such that he and his wife were ready to build a new house on a vacant parcel of land they owned that formed the northeast corner of the intersection formed by State Street and McKinley Avenue. This parcel was located in the southern portion of Eau Claire's Third Ward, which was then the city's finest residential neighborhood.

Once the city's most prestigious neighborhood, the Third Ward was home to successful business and professional leaders, including lumber barons, bankers, politicians, lawyers, doctors and architects. Although a number of the earliest homes have been demolished, several impressive examples of late

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<sup>22</sup> Mary Taylor, Op. Cit, pp. 6-8.



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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

nineteenth century architecture remain, reflecting the wealth and accomplishments of their owners. Other houses in the area, though not as grand, were certainly substantial and stylish residences.<sup>23</sup>

Today, three National Register-listed historic districts cover a large portion of the area that is considered to be the Third Ward: the Third Ward Historic District (NRHP 5/20/1983) and the Third Ward Historic District (Boundary Increase) (NRHP 9/10/2004); the Eau Claire Park Company Addition Historic District (NRHP 9/10/2004); and the Roosevelt Avenue Historic District (NRHP 4/15/2009). Houses in these districts range from very large and elaborate Queen Anne style mansions to some of Eau Claire's best Bungalow Style houses, but the majority are fine representative examples of the various Period Revival Styles that became fashionable after the end of World War I. The Chambers hired Edward J. Hancock, who was then Eau Claire's most prominent architect and also a nearby Third Ward resident, to design a home that would be a suitable addition to this neighborhood.

Ironically, the Chambers' new house was completed just in time for the onset of the Great Depression, which left the New Dells Lumber Co., Eau Claire's last remaining lumber mill, without the means to purchase more timber or the ability to market what lumber it could produce. As a consequence, the company's saw mill and planing mill were both closed down in 1931, thereby putting an end to Eau Claire's lumber era. By 1931, Chambers had become the manager of the company as well as its vice-president. Although this company's mills were now permanently closed, the firm had other assets that Chambers managed until 1940, when the affairs of the company were finally wound up. By 1940, Chambers was 59 years old, and the hard work of managing the company during the Depression had taken a toll. Chambers died in his State Street home on January 22, 1941.<sup>24</sup> His wife, Eva, continued to live in their home until 1953, after which time the house was sold to Dr. Kempton L. German. The Germans lived in the Chambers house for many years thereafter. The house has had two more owners since then, including the present one. Fortunately, all of this fine house's owners have taken great care of it and, more importantly, they left it as they found it. As a result, the Chambers house today is still almost exactly as it was during the Chambers' period of occupancy and it is still in excellent original condition today.

<sup>23</sup> Eau Claire Landmarks Commission. *Eau Claire Landmarks*. Eau Claire: City of Eau Claire Landmarks Commission, 2002, p. 43.

<sup>24</sup> "Pearl J. Chambers, Veteran Eau Claire Businessman, Succumbs." *Eau Claire Leader*, January 23, 1941 (illustrated). Obituary of Pearl J. Chambers.



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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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**Architecture**

The Pearl and Eva Chambers house is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is a very fine, highly intact Period Revival style residence that was designed in 1928 by prominent Eau Claire architect Edward J. Hancock. The house displays a unique blending of two popular styles of the period: the Colonial Revival and the Mediterranean Revival. Both styles are generally formal in plan and appearance and the best examples have a pronounced classical feeling and typically utilize symmetrical elevations and plans. Hipped roofs, which are often supported by heavy brackets under the eaves, are found in both styles. The wrought iron elements, such as balconets and window grills, the tile roof and the front terrace are characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style. The classical entry porch, the Adamesque entry with its large fanlight, the dormer with the broken pediment, and the three part window with transoms and geometric leaded glass are characteristic of the Colonial Revival. While brick cladding may be seen in both styles, it is prevalent in high style Colonial Revival examples. The use of Flemish bond, as seen at the Chambers House, is characteristic of the style; however, the use of a tan color brick is not.

An examination of the surviving original drawings and their comparison to the completed house show that the original design was more typically Colonial Revival. The drawings indicate that the roof was to be clad in wood shingles. The entry was directly through the columned porch, without a front terrace. Elaborate wrought ironwork is indicated atop the entry porch and side porch. Decorative wrought iron railings were to be placed under the large first floor windows. Prior to construction, ceramic tiles replaced the wood shingles as the roofing material. With the addition of the terrace, the first floor wrought iron was eliminated. The wrought iron railings or balconets of a more simplified design were relocated to the second floor windows. There are several indicators that these changes were made at the same time. The basement extends under the terrace and the wrought iron railings around the terrace, atop the entry porch, and under the windows are all of the same design. It is unknown what inspired these alterations. However, the way they were handled attest to Hancock's knowledge of the various styles and his talent as an architect to meld the varied influences into a single unified project.

The Chambers house is a classically inspired Colonial Revival house whose design incorporated elements of the Mediterranean Revival style. It must be remembered that very few Period Revival style houses of this period are accurate copies of the original examples that defined these styles. Hancock, like most architects of his era, felt free to utilize those features of a particular style (or styles) that best suited his project and also, perhaps, his client's personal tastes.

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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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Architect

The architect of the Chambers house, Edward J. Hancock (1889-1930), was born in England but was raised in Fargo, North Dakota as the foster son of Walter and Augusta Hancock. His foster father, Walter B. Hancock (9/5/1863 - 11/23/1929), who was actually his uncle, was one of the principals in the prominent Fargo architectural firm of Hancock Brothers.

Walter Benjamin Hancock was born September 5, 1863, in Gloucestershire, England. He came to Fargo, [North Dakota] in 1882 to work for his brother, architect George Hancock. Several years later Mr. Hancock went to Syracuse University, where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1889. He then returned to Fargo and practiced with his brother in the Hancock Brothers firm until George's death in 1924. The brothers were among North Dakota's leading architects and designed such buildings in Fargo as the Masonic block, the Island Park bandstand, First Congregational Church, Gethsemane Episcopal Cathedral, and McKinley and Washington schools. They also designed Old Main, Ceres Hall, and Festival Hall on the campus of North Dakota State University.

On October 17, 1895, he married Augusta LaVerna Douglass, a teacher in Fargo. She was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Douglass in Olmsted County, Minnesota, on June 13, 1865. The Hancocks had no children but raised a foster son, Edward. They were members of Gethsemane Episcopal Cathedral. Mr. Hancock died November 23, 1929, and Mrs. Hancock died December 24, 1955. They were buried at Riverside Cemetery in Fargo.<sup>25</sup>

Edward J. Hancock's own account of his architectural education and early experience is contained in his application for a license to practice in Wisconsin and it shows that his architectural education was acquired by working in an already established architectural office, which was also true of most other architects of his time.

I have been engaged in the practice of architecture since August, 1911. The cities and towns in which I have maintained such office and the dates of such maintenance are as follows: Practiced under the firm name of Reilly, Davison, Hancock, & Reilly with offices in Regina and Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, from August 1911 to July 1915. From July 1915 to November 1916 under the firm name of Volkman & Hancock with office in this [Eau Claire] city. Since November of last

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<sup>25</sup> Walter B. Hancock Papers, 1881 - 1935. Finding Aid to the Walter B. Hancock Papers. Manuscript Collections, Institute for Regional Studies and University Archives, North Dakota State University Libraries. Mss 15. In addition to the buildings listed above the Hancock Brothers firm also designed the Gardner Hotel and the Merchants National Bank Building in Fargo and the McLean County Courthouse (NRHP) in Washburn, North Dakota.

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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

year [1916] have been practicing alone under my own name. I am a licensed architect in good standing in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada with permits to practice anywhere in Canada should I so desire. Previous to going to Canada I was in the employ of Hancock Brothers, Architects, Fargo N.D. for four years, previous to the four years just mentioned, spent all spare time studying and working in the aforesaid office.<sup>26</sup>

Judging by the work Hancock completed in Eau Claire and elsewhere in Wisconsin after opening his own office, the experience that he had received up to that time had prepared him well because the buildings that he designed in the years thereafter are all very fine representative examples of the major architectural styles that dominated the nation's architectural practice during the 1920s. Indeed, during the remaining fourteen years of his life Hancock was probably Eau Claire's most successful architect and many of his best known commissions in that city are extant today. These include: the Neo-Classical Revival style Temple of Free Masonry, 616 Graham Ave., built in 1927 (NRHP); the Collegiate Gothic style Eau Claire High School, 314 Doty St., built in 1925 (NRHP); the Hobbs Realty Co. Building, 403 S. Barstow St.; the Kappus Building, 405 S. Farwell St.; and the Soo Line Depot, 119 S. Dewey St. (NRHP).<sup>27</sup> In addition, Hancock designed the excellent Collegiate Gothic style Second Ward School, 1105 Main St., built in 1917 (NRHP), the Prairie School Style-influenced Sunnyside School in the Town of Wheaton in Chippewa County, which was built in 1922, and the High School in Whitewater, Wisconsin (non-extant).

Hancock's practice was not limited to commercial and public buildings. In 1926, Hancock designed a house for himself and his wife, Jeanne that is located at 480 Roosevelt Ave. He also designed the house next door at 474 Roosevelt Ave. in the same year, both of which are individualistic interpretations of the Tudor Revival style. These were followed two years later by the fine Mediterranean Revival style house he designed for Pearl and Eva Chambers that is the subject of this nomination, and a year later, in 1929, he also completed the design for the excellent Colonial Revival style house that was built in that year at 443 Roosevelt Ave. for Dr. Nels Werner.<sup>28</sup> All four of these houses are located within two blocks of each other in the Third Ward neighborhood and they are collectively representative of the high quality that distinguishes the residential architecture in this part of the city and they are also individually representative of the high quality of Hancock's residential designs.

<sup>26</sup> State of Wisconsin. Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, and Land Surveyors. Applications for Licenses, 1917-1976. Wisconsin Historical Society Archives, Series 1591, Box 11.

<sup>27</sup> Taylor, Mary. Op. Cit., p. 114. Another Hancock-designed building, the Chippewa Falls Junior High School, built in 1922, has now been demolished.

<sup>28</sup> The Dr. Nels Werner house is listed in the NRHP as a contributing resource in the Roosevelt Avenue Historic District (NRHP 4/15/2009). This house is also individually listed on the Register (NRHP 1/16/2001).

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Section 8 Page 9

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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Hancock died in 1930 at the age of 41 after contracting pneumonia on a business trip to Fargo, North Dakota. Although his career was brief, it resulted in a substantial built legacy that is most closely associated with the projects that he designed in Eau Claire, his adoptive home town.<sup>29</sup> While more research is needed to compile a truly comprehensive list of Hancock's works, those that have been identified to date clearly represent the work of a master architect as defined by the NRHP and his design for Pearl and Eva Chambers is one of the most outstanding of his known residential projects.

Consequently, it is believed that the Pearl and Eva Chambers house is eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level of significance because it meets the test of Criterion C, which asks that a nominated property exhibit "Distinctive design or physical characteristics." The design of the Chambers house makes use of many of the elements typically associated with the Colonial Revival style with added Mediterranean Revival style features. These elements have been skillfully blended by prominent local architect, Edward J. Hancock, who created an excellent individualistic example. The significance of the house is further enhanced by its very intact and original exterior and interior and by the very fine physical condition of the building.

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<sup>29</sup> "E. J. Hancock, Eau Claire Architect, Dies At Fargo." *Eau Claire Leader*, July 3, 1930, p. 2 (Illustrated). Obituary of Edward J. Hancock.



Chambers, Pearl & Eva, House  
Name of Property

Eau Claire  
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 Less than one acre

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

1    15    619090    4961430  
      Zone    Easting    Northing

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

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

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

☐ See Continuation Sheet

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

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title            Timothy F. Heggland  
organization  
street & number    6391 Hillsandwood Road  
city or town        Mazomanie

state    WI

date            December 19, 2010  
telephone       608-795-2650  
zip code        53560

**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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**Major Bibliographical References:**

Eau Claire Landmarks Commission. *Eau Claire Landmarks*. Eau Claire: City of Eau Claire Landmarks Commission, 2002.

*Eau Claire Leader*. Various issues.

Walter B. Hancock Papers, 1881 – 1935. Finding Aid to the Walter B. Hancock Papers. Manuscript Collections, Institute for Regional Studies and University Archives, North Dakota State University Libraries. Mss 15.

Mead & Hunt, Inc. *Reevaluation of the Third Ward City of Eau Claire Survey Report*. Eau Claire: City of Eau Claire, 1997.

Original blueprints and specifications in the possession of the owner.

State of Wisconsin. Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, and Land Surveyors. Applications for Licenses, 1917-1976. Wisconsin Historical Society Archives, Series 1591, Box 11.

Taylor, Mary. *Final Report: Intensive Historic/Architectural Survey of the City of Eau Claire, Wisconsin*. Eau Claire: City of Eau Claire, 1983.

Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (3 vols.). Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986.

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

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Section 10 Page 1

Chambers, Pearl & Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundary corresponds to the legal parcel: Lots 14-15, Culver-Drummond Addition to the City of Eau Claire.

**Boundary Justification:**

The parcel described above contains all the land that has historically been associated with the Chambers house.

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Name of Property

Eau Claire  
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      | date      |
|-----------------|-----------|
| organization    | telephone |
| Street & number | zip code  |
| city or town    | state     |

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

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



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**Continuation Sheet**

Section photos Page 1

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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**Items a-d are the same for photos 1 - 32.**

**Photo 1**

- a) Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House
- b) Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, September 26, 2010
- d) 6391 Hillsandwood Road, Mazomanie, WI  
53560
- e) Main Elevation General View, View looking E
- f) Photo 1 of 32

**Photo 2**

- e) Entrance Porch, View looking E
- f) Photo 2 of 32

**Photo 3**

- e) Front Terrace, View looking E
- f) Photo 3 of 32

**Photo 4**

- e) Main Elevation Detail, View looking N
- f) Photo 4 of 32

**Photo 5**

- e) General View, View looking NE
- f) Photo 5 of 32

**Photo 6**

- e) South-Facing Elevation, View looking NW
- f) Photo 6 of 32

**Photo 7**

- e) South Elevation Detail, View looking NW
- f) Photo 7 of 32

**Photo 8**

- e) South Elevation Detail, View looking NW
- f) Photo 8 of 32

**Photo 9**

- e) South Elevation of Rear Wing, View looking N
- f) Photo 9 of 32

**Photo 10**

- e) Main Entrance Door, View looking E
- f) Photo 10 of 32

**Photo 11**

- e) Inner Entrance Door, View looking W
- f) Photo 11 of 32

**Photo 12**

- e) Entrance Hall, View looking S
- f) Photo 12 of 32

**Photo 13**

- e) Living Room, View looking W
- f) Photo 13 of 32

**Photo 14**

- e) Living Room Fireplace, View looking S
- f) Photo 14 of 32

**Photo 15**

- e) Living Room, View Looking E to Sun Parlor
- f) Photo 15 of 32

**Photo 16**

- e) Rear Hall, View looking SE
- f) Photo 16 of 32

**Photo 17**

- e) Rear Hall, View looking SW
- f) Photo 17 of 32

**Photo 18**

- e) First Story Toilet, View looking N
- f) Photo 18 of 32

**Photo 19**

- e) Kitchen, View looking SE to Rear Hall
- f) Photo 19 of 32

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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 2

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Photo 20

- e) Kitchen, View looking S
- f) Photo 20 of 32

Photo 21

- e) Kitchen Detail, View looking NW
- f) Photo 21 of 32

Photo 22

- e) Pantry, View looking NE from Dining Room
- f) Photo 22 of 32

Photo 23

- e) Dining Room, View looking E
- f) Photo 23 of 32

Photo 24

- e) Dining Room Sideboard, View looking NE
- f) Photo 24 of 32

Photo 25

- e) Dining Room, View looking SW towards Entrance Hall
- f) Photo 25 of 32

Photo 26

- e) Entrance Hall, View looking E to Rear Hall
- f) Photo 26 of 32

Photo 27

- e) Stair Hall Landing, View looking E
- f) Photo 27 of 32

Photo 28

- e) Stair Hall, View looking W
- f) Photo 28 of 32

Photo 29

- e) Second Story Hall Detail, View looking NW
- f) Photo 29 of 32

Photo 30

- e) Second Story Bathroom, View looking W
- f) Photo 30 of 32

Photo 31

- e) Original Blueprint of Main West-Facing Façade
- f) Photo 31 of 32

Photo 32

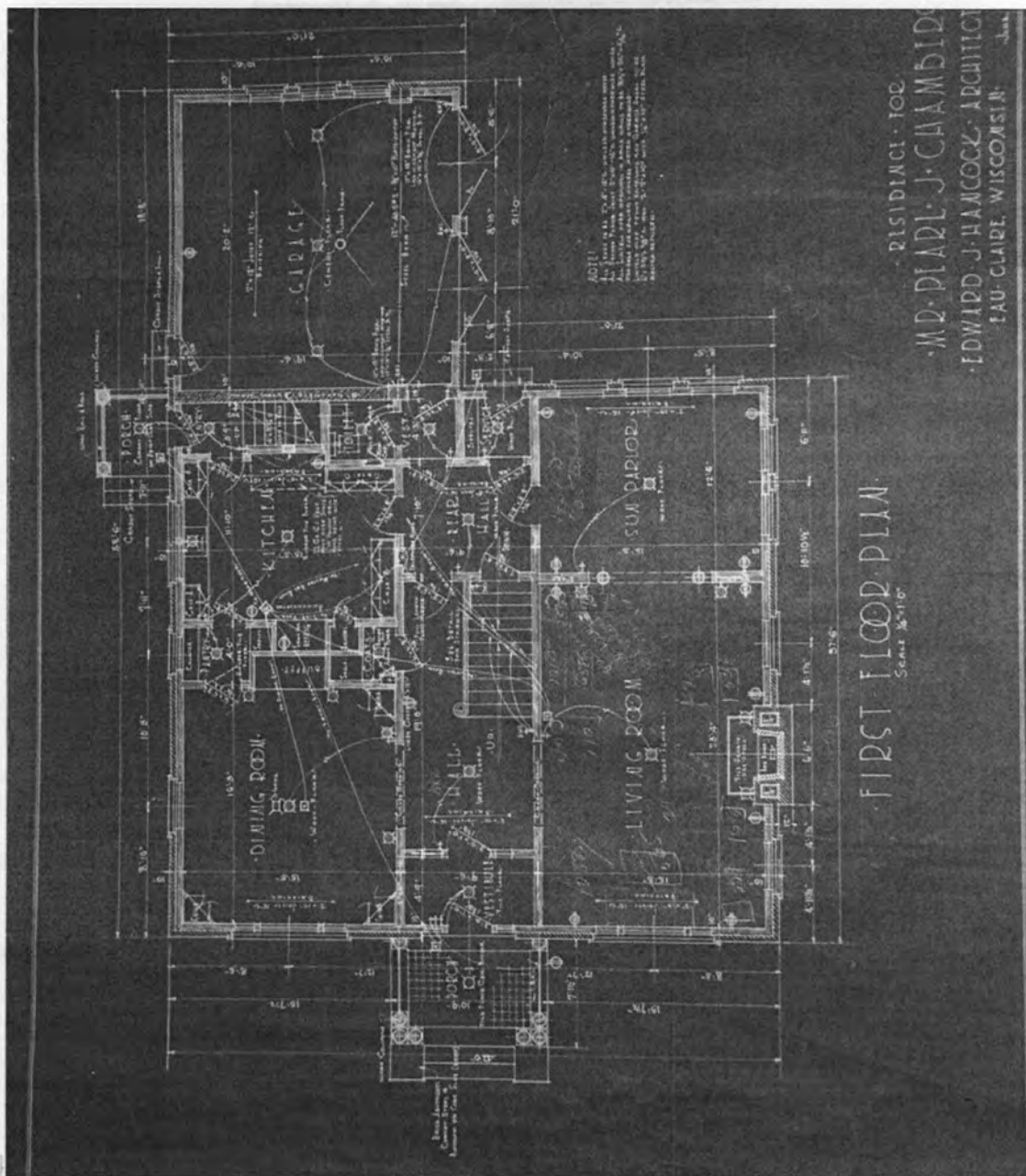
- e) Original Blueprint of First Story Floor Plan
- f) Photo 32 of 32

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 1

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Eau Claire

DATE RECEIVED: 12/02/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/27/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/11/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/17/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001027

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.12.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the  
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Chambers, Pearl & Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire Co, WI

1 of 32

0228520, DSC\_0011\_004

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10



1615

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

2 of 32

0228520, DSC\_0001\_001

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10





Chambers, Pearl and Guay, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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CAMERA CO. SQUARE 12/14/10

002285701 REC-0005 003



Chambers, Pearl and Eugene, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

4 CF 32

0228520\_DSC\_0012\_005

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10





Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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0228520, DSC\_0026\_011

CAMERA CO. SOLUTIONS, 12/14/10



Chambers, Dean and Geo, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eva Clark, Eva Clark Co, WI

7 of 32

00228520, DSC 0027-012

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10



Chambers, Pearl and Earl, House  
Earl Chamber, Earl Chamber County, WI

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CAMERA CO. SQUARE. 12/14/10

00228520. DSC\_0018\_009





Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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1615



Chambers, Dean and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

10 of 32

COMERCIAL CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

02285220.DSC\_0004.P02





Chambers, Pearl and ~~Fava~~, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

1) CF 32

PROCESSING. NSF 11/24/10

CAMERA CO. SQUARE. 12/14/10



Chambers, Dean and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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0228520, DSC 0023\_0210

CAMERA ON SQUARE, 12/14/10





Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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17111417

17111417



Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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0228520\_DSC\_0002\_013

CAMERA CO. SQUARE. 12/14/10





Chambers, Pearl and ~~the~~ Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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0228520, NSF\_0006\_015

CAMERA CO. SNIPPE. 12/14/10



Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI  
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CAMERA CO., SQUARE, 12/14/10

0228520, DSC\_0012\_016





Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

0228520, DSC0014.017



Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

0228520. DSC\_00162719





Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI  
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0228520, DSC\_0048\_030

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10



Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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CAMERA 00. SQUARE. 12/14/10

02285520. DSC\_0046\_028



Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

2) of 32

CAMERA CO. SQUIDRE, 12/14/10

0228520, DSC\_0047\_029





Chambers, Pearl and Lou, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

0228520. DSC\_0049\_031



Chambers, Dean and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI  
23 of 32

0028520. DSC 0054.034

CAMERA CO. SQUARE. 12/14/10







Chambers, Deodoro Eu, House  
Eu Claire, Eu Claire County, W I

24 25 32

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

00285201 NSF. 0050. 072



Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI  
25 of 32

0228520, DSC-0051-033

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10



Chambers, Dew) and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI  
26 of 32

CAMERA NO. 5011000. 12/14/10

0228520. DSC 0001.020





Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

27 2832

RECEIVED BY CHIEF, 10/14/18

RECEIVED BY CHIEF, 10/14/18



(Chambers, Dean) and Qu, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

28 of 32

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

02285281 DSC\_0037\_025





Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

29 of 32

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

0028520, DSC M039, 026

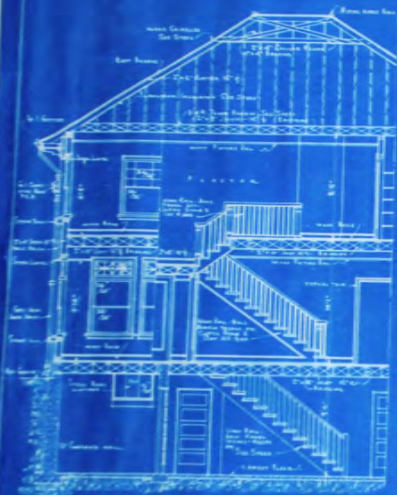


Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

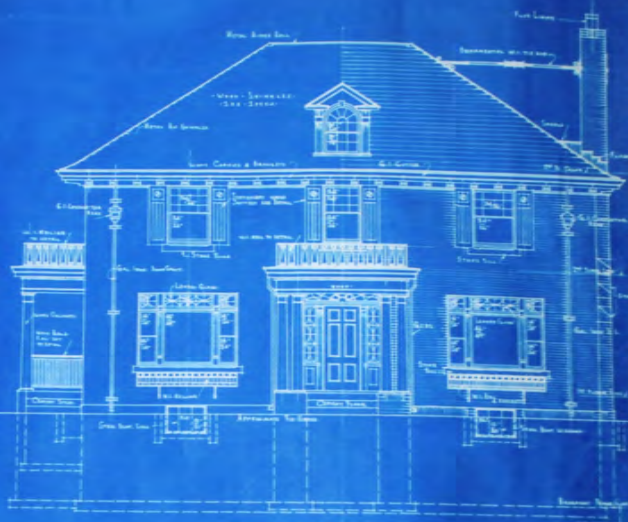
30 of 32

COMERO CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

0228520. DSC\_0040\_027



HALF CROSS SECTION  
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

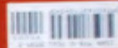


FRONT ELEVATION  
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



DETAIL OF  
WOOD SHUTTERS  
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

RESIDENCE FOR  
MR. DEARL J. CHAMBERS  
EDWARD J. HANCOCK, ARCHITECT  
EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN



and the way they are used in the garden. The sculpture is made of wood and is a very interesting piece of art. It is a very good example of how to use sculpture in a garden.

ment 2008



and the way they are used in the garden. The sculpture is made of wood and is a very interesting piece of art. It is a very good example of how to use sculpture in a garden.

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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02285202.DSC\_0060\_036

CAMERA CO. SQUARE. 12/14/10





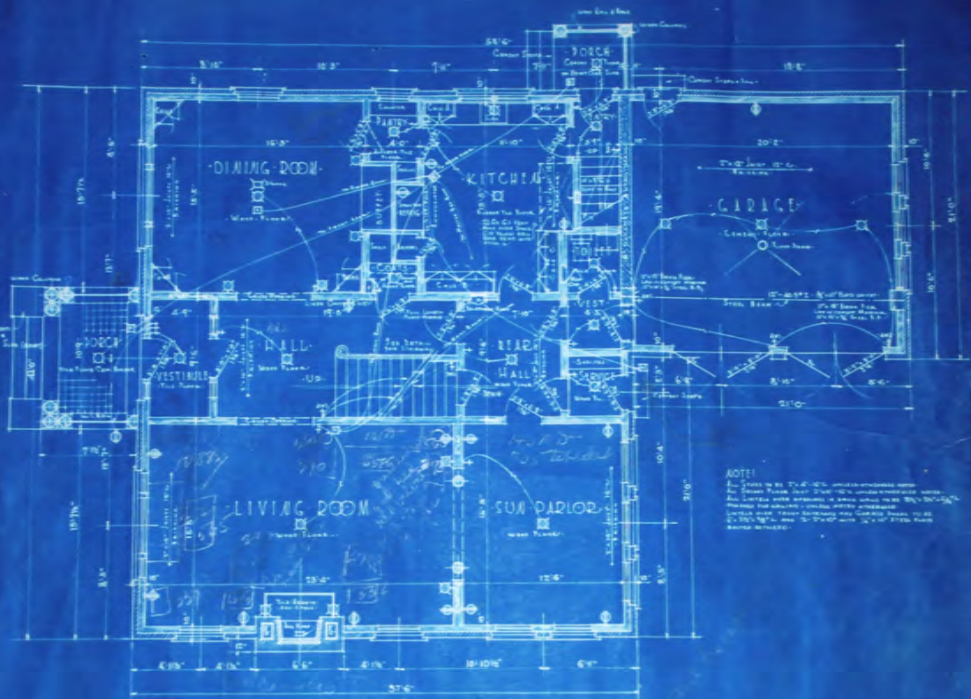
See also many other designs in this book

Many of the designs, plans, and elevations in this book are the work of the architect, and are not to be used without his permission.

1900-1901 T. B. B. B. B.



See also many other designs in this book



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

RESIDENCE FOR  
MR. DEARL J. CHAMBERS  
EDWARD J. HAMMOND, ARCHITECT  
EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN  
June 1901

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN - ARCHITECT

Chambers, Pearl and Eva, New  
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

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0228520, DSC 0059\_035

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 12/14/10

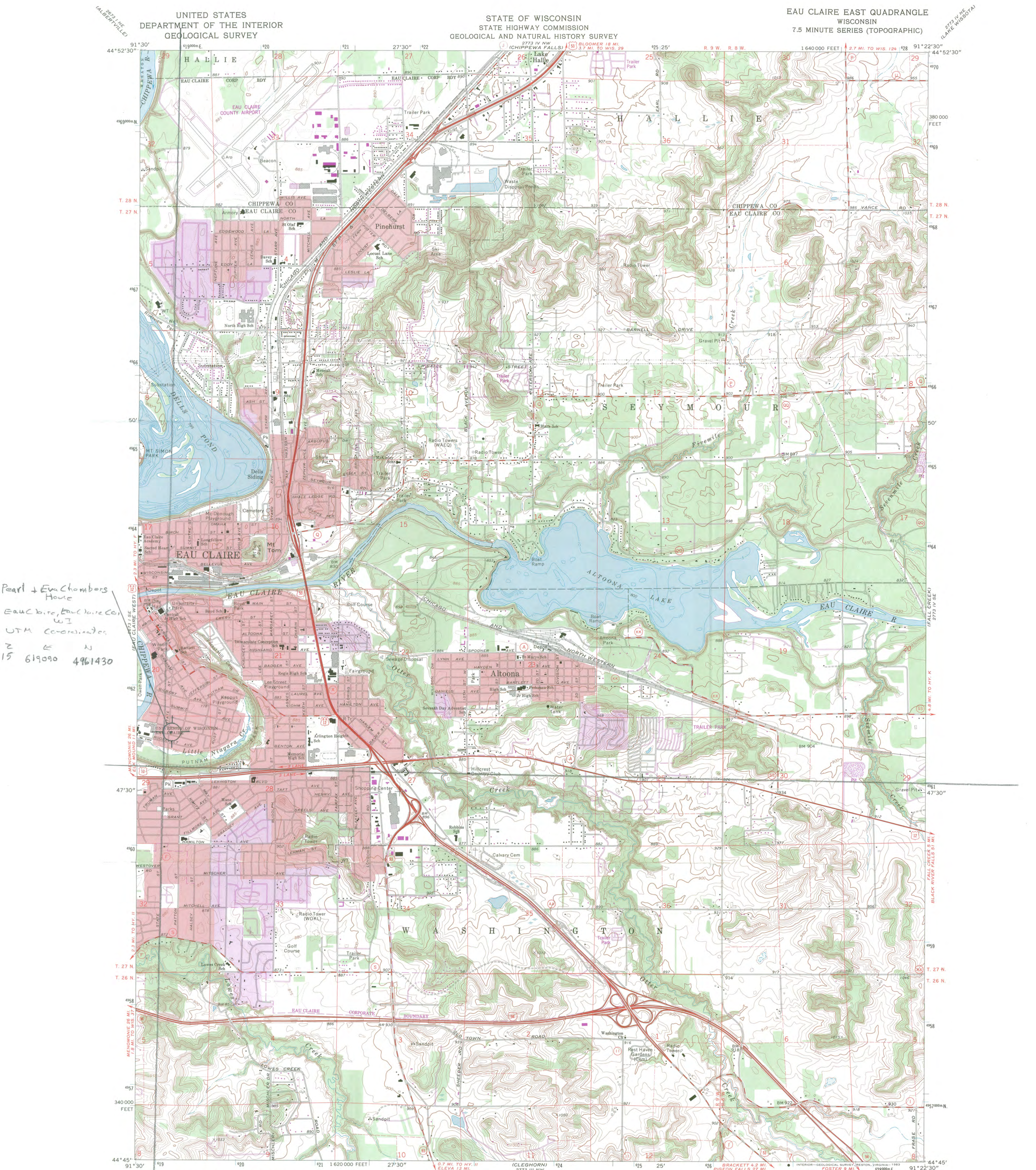


UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION  
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

EAU CLAIRE EAST QUADRANGLE  
WISCONSIN  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

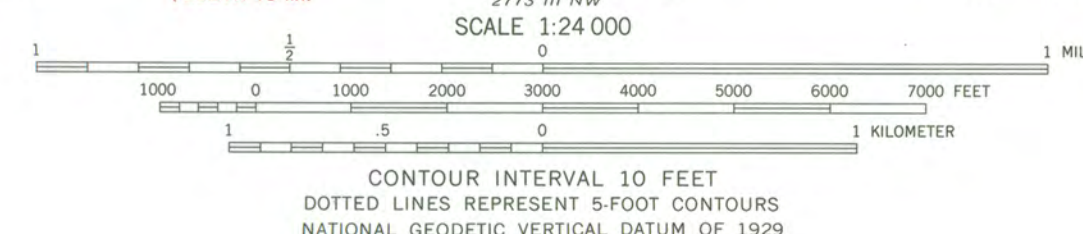
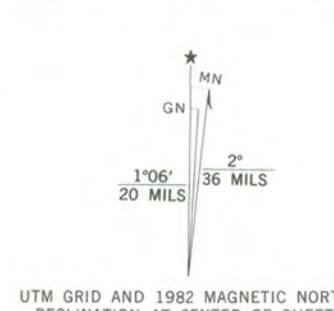
Pearl + Eva Chambers  
House  
EAU Claire, Eau Claire Co.,  
WI  
UTM Coordinates  
2 E N  
15 619090 4961430



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
in cooperation with the Wisconsin Highway Commission  
and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1972  
Hydrography compiled from information furnished by  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate  
system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 7 meters north and  
13 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



Primary highway,  
hard surface  
Secondary highway,  
hard surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route

EAU CLAIRE EAST, WIS.

N4445-W9122.5/7.5  
1972  
PHOTOREVISED 1982  
DMA 2773 IV SW-SERIES V861

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY THE WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial  
photographs taken 1980 and other sources  
This information not field checked. Map edited 1982  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area





## CITY OF EAU CLAIRE

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development: (715) 839-4914  
Inspections: (715) 839-4947  
Planning: (715) 839-4914  
Fax: (715) 839-4939

RECEIVED

APR 29 2011

DIV HIST PRES

April 29, 2011

Daina Penkiunas  
National Register Coordinator  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
816 State Street  
Madison, WI 53706-1482

Dear Daina:

The Eau Claire Landmarks Commission has reviewed the National Register nomination for the Pearl and Eva Chambers House at 1615 State Street. The Commission adopted a motion at their March 14, 2011 meeting stating that they support the nomination and concur that the property is eligible for the National Register.

In addition, the Eau Claire City Council adopted a resolution at their April 26, 2011 meeting concurring with the Landmarks Commission that the property is eligible for the National Register. I have attached a copy of the Council's resolution.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these nominations. If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,

Patrick J. Ivory, AICP  
Senior Planner  
Department of Community Development

APR 29 2011

RESOLUTION

DIV HIST PRES

**RESOLUTION CONCURRING WITH THE ELIGIBILITY OF 1615 STATE STREET FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.**

**WHEREAS**, the Eau Claire Landmarks Commission has updated the City's Intensive Historic Survey and has been in consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society regarding historic properties within the City; and

**WHEREAS**, 1615 State Street has been identified by the Wisconsin Historical Society as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Eau Claire received a grant from the Wisconsin Historical Society to have the National Register nominations prepared; and

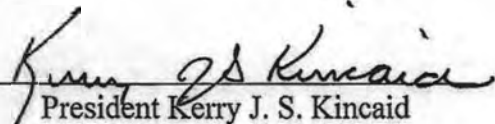
**WHEREAS**, the Landmarks Commission has reviewed the nomination for 1615 State Street and agree with the findings that it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the City Council of the City of Eau Claire that the City Council concurs with the Landmarks Commission that 1615 State Street is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that copies of the nominations shall be made available for review at the Community Development Department and the L.E. Phillips Public Library.

Adopted,  
April 26, 2011

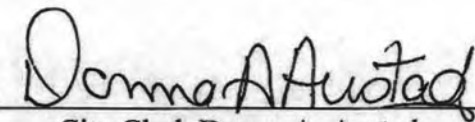
(SEAL)

  
President Kerry J. S. Kincaid

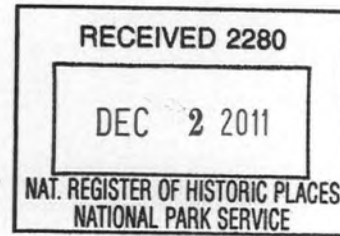
(SEAL)

  
City Manager Mike Huggins

(ATTESTED)

  
City Clerk Donna A. Austad





**TO: Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places**

**FROM: Daina Penkiunas**

**SUBJECT: National Register Nomination**

**The following materials are submitted on this 29th day of November 2011,  
for nomination of the Chambers, Pearl and Eva, House to the National Register of  
Historic Places:**

**1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form**

## Multiple Property Nomination form

32 Photograph(s)

## 1 CD with electronic images

1 Original USGS map(s)

1 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

2 Piece(s) of correspondence

**Other**

**COMMENTS:**

**Please insure that this nomination is reviewed**

                     This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

\_\_\_\_\_ The enclosed owner objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_  
constitute a majority of property owners.

**Other:** \_\_\_\_\_